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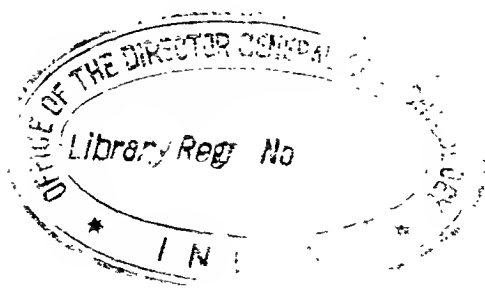
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OF THE
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland



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OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

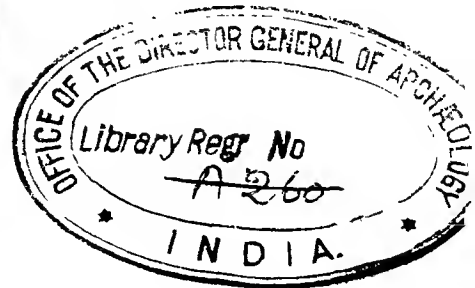
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L A W S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY
ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archaeology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the list of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years.

One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreement subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council : and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

FORMS OF BEQUEST.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [*or, to be used for the special purpose or object, of*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1921.

PATRON :
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1879. ABERCROMBY, The Right Hon. LORD, of Aboukir and Tullibody, LL.D., 62 Palmerston Place,—<i>Vice President</i>.</p> <p>1896.*ADAM, FRANK, c/o The Straits Trading Co. Ltd., Singapore, Straits Settlements.</p> <p>1899. AGNEW, SIR ANDREW N., Bart., Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer.</p> <p>1917. AGNEW, STAIR CARNEGIE, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 109 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.</p> <p>1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.</p> <p>1905. ALEXANDER, R. S., Grant Lodge, 18 Lomond Road, Trinity.</p> <p>1909. ALISON, JAMES PEARSON, F.R.I.B.A., 15 Bridge Street, Hawick.</p> <p>1921.*ALLAN, JAMES WATSON, M.B., C.M., F.R.F.P.S. Glas., 105 Hill Street, Garnethill, Glasgow.</p> <p>1918. ALLAN, WILLIAM KINLOCH, Erngath, 2 Wester Coates Avenue.</p> <p>1908. ALLINGHAM, HUGH, M.R.I.A., The Mall, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, Ireland.</p> <p>1907. ANDERSON, JAMES LAWSON, 45 Northumberland Street.</p> <p>1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.</p> <p>1902.*ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Paignton, Devon.</p> <p>1920. ANDERSON, REV. ROBERT S. G., B.D., Minister of the United Free Church, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.</p> <p>1887.*ANDERSON-BERRY, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Versailles, 19 Stanhope Road, Highgate, London, N.6.</p> | <p>1913. ANGUS, Miss MARY, Immeriach, Blackness Road, Dundee.</p> <p>1894. ANGUS, ROBERT, D.L., Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire.</p> <p>1910. ANNAN, J. CRAIG, Glenbank, Lenzie.</p> <p>1900. ANSTRUTHER, SIR RALPH W., Bart., Balcaskie, Pittenweem.</p> <p>1897. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, WILLIAM, M.P., Lieut.-Col., Royal Horse Guards, Kilmany, Fife.</p> <p>1921. ARBUCKLE, ALEXANDER G. W., The Elms, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.</p> <p>1918.*ARGYLL, His Grace the Duke of, Inveraray Castle.</p> <p>1914. ARMITAGE, Captain HARRY, late 15th Hussars, The Grange, North Berwick.</p> <p>1910. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE, F.S.L., 14 Swaledale Road, Millhouses, Sheffield.</p> <p>1901.*ARTHUR, ALEXANDER THOMSON, M.B., C.M., Blair Devenick, Cults, Aberdeen.</p> <p>1910. ASHER, JOHN, 13 Pitcullen Crescent, Perth.</p> <p>1917.*ATHOLL, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. LL.D., Blair Castle, Blair Atholl.</p> <p>1915. BAIN, GEORGE, Rosebank, Nairn.</p> <p>1920. BAIRD, REV. ANDREW, B.D., J.P., Minister of the united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, The Manse, Broughton, Peeblesshire.</p> <p>1891. BAIRD, WILLIAM, J.P., Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.</p> <p>1913. BAIRD, Major WILLIAM A., Lennoxlove, Haddington.</p> |
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An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

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- 1898.*CADENHEAD, JAMES, R.S.A., R.S.W., 15 Inverleith Terrace.
1921. CALDER, CHARLES S. T., Assistant Architect, Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scot.), 15 Queen Street.

- 1919.*CALLANDER, ALEXANDER D., Nartthupana, Tebawana, Ceylon.
- 1898.*CALLANDER, JOHN GRAHAM, Ruthvenfield House, Almondbank, Perthshire,—*Director of Museum*.
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1887. CAMERON, J. A., M.D., Firhall, Nairn.
1905. CAMERON-SWAN, Captain DONALD, 78 Park Lane, Croydon, Surrey.
1899. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, J.P., Argyll Lodge, 62 Albert Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1906. CAMPBELL, DONALD GRAHAM, M.B., C.M., Auchinellan, Elgin.
1886. CAMPBELL, Sir DUNCAN ALEXANDER DUNDAS, Bart., C.V.O. of Barcaldine and Glenure, 16 Ridgeway Place, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.
1917. CAMPBELL, J. H. MAYNE, The Oriental Club, 18 Hanover Square, London, W. 1.
1909. CAMPBELL, Mrs M. J. C. BURNLEY, Ormidale, Colintrave.
- 1882.*CAMPBELL, PATRICK W., W.S., 25 Moray Place.
- 1901. CARPRAE, GEORGE, 77 George Street.
1906. CARMICHAEL, EVELYN G. M., O.B.E., Barrister-at-Law Merretown House, Newport, Salop.
1891. CARMICHAEL, JAMES, of Arthurstone, Ardler, Meikle.
- 1888.*CARMICHAEL, The Right Hon. LORD, of Skirling, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 13 Portman Street, London, W. 1.—*President*.
1919. CARNEGIE, The Lady HELENA M., Rohallion, Murthly, Perthshire.
1896. CAW, JAMES L., Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, 14 Cluny Place.
1919. CHALMERS, Rev. HENRY REID, The Manse, Duffus, Elgin.
1890. CHALMERS, P. MACGREGOR, LL.D., Architect, 95 Bath Street, Glasgow.
1903. CHISHOLM, EDWARD A., 42 Great King Street.
1901. CHRISTIE, Miss ELLA R., Cowden Castle, Dollar.
1910. CHRISTISON, JAMES, J.P., Librarian, Public Library, Montrose.
1916. CHRYSTAL, FRANCIS MAXWELL, M.B., c/o Mrs Luke, 17 Temple Park Crescent.
1902. CLARK, ARCHIBALD BROWN, M.A., Professor of Political Economy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.
1889. CLARK, DAVID R. M.A., 8 Park Drive West, Glasgow.
1913. CLARK, JOHN R. W., Westbank, Arbroath.
1908. CLAY, ALEXANDER THOMSON, W.S., 18 South Learmonth Gardens.
1903. CLEPHAN, ROBERT COLTMAN, Marine House, Tynemouth.
1916. CLOUSTON, ERIC CROSBY TOWNSEND, London Hospital, London, E. 1.
1917. CLOUSTON, J. STOKER, Smuggro House, Orphir, Orkney.
- 1921.*CLOUSTON, THOMAS HAROLD, O.B.E., Langskaill, Church Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
1905. CLYDE, The Right Hon. Lord, LL.D., Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of Session, 27 Moray Place.
1916. COATES, HENRY, Corarder, Perth.
1891. COATS, Sir THOMAS GLEN, Bart., C.B., Ferguslie, Paisley.
- 1905.*COCHRANE, KENNETH, Newfaan Isle, Galashells.
1914. COCHRANE, Lt.-Col. The Rt. Hon. Lord, of Cults, Crawford Priory, Springfield, Fife.
- 1901.*COCHRAN-PATRICK, Mrs ELLA A. K., Woolside, Beith.
- 1898.*COCHRAN-PATRICK, NEIL J. KENNEDY, of Woodside, Advocate, Ladyland, Beith.
- 1919.*COCKBURN, Captain ARCHIBALD FREDERICK, R.E. (T.F.), The Abbey, North Berwick.
- 1920.*COLLINGWOOD, R. G., M.A., F.S.A., Pembroke College, Oxford.
1908. COLLINS, Major HUGH BROWN, Auchinbothie, Kilmacolin.
1909. COMBIE, JOHN D., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on the History of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 25 Manor Place.
1918. COOK, DAVIDSON, 16 Pollitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
1920. CORNELIUS, Rev. WILLIAM J. J., M.A., B.D., A.K.C., F.R. Hist. S., C.F., etc., All Saints' Vicarage, Sumner Road, North Peckham, London, S.E. 15.
1911. CORRIE, JOHN, Burnbank, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
1913. CORRIE, JOHN M., Anwoth Terrace, Newtown St Boswells.
- 1920.*CORSAR, KENNETH CHARLES, of Rosely, Rosely, Arbroath.
1918. COUPER, Rev. W. J. M.A., 26 Circus Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
1901. COURTNEY, CHARLES J., Librarian, Minet Public Library, Knatchbull Road, Myatt's Fields, London, S.E. 5.
1891. COUTTS, Rev. ALFRED, B.D., 5 Queensferry Terrace.
1920. COWAN, FRANCIS C.A., Wester Lea, Murrayfield.
1887. COWAN, JOHN, W.S., St Roque, Grange Loan.
- 1920.*COWAN, ROBERT CRAIG, Eskhill, Inveresk, Midlothian.

1888. COWAN, WILLIAM, 47 Braid Avenue.
 1921.*COWIE, CHARLES RENNIE, Woodend House, Partickhill, Glasgow.
 1893.*COX, ALFRED W., Glendoick, Glencarse, Perthshire.
 1899. COX, BENJAMIN C., Largo House, Largo, Fife.
 1901.*COX, DOUGLAS H. (no address)
 1882. CRABBE, GEORGE, 8 Rothesay Terrace.
 1892. CRAIG-BROWN, T., Woodburn, Selkirk.
 1900. CRAN, JOHN, Backhill House, Musselburgh
 1911. CRAW, JAMES HEWAT, West Foulden, Berwick-on-Tweed.
 1909. CRAWFORD, ROBERT, Ochilton, 36 Hamilton Drive, Maxwell Park, Glasgow.
 1908. CRAWFORD, REV. THOMAS, B.D., Orchil, Braco, Perthshire.
 1901.*CRAWFORD, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.T., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.
 1920. CRAWFORD, W. C., St Baldred's, Prestonkirk, East Lothian.
 1905. CREE, JAMES EDWARD, Tusculum, North Berwick.
 1919. CROCKETT, Major THOMAS, 6 Amberley Road, Sydenham, London, S.E. 20.
 1886. CROSS, ROBERT, 13 Moray Place.
 1907. CUMMING, ALEXANDER D., Headmaster, Public School, Callander.
 1919. CUMMING, ALEXANDER S., M.D., 18 Ainslie Place.
 1891. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES HENRY, C.F., 2 Ravelston Place.
 1893. CUNNINGTON, Captain B. HOWARD, 33 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire.
 1893.*CURL, ALEXANDER O., F.S.A., 8 South Learmonth Gardens,—*Curator of Museum*.
 1889 *CURL, JAMES, F.S.A., Priorwood, Melrose,—*Curator of Museum*.
 1886.*CURRIE, JAMES, Larkfield, Wardie Road.
 1879.*CURSITER, JAMES WALLS, 26 Dublin Street.
 1879. DALGLEISH, J. J., Brankston Grange, Bogside Station, Alloa.
 1883. DALRYMPLE, The Hon. HEW HAMILTON, Lochinch, Wigtownshire.
 1913. DALYELL, Major Sir JAMES, Bart., The Binns, Linlithgow.
 1920. DAVIDSON, ALFRED ROBERT, Invernahaveu, Abernethy, Perthshire.
 1886.*DAVIDSON, JAMES, Solicitor, Kirriemuir.
 1910. DAVIDSON, JAMES, Summerville, Dumfries.
 1920. DAVIDSON, JAMES, Assistant Treasurer, The Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, 59 Morningside Park.
 1909.*DAVIDSON, JOHN MARR, Braedale, Lanark.
 1915. DE LATOUR, Countess VINCENT BAILLET, Uiginish Lodge, Dunvegan, Skye.
 1901. DEWAR, T. W., Harperfield, Sandilands, Lanarkshire.
 1901. DICK, Rev. JAMES, 32 Buckingham Terrace.
 1895. DICKSON, WILLIAM K., LL.D., Advocate, 8 Gloucester Place,—*Librarian*.
 1882.*DICKSON, WILLIAM TRAUQUAIR, W.S., 11 Hill Street.
 1919. DINWOODIE, JOHN, Union Bank House, Crieff.
 1886.*DIXON, JOHN HENRY, Clach na Faire, Pitlochry.
 1910. DIXON, RONALD AUDLEY MARTINEAU, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Wolfreton Hall, Kirk Ella, East Yorkshire.
 1899. DOBIE, WILLIAM FRASER, St Katharine's, Liberton.
 1919. DONALD, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, M.A., F.F.A., 18 Carlton Terrace.
 1919. DONALD, JAMES S., 16 Scott Street, Perth.
 1895. DONALDSON, HENRY T., British Linen Bank, Nairn.
 1910. DONN, ROBERT Blenheim, Americanmuir Road, Downfield, Dundee.
 1911. DOUGLAS, JOHN, 6 St Mary's Grove, Barnes Common, London, S.W. 13.
 1913. DOUGLAS, LOUDON M., F.R.S.E., 29 West Savile Terrace, Newington.
 1916. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, 39 Inverleith Row.
 1912.*DRUMMOND, HUGH W., of Hawthornden, Lasswade, The Chase, Churt, Farnham, Surrey.
 1900.*DRUMMOND, JAMES W., Westerlands, Stirling.
 1896.*DRUMMOND, ROBERT, C.E., Fairfield, Paisley.
 1895.*DRUMMOND-MORAY, Capt. W. H., of Abercairney, Crieff.
 1902. DUFF-DUNBAR, Mrs L., of Ackergill, Ackergill Tower, Wick, Caithness.
 1920. DUNCAN, ALEXANDER MACLAUCHLAN, A.R.I.B.A., 108 Douglas Street, Blythswood Square, Glasgow.
 1909. DUNCAN, Rev. DAVID, North Esk Manse, Musselburgh.
 1917. DUNCAN, DAVID, J.P., Parkview, Balgay Road, Dundee.
 1920. DUNCAN, Rev. JOHN GARROW, The Manse, Kirkmichael, Ballindalloch, Banffshire.
 1904. DYER, EDMUND EUSTACE, M.B., C.M., Gladstone House, Alloa.
 1913. EDGAR, Rev. WILLIAM, B.D., 4 Belmar Terrace, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
 1909. EDINGTON, GEORGE HENRY, M.D., 20 Woodside Place, Glasgow.

- 1892.*EDWARDS, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S.E., 4 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
1904. EELES, FRANCIS CAROLUS, F.R.Hist.S., 43 Grosvenor Road, London, S.W.1.
1921. EGGLETON, JAMES, Curator of Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, 14 Falkland Mansions, Hyndland, Glasgow.
- 1885.*ELDER, WILLIAM NICOL, M.D., 6 Torphichen Street.
1913. ELLIOT, Lieut.-Col. The Hon. FITZWILLIAM, 16 Royal Terrace.
1880. ERSKINE, DAVID C. E., of Linlathen, Linlathen House, Broughty Ferry.
1920. EVANS, CHARLES, Collingwood, 69 Edward Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
1912. EWART, EDWARD, M.D., Ch.B., no address.
1909. EWEN-WATSON, GEORGE J., W.S., Estate Office, Fort-William. *
1912. FAIRWEATHER, WALLACE, Mearns Castle, Renfrewshire.
1919. FALCONER, JOHN IRELAND, M.A., LL.B., W.S., Lynwilg, Juniper Green, Midlothian.
1921. FARMER, HENRY GEORGE, 102 Byres Road, Hillhead, Glasgow.
1904. FERGUSON, JAMES ARCHIBALD, Banker, Norwood, 78 Inverleith Place.
1892. FERGUSON, JOHN, Writer, Duns.
1875. FERGUSSON, SIR JAMES R., Bart., of Spitalhaugh West Linton.
- 1899.*FINDLAY, JAMES LESLIE, Architect, 10 Eton Terrace.
- 1892.*FINDLAY, Sir JOHN R., K.B.E., 3 Rothesay Terrace.
1911. FINLAY, JOHN, 7 Belgrave Crescent.
1921. FINLAYSON, Rev. WILLIAM HENRY, Letheringsett Rectory, Holt, Norfolk.
1884. FLEMING, D. HAY, LL.D., 4 Chamberlain Road.
1909. FLEMING, Rev. D. W. B., Culross Park, Culross.
1895. FLEMING, JAMES STARK, 9 Douglas Terrace, Stirling.
- 1908.*FLEMING, JOHN, 9 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow.
1917. FORGAN, ANDREW, 292 Hington Avenue, Notre Dame de Grâce, Montreal, Canada.
1917. FORSYTH, HUGH ALEXANDER, Murroes School-house, near Dundee.
- 1911.*FORSYTH, WILLIAM, F.R.C.S. Ed., Inver oak, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
- 1906.*FOULKES-ROBERTS, ARTHUR, Solicitor, Bro-y-parc, Denbigh, N. Wales.
1911. FRASER, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Litt.D., Kinas Lodge, Woodlawn Avenue, Toronto, Canada.
1902. FRASER, EDWARD D., The Elms, Peebles.
1921. FRASER, GEORGE MACKAY, Solicitor and Banker, Summerlea House, Portree, Skye.
1918. FRASER, HUGH ALEXANDER, M.A., Mayfield, Dingwall.
1898. FRASER, HUGH ERNEST, M.A., M.D., Medical Superintendent, Royal Infirmary, Dundee.
1917. FRASER, WILLIAM, 35 Palmerston Place.
1912. GALLOWAY, Mrs LINDSAY, Kilchrist, Campbeltown.
- 1920.*GALLOWAY, THOMAS L., Advocate, Auchendrane, by Ayt.
1918. GARDEN, WILLIAM, Advocate in Aberdeen, 4 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen.
1908. GARDNER, ALEXANDER, Publisher, Dunrod, Paisley.
1921. GARDNER, Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER, Artarman Row, Dumbarton-shire.
1917. GARDNER, GEORGE ALEXANDER, C.A., Calle Callao, 191, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
1915. GARDNER, JAMES, Solicitor, Clunie, Paisley.
1916. GARLE, Mrs MARY GLADYS LLOYD (no address).
- 1916.*GARSON, JAMES, W.S., 4 Chester Street.
1919. GASS, JOHN, M.A., Oling, Carlisle, Lanarkshire.
1911. GAWTHORP, WALTER E., 10 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
1912. GIBSON, JOHN, Agent, British Linen Bank, Glasgow.
1920. GIBSON, JOHN, F.C.S., 15 Tynedale Terrace, Hexham, Northumberland.
- 1903.*GIBSON, WILLIAM, M.A., 44 Piazza Farnese, Rome.
1896. GILLIES, PATRICK HUNTER, M.D., 2 Hartington Gardens.
1916. GILLIES, WILLIAM, LL.D., 23 University Garden, Glasgow.
- 1912.*GLADSTONE, HUGH S., M.A., F.R.S.E., Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
1901. GLADSTONE, Sir JOHN R., Bart., Fasque, Laurencekirk.
1904. GLENARTHUR, The Right Hon. Lord, of Carlung, LL.D., Carlung, Fullarton, Troon.
1921. GORDON, Rev. JAMES BRYCE, The Manse, Oldhamstocks, Cockburnspath.
1909. GORDON, JAMES TENNANT, O.B.E., Chief Constable of Fife and Kinross, Bellbrae, Cupar, Fife.
1883. GORDON-GILMOUR, Colonel ROBERT GORDON, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., of Craigmillar, The Inch, Liberton.
1911. GOURLAY, CHARLES, B.Sc., A.R.I.B.A., I.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Coniston, Craiglhu Road Mhngavie.

- 1913 GRAHAM, ANGUS, Skipness, Argyll.
1917. GRAHAM, JAMES GERARD, Captain, 4th Battalion The Highland Light Infantry, Carlin, Carlisle, Lanarkshire.
1920. GRAHAM, JAMES MAXTONE, C.A., 4 Eton Terrace.
1909. GRAHAM, JAMES NOBLE, of Carlin and Stonebyres, Carlisle.
1910. GRAHAM, WILLIAM, 8 Glenorchy Terrace.
- 1888 GRANT, F. J., W.S., Lyon Office, H.M. General Register House.
- 1905 GRANT, JAMES, L.R.C.P. and S. V.D., J.P., Seafield House, Stromness.
1911. GRAY, GEORGE, Town Clerk of Rutherglen, Threshing, Blairbeth Road, Rutherglen.
1915. GRAY, WILLIAM FORBES, F.R.S.E., 8 Mansionhouse Road.
1910. GRIERSON, Sir PHILIP J. HAMILTON, LL.D., Advocate, 7 Palmerston Place.
- 1921 GRIEVE, Rev. ALEXANDER J., M.A., D.D., Principal of the Scottish Congregational College, 29 Hope Terrace.
1880. GRIEVE, SYMINGTON, 11 Lauder Road.
- 1871.*GRUB, The Very Rev. GEORGE, The Parsonage, Aberfoyle, Perthshire.
1909. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, S. A. F.R. Hist. Soc., Littleton Place, Walsall.
1909. GUILD, JAMES, B.A. (Lond.) L.C.P., F.E.I.S., 36 Hillend Road, Arbroath.
1920. GUILD, JAMES HARROWER, W.S., 5 Coates Gardens.
1910. GUNN, GEORGE, F.E.I.S., Craigmarten, Wick.
1911. GUNSON, Rev. ERNEST SHERWOOD, M.A., The Manso of New Monkland, by Airdrie.
- 1907.*GUTHRIE, CHARLES, W.S., 1 N. Charlotte Street.
1904. GUTHRIE, Sir JAMES, LL.D., R.S.A. H.R.A., Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire.
1905. GUTHRIE, THOMAS MAULE, Solicitor, Royal Bank of Scotland, Breechin.
1907. GUY, JOHN C., Advocate, Carsang House, Tayvallich, by Lochgilphead.
1910. HALLIDAY, W. F.S.L.A., M.A., D.Sc., F.S. Litt., The Bungalow, Higham-on-Hill, Nuneaton.
- 1901.*HAMILTON OF DALZELL, The Right Hon. LORD, K.T., C.V.O. Dalzell, Motherwell.
1898. HAMPTON, Rev. DAVID MACHARDY, The Manse, Culross.
1919. HANNA, Miss JEANNETTE M., 7 Magdala Crescent.
1911. HANNAN, Rev. THOMAS, M.A., 3 Victoria Terrace, Musselburgh.
1912. HANNAY, ROBERT KERR, Fraser Professor of Scottish History, University of Edinburgh, 14 Inverleith Terrace.
1920. HARDING, WILLIAM GERALD, M.R.S.L., F.R. Hist. S., F.L.S., St George's School, Windsor Castle.
- 1903.*HARRIS, WALTER B., Tangier, Morocco.
1921. HARRISON, Rev. FREDERICK, M.A., Vicar-Choral of York Minster, The Hut, Clifton Green, York.
1887. HARRISON, JOHN, C.B.E., LL.D., J.P., D.L., Rockville, Napier Road.
1913. HARROLD, Miss ELISABETH SEARS, Westover, Virginia, U.S.A.
1905. HARVEY, WILLIAM, 4 Gowrie Street, Dundee.
1906. HATCH, Rev. J. EDGAR, M.A., D.D., Davington Parsonage, Market Place, Faversham, Kent.
1874. HAY, JAMES T., Blackhall Castle, Banchoory.
- 1865.*HAY, ROBERT J. A., c/o Messrs Dundas & Wilson, 16 St Andrew Square.
1902. HENDERSON, ADAM, University Library, Glasgow.
1919. HENDERSON, GEORGE, Oriel, Fallside, Bothwell.
- 1889.*HENDERSON, JAMES STEWART, 1 Pond Street, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.
1920. HERBURN, W. WATT, King's Hill, King's Gate, Aberdeen.
1891. HERRIES, Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM D., of Spottes, Spottes Hall, Dalbeattie.
1897. HEWAT, Rev. KIRKWOOD, M.A., 23 St Bernard's Crescent.
1887. HEWISON, Rev. J. KING, M.A., D.D., The Manse, Rothesay.
- 1921.*HODGSON, VICTOR T., F.S.A., Culcheanna, Omagh, Inverness-shire.
1919. HOLBORN, IAN B. STORCHTON, M.A., F.R.G.S., 1 Mayfield Terrace.
- 1909.*HOLMS, JOHN A., Stockbroker, Sandyford, Paisley.
1914. HOME, GORDON C., Major, R.A.S.C., 43 Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, London, S.W. 7.
1920. HONEYMAN, DAVID, 13 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang, Glasgow.
1904. HORTON-SMITH, LIONEL GRAHAM HORTON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, 58 Clarendon Road, Holland Park, London, W. 11.
1892. HOUSTON, Rev. A. McNEILL, M.A., B.D., J.P., The Manse, Auchterlerran, Cardenden, Fife.
- 1889.*HOWDEN, CHARLES R. A., Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness Elgin, and Nairn, Sheriff Court, Elgin.
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1910. HUNTER, ANDREW, 48 Garscube Terrace, Murrayfield.
1909. HUNTER, DOUGLAS GORDON, Rosebrae, Arbroath.

- 1921.*HUNTER, THOMAS DUNCAN, J.P., 11 Gloucester Place.
1921. HUTCHESON, Miss EUPHEMIA G., Herschel House, Broughty Ferry.
1909. HYDE, The Hon. JOHN. F.R.G.S., etc., 2947 Tilden Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
1912. HYSLOP, ROBERT, F.R.Hist.S., 5 Belle Vue Crescent, Sunderland.
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- 1911.*INGLIS, HARRY R. G., 10 Dick Place.
- 1906.*INGLIS, JOHN A., Advocate, 13 Randolph Crescent.
1920. INNES, THOMAS, of Learney, 2 Inverleith Row.
- 1913 JACKSON, GEORGE ERSKINE, O.B.E., M.C., W.S., Kirkcubbin, Forfar
1919. JACOB, Mrs VIOLET, c/o Ladies' Empire Club, 69 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.
1918. JAMILSON, JAMES H., 12 Sciennes Gardens
1916. JOHNSON, JOHN BOLAM C.A., 12 Granby Road.
- 1902.*JOHNSTON, ALFRED WINTLE, Architect, 29 Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea London, S.W. 10
1919. JOHNSTON, JAMES, F.L.A., "Railes" Library, Singapore.
1907. JOHNSTON WILLIAM CAMPBELL, W.S., 19 Walker Street.
1892. JOHNSTONE, HENRY, M.A. Oxon., 69 Northumberland Street.
1920. JOHNSTONE, JAMES F. K., 67 Forest Avenue, Aberdeen.
1898. JONAS, ALFRED CHARLES, Locksley, Tennyson Road, Bognor, Sussex.
1917. KATER, ROBERT McCULLOCH, Couston, Glasgow Road, Kilmarnock.
1910. KAY, ARTHUR, J.P., F.S.A., 11 Regent Terrace.
1893. KAYE, WALTER JENKINSON, jun., B.A., F.S.A., Pembroke, Park View, Harrogate.
1912. KELLY, JOHN KELSO, 105 Morningside Drive.
- 1870.*KELTIE, Sir JOHN S., LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., 39 Harvard Court, Honeybourne Road, West End Lane, London, N.W. 6.
1915. KELWAY, CLIFTON, F.R.Hist.S., 25 Redcliffe Square, London, S.W. 10.
1911. KENNEDY, ALEXANDER, Kenmill House, Bothwell
1911. KENNEDY, ALEXANDER BURGESS, 6 Mansfield Place.
- 1880.*KENNEDY, JOHN, M.A., 25 Abingdon Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
1907. KENT, BENJAMIN WILLIAM JOHN, Tatefield Hall, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.
1907. KENT, BRANLEY BENJAMIN, Tatefield Hall, Beckwithshaw, Harrogate.
1910. KER, CHARLES, M.A., C.A., Eastleton, Milngavie, Stirlingshire.
1912. KER, JAMES INGLIS, Sherwood, Westgate Road, Breckenham, Kent.
- 1889.*KERMODE, PHILIP M. C., Advocate, Windsor Mount, Ramsey, Isle of Man.
1889. KERR, ANDREW WILLIAM, F.R.S.E., 81 Great King Street.
1896. KERR, HENRY F., A.R.I.B.A., 12 East Claremont Street.
1920. KERR, WALTER HUMF. M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., Lecturer on Structural Engineering, The University, Edinburgh.
- 1911.*KITCHEN, W. T. W.S., Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, H.M. General Register House.
1911. KEYSER, CHARLES E., M.A., F.S.A., J.P., D.L., Aldermaston Court, Reading.
1912. KING, CHARLES, F.S.Sc. Lond., 21 Newton Place, Glasgow
- 1912.*KING, Sir JOHN WESTALL, Bart., Stanmore, Lanark.
1921. KINGHORN, ROBERT, Moorpark, Foulden, Berwickshire.
- 1900.*KINTORE, The Right Hon. The Earl of, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Keith Hall, Inverurie.
1912. KIRKP, Miss KATE JOHNSTONE, Hilton, Burntisland.
1919. KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM, Fernlea, Kirkwall, Orkney.
1896. KIRKPATRICK, JOHN G., W.S., 2 Belford Park.
1915. KIRKWOOD, CHARLES, Duncairn, Helensburgh.
1906. KNOWLES, Captain WILLIAM HENRY, F.S.A., 25 Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
1910. LAIDLER, PERCY WARD, LL.D., R.C.S. Edin., 3 St John's Villas, St John's Road, Sea Point, C.P., South Africa.
- 1920 LAMB, ERNEST H., M.A. (Hons.) Edin., Rector of Lanark Grammar School, The Rectory, Lanark.

- 1901.*LAMONT, Sir NORMAN, Bart., M.P., of Knockdow, Toward, Argyllshire.
1893. LANGWILL, ROBERT B., 7 St Leonard's Bank, Perth.
1919. LAWSON, Lieut.-Col. H. SLEEMAN, R.A.S.C., c/o Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart., & Co., 39 Panton Street, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1.
- 1882.*LEADBETTER, THOMAS GREENSHIELDS, of Stobie-side, Strathaven, Spital Tower, Denholm, Roxburghshire.
1919. LEASK, JOHN, North of Scotland Bank Buildings, Forres.
- 1910.*LEIGH, Captain JAMES HAMILTON, Bindon, Wellington, Somerset.
1907. LEIGHTON, JOSEPH MACKENZIE, Librarian, Public Library, Greenock.
1907. LENNOX, DAVID, M.D., F.R.A.S., Tayside House, 162 Nethergate, Dundee.
- 1902.*LEVESON-GOWER, F. S., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, London.
1907. LIND, GEORGE JAMES, 121 Rua do Golgotha, Oporto, Portugal.
- 1919.*LINDSAY, Mrs HUMPHREY G. M., Colstoun, Haddington.
1909. LINDSAY, Rev. JOHN, M.A., D.D., LL.D., "Bohemia," Glyndyfrdwy, Llangollen, N. Wales.
1890. LINDSAY, LEONARD C., Broomhills, Honiton, Devon.
1920. LINLITHGOW, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Hopetoun House, South Queensferry.
- 1881.*LITTLE, ROBERT, R.W.S., Hilton Hall, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.
1915. LOCKHART, JOHN Y., 12 Victoria Gardens, Kirkealdy.
- 1901.*LONEY, JOHN W. M., 6 Carlton Street.
1917. LOVE, WILLIAM HENDERSON, M.A., A.Mus., Rowanbank, Craigenloran, Helensburgh.
1902. LOW, GEORGE M., Actuary, 11 Moray Place.
1904. LOWSON, GEORGE LL.D., 16 Park Place, Stirling.
1905. LUSK, Rev. DAVID COLVILLE, 2 South Parks Road Oxford.
1921. LYLE, ROBERT, Strathculm, Helensburgh.
1915. LYON, Rev. W. T., Tantallon Lodge, North Berwick.
1910. LYONS, ANDREW W., 12 Melville Place.
1892. MACADAM, JOSEPH H., Aldborough Hall, Aldborough Hatch, near Ilford, Essex.
1908. McCONACHIE, Rev. WILLIAM, D.D., The Manse, Lauder.
1915. M'CORMICK, ANDREW, 66 Victoria Street, Newton-Stewart.
1913. M'CORMICK, Sir WILLIAM S., LL.D., University Grants Committee, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
1919. MACDONALD, ALLAN REGINALD, of Waternish and Ardmore, Fasach House, Waternish, Skye.
1904. MACDONALD, CHARLES, Dunglass Castle, Bowling.
1885. MACDONALD, COLL REGINALD, M.D., St Lawrence, Ayr.
- 1900.*MACDONALD, GEORGE, C.B., F.B.A., M.A., LL.D., 17 Learmonth Gardens,—*Curator of Coins*.
1879. MACDONALD, JAMES, W.S., Rannas, Cramond Bridge.
1909. MACDONALD, JOHN, Sutherland Arms Hotel, Golspie.
- 1890.*MACDONALD, JOHN MATHESON, Moor Hill, Farnham, Surrey.
1890. MACDONALD, WILLIAM RAE, Neidpath, Wester Coates Avenue.
- 1872.*M'DOWALL, THOMAS W., M.D., Burwood, Wadhurst, Sussex.
1908. M'ELNEY, Rev. ROBERT, M.A., The Manse, Downpatrick, County Down.
1911. M'EWEN, HUGH DRUMMOND, Lyndhurst, Primrose Bank Road, Trinity.
1917. M'EWEN, ROBERT FINNIE, B.A. Cantab., Advocate, of Marchmont and Bardrochat, Marchmont, Berwickshire.
1903. M'EWEN, W. C., M.A., W.S., 9 South Charlotte Street.
1917. MACFARLANE-GRIFFYTH, R. W., Penchris Peel, Hawick.
- 1898.*MACGILLIVRAY, ANGUS, C.M., M.D., 23 South Tay Street, Dundee.
- 1901.*MACGREGOR, ALASDAIR R., of Macgregor Caniney, Dunkeld.
1918. MACGREGOR, Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Manse of Covington, Thankerton.
1898. MACINTOSH, Rev. CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.A., Minister of St Oran's Church, Tigh-na-creige, Connel, Argyllshire.
1913. MACKINTOSH, H. B., M.B.E., Redhythe, Elgin.
1893. MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM FIFE, Procurator-Fiscal of Forfarshire, Linroch, 3 Craigie Terrace, Dundee.
- 1897.*MACINTYRE, P. M., Advocate, Auchengower, Brackland Road, Callander.
1919. MACK, JAMES LOGAN, S.S.C., 8 Grange Terrace.
1908. MACKAY, GEORGE, M.D., P.R.C.S.E., 26 Drumshugh Gardens.
1903. MACKAY, GEORGE G., Melness, Hoylake, Cheshire.

1888. MACKAY, J. F., W.S., White House, Cramond Bridge, Midlothian.
1912. MACKAY, NORMAN DOUGLAS, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., Dall-Avon, Aberfeldy.
1882. MACKAY, WILLIAM, LL.D., Solicitor, Inverness.
1909. MACKEAN, Major NORMAN M., Parkgate, Paisley.
1918. M'KECHNIE, Sir JAMES, K.B.E., The Abbey House, Furness Abbey.
1909. MACKECHNIE, JOHN MACLELLAN, of Balfunning-Douglas, 6 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.
1911. MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER J., Solicitor, 62 Academy Street, Inverness.
1887. MACKENZIE, DAVID J. Sheriff-Substitute, 17 Athole Gardens, Glasgow, W.
1918. MACKENZIE, DONALD A., 19 Merchiston Crescent.
1919. MACKENZIE, HECTOR HUGH, J.P., Balclone, Lochmaddy, North Uist.
- 1891.*MACKENZIE, JAMES, 2 Rillbank Crescent.
1911. MACKENZIE, JOHN, Dunvegan House, Dunvegan, Skye.
1900. MACKENZIE, Sir KENNETH J., Bart., King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, 10 Moray Place.
1910. MACKENZIE, MURDO TOLME, M.B., Scolpaig, Lochmaddy.
1882. MACKENZIE, R. W. R., Easishall, Leuchars, Fife.
1904. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM COOK, 91 Church Road, Richmond-on-Thames.
1904. MACKENZIE, W. M., M.A., 15 Queen Street.
1920. M'KERCHAR, JAMES, M.B.E., M.A., 4 Leven Terrace.
1921. MACKIE, DAVID CABLE, 16 Queens Gardens, St Andrews.
- 1911.*MACKIE, PETER JEFFREY, of Glenreadell and Corraith, Symington, Ayrshire.
1915. MACKIRDY, Captain ELLIOT M. S., M.A Oxon., Lanarkshire Yeomanry, Birkwood Castle, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.
- 1919.*MACLAGAN, DOUGLAS PHILIP, W.S., 28 Heriot Row.
1917. M'LEAN, JAMES, Ardoch Bridge School House, by Balloch, Loch Lomondside.
- 1885.*MACLEHOSE, JAMES, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., The Old Parsonage, Lamington, Lanarkshire.
1910. MACLEOD, FREDERICK THOMAS, 36 St Alban's Road.
1921. MACLEOD, NEIL MACKENZIE, 24 Barrington Drive, Glasgow.
- 1890.*MACLEOD, Sir REGINALD, K.C.B., Vinters, Maidstone, Kent.
1909. MACLEOD, Major ROBERT CRAWFURD, 19 Scotland Street.
- 1907.*MACLEOD, Rev. WILLIAM H., B.A Cantab., Manse of Buchanan, Drymen.
1919. MACLEROY, Rev. CAMPBELL M., B.D., Minister of Victoria Park United Free Church, Partick, 13 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.
1875. MACMATH, WILLIAM, 16 St Andrew Square.
1905. MACMILLAN, H. P., K.C., 32 Moray Place.
1916. M'MILLAN, Rev. WILLIAM, Chaplain to the Forces, St Leonard's Manse, Dunfermline.
1915. MACNEIL, ROBERT LISTER, of Barra, Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
1918. MACPHAIL, GEORGE, F.Z.S., Hearnesebrooke, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, Ireland.
1909. MACPHAIL, J. R. N., K.C., Sheriff of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, 17 Royal Circus.
1918. MACPHERSON, DONALD, 3 St. John's Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1921. M'PHERSON, JAMES, 10 Queens Gardens, St Andrews.
- 1909.*MACRAE, Major COLIN, C.B.E., of Feorlinn, Colntraive, Argyll.
1908. MACRAE, Rev. DONALD, B.D., The Manse, Edderton, Ross-shire.
1914. MACRAE-GILSTRAP, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN, of Eilean Donan, Ballmore, Otter Ferry, Argyll.
- 1882.*MACRITCHIE, DAVID, C.A., 4 Archibald Place.
1909. MALCOLM, JOHN, 14 Durham Street, Monifieth, Forfarshire.
1896. MALLOCH, JAMES M.A., West Croft, Cramond Bridge, Midlothian.
1914. MALLOCH, JAMES J., M.A., Wakefield, Juniper Green.
1919. MALLOCH, WILLIAM STRACHAN, 41 Charlotte Square.
1901. MANN, LUDOVIC M'LELLAN, 144 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1906. MARSHALL, HENRY B., Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1917. MARSHALL, JOHN NAIRN, M.D., 7 Battery Place, Rothesay.
1885. MARSHALL, WILLIAM HUNTER, Callander, Perthshire.
1915. MARTIN, JAMES H., Hollybank, Panmure Terrace, Dundee.
1909. MARTIN, Rev. JOHN, 34 Inverleith Terrace.
1916. MARTIN, Sir WILLIAM, J.P., 24 Athole Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
1917. MARWICK, THOMAS PURVES, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., F.I.Arbt., 43 Lauder Road.
1908. MASTIN, JOHN, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., etc., Principal of Kenyon Hall College, Kenyon, near Manchester.

1884. MAXWELL, The Right Hon. Sir HERBERT EUSTACE, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., of Monreith, Wigtownshire.
- 1892.*MAXWELL, Sir JOHN STIRLING, Bart., LL.D., Pollok House, Pollokshaws.
1904. MAY, THOMAS, M.A., F.E.I.S., F.S.A., Glenearn, Perth Road, Crief.
1920. MELDRUM, Rev. NEIL, Minister of Forteviot, Perthshire.
1900. MENZIES, W. D. GRAHAM, of Pitcur, Hallyburton House, Coupar-Angus.
1878. MERCER, Major WILLIAM LINDSAY, Huntingtower, Perth.
1882. MILLAR, ALEXANDER H., LL.D., Albert Institute, Dundee.
1896. MILLER, ALEXANDER C., M.D., Craig Linne, Fort-William.
- 1878.*MILLER, GEORGE ANDERSON, W.S., Knowehead, Perth.
1904. MILLER, JOHN CHARLES, 41 Coat's Garden.
- 1907.*MILLER, ROBERT SCHAW, W.S., 11 Douglas Crescent.
1911. MILLER, STEUART NAPIER, Lecturer in Roman History, The University, Glasgow.
1920. MILNE, Rev. A.C.A. Oakfield, Doune, Perthshire.
1884. MITCHELL, HUGH, Solicitor, Pitlochry.
- 1890.*MITCHELL, SYDNEY, Architect, The Pleasance, Gullane.
1920. MOFFAT, MUIRHEAD, Mervin, 11 Dungeoyne Street, Maryhill Park, Glasgow.
1916. MONCREIFF, The Hon. FREDERICK CHARLES, Marionville, Colinton.
1908. MONTGOMERIE, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Dalmore, Stair, Ayrshire.
1921. MOORE, WILLIAM JAMES, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.F.P.S.G., 17 Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow.
1895. MORAY, The Right Hon. The Earl of, Kinfauns Castle, Perth.
1882. MORRIS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, A.R.S.A., Architect, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
1882. MORRISON, HEW, LL.D., 12 Blackford Road.
- 1887.*MOUBRAY, JOHN J., Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge.
1904. MOUNSEY, J. L., W.S., Professor of Conveyancing, University of Edinburgh, 24 Glencairn Crescent.
1897. MOXON, CHARLES, 77 George Street.
1889. MUIRHEAD, GEORGE, F.R.S.E., Commissioner for the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Speybank, Fochabers.
1919. MUNRO, ALEXANDER, Craggie, Rogart, Sutherland.
- 1890.*MUNRO, Rev. W. M., F.Z.S., Withdean Hall, Brighton, Sussex.
- 1911.*MURCHIE, JAMES, Penrioch, Kingcase, Prestwick, Ayrshire.
- 1878.*MURRAY, DAVID, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., 169 West George Street, Glasgow.
1920. MURRAY, Captain H. W., late Technical Assistant, London Museum, Rookfields, Reigate, Surrey.
1920. MURRAY, JAMES, J.P., Bank Agent, Kenwood, Bi-hopbriggs, Glasgow.
1911. MURRAY, KEITH R., B.A., 27 St Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.
1884. MURRAY, PATRICK, W.S., 7 Eton Terrace.
1905. MURRAY, P. KEITH, W.S., 19 Charlotte Square.
- 1905.*NATSMITH, WILLIAM W., C.A., 57 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow.
- 1911.*NAPIER, GEORGE G., M.A., 9 Woodside Place, Glasgow.
1907. NAPIER, HENRY M., Milton House, Bowling.
1896. NAPIER, THEODORE, "Magdala," Woodland Street, Essendon, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1891.*NEILSON, GEORGE, LL.D., Wellfield, 76 Partickhill Road, Glasgow.
1900. NEWLANDS, The Right Hon. LORD, LL.D., Mauldshe Castle, Carlisle.
1907. NICOLSON, DAVID, C.B., M.D., 201 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London.
1898. NOTMAN, JOHN, F.F.A., 176 Newhaven Road,—*Treasurer*.
1890. NOVAR, The Right Hon. Viscount, of Raith and Novar, G.C.M.G., Raith, Kirkcaldy.
1921. OGILVY, THOMAS, 12 Maryfield Terrace, Dundee.
- 1907.*OKE, ALFRED WILLIAM, B.A., F.L.S., 32 Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex.
1904. OLDRIEVE, W. T., F.R.I.B.A., 13 Braid Avenue.
1920. ORD, JOHN, 2 Monteith Row, Glasgow.
1907. ORR, JOHN M'KIRDY, 32 Dockhead Street, Saltcoats.
1916. ORR, LEWIS P., F.F.A., Secretary to the Scottish Life Assurance Co., 14 Learmonth Gardens.
1921. ORR, STEWART, Corrie House, Corrie, Arran.
1908. ORROCK, ALEXANDER, 14 Lauder Road.
1901. OWEY, CHARLES, Architect, Benora, Broughty Ferry.

1903. PARK, ALEXANDER, Ingleside, Lenzie.
1917. PARK, FRANKLIN A., 149 Broadway, New York.
1915. PATERSON, JOHN WILSON, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., Principal Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 41 St Alban's Road.
1891. PATON, VICTOR ALBERT NOEL, W.S., 31 Melville Street.
1919. PATRICK, JOSEPH, M.A., C.A., Macdonalhe, Lochwinnoch.
1880. PATTERSON, JAMES K., Ph.D., LL.D., President Emeritus, State University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A.
1914. PATTERSON, T. BAXENDALE, L.D.S. Cansbrooke, 81 Station Road, Blackpool.
1909. PAUL, ARTHUR F. BALFOUR, Architect, 16 Rutland Square.
- 1871.*PAUL, Sir GEORGE M., LL.D., W.S., Deputy Keeper of the Signet, 16 St Andrew Square.
1879. PAUL, Sir J. BALFOUR, C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, 30 Heriot Row, —*Vice-President*.
- 1902.*PAULIN, Sir DAVID, F.F.A., 6 Forbes Street.
1891. PEACE, THOMAS SMITH, Architect, Junction Road, Kirkwall.
1913. PEACOCK, A. WEBSTER, Architect, 4 Brumtsfield Terrace.
1904. PEDDIE, ALEXANDER L. DICK, W.S., 13 South Learmonth Gardens.
1919. PENFOLD, HENRY, Front Street, Brampton, Cumberland.
1916. PHILIP, ALEXANDER, LL.B., F.R.S.F., The Mary Acre, Brechin.
1919. PHILLIPS, DAVID RHYS, F.L.A., Bnli Glas, 15 Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
1920. PLOWES, WILLIAM ROBERT, Chapel-Allerton, Leeds.
- 1901 *PORTLAND, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
1921. POWRIE, Mrs CATHERINE, Earlie Bank, Craigie, Perth.
1918. PRAIN, HENRY, J.P., Helenbank, Longforgan, by Dundee.
1911. PRESTON, FRANK A. B., Architect, Drumdarroch, 27 Ferguson Avenue, Milngavie.
1905. PRICE, C. REE, Bannits, Broadway, Worcester-shire.
1906. PRINGLE, ROBERT, 11 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.
1919. PURSELL, JAMES, Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.
1912. QUICK, RICHARD, Curator of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, Bournemouth.
1906. RAIT, ROBERT SANGSTER, C.B.E., LL.D., H.M. Historiographer in Scotland, Professor of Scottish History and Literature, Glasgow University, 31 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow.
1920. RAMSAY, Sir WILLIAM M., Hon D.C.L.(Oxford), etc., 13 Greenhill Terrace.
1908. RANKIN, WILLIAM BLACK, of Cleddans, 55 Manor Place.
1879. RANKINE, Sir JOHN, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Professor of Scots Law, University of Edinburgh, 23 Ainslie Place.
1906. RAVEN, ALEXANDER JAMES, c/o The Capital and Counties Bank, Cornhill, Ipswich.
1899. REA, ALEXANDER, Havalahalli Estate, c/o Postmaster, Yelahanka, Bangalore, Mysore State, India.
1909. REID, ALPHONSO STODART, Bank of England, Manchester.
- 1897.*REID, Rev EDWARD T. S., M.A., Ravelston, 994 Great Western Road, Glasgow.
1920. REID, Mrs MARGARET JOHNSTON, Lauriston Castle, Davidson's Mains.
1920. REID, THOMAS, M.A., Arnold House, Lanark.
1917. RICHARDSON, Rev. ANDREW T., Whyte's Causeway Manse, Kirkcaldy.
- 1912.*RICHARDSON, JAMES S., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, H.M. Office of Works, 4 and 5 Drumsheugh Gardens.
1893. RICHARDSON, RALPH, W.S., 29 Eghnton Crescent.
1919. RICHMOND, O. L., M.A., Professor of Humanity, University of Edinburgh, 5 Belford Place.
1907. ROBB, JAMES, LL.B., 7 Alvanley Terrace.
- 1898.*ROBERTS, ALEXANDER F., Fairmile, Selkirk.
1905. ROBERTS, Sir JOHN, K.C.M.G., Littlebourne House, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1914. ROBERTS, J. HUBERT, F.R.G.S., F.S.I., F.A.I., 61 Wind Street, Swansea.
1916. ROBERTSON, ALAN KEITH, Architect, 12 Russell Place, Leith.
1916. ROBERTSON, BRUCE, B.A., 7 Vinicombe Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.
1919. ROBERTSON, GEORGE M., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Professor of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Tipperlinn House, Morning-side Place.
1910. ROBERTSON, JOHN, J.P., 27 Victoria Road, Dundee.
- 1886.*ROBERTSON, ROBERT, Huntly House, Dollar.
1915. ROBERTSON, ROBERT BURNS, Resident Architect, H.M. Office of Works, Windsor Castle, Windsor.
1905. ROBERTSON, W. G. AITCHISON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., The Grange, Ashford, Middlesex.

1914. ROBISON, JOSEPH, 14 Castle Street, Kirkcudbright.
- 1916.*RODGER, EDWARD, 1 Clairmont Gardens, Glasgow.
1921. ROGERSON, JOHN, I.A., A.R.I.B.A., 202 Hope Street, Glasgow.
1905. ROLLO, JAMES A., Solicitor, Argyle House, Maryfield, Dundee.
1910. ROMANES, CHARLES S., C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.
- 1872.*ROSEBURY AND MIDLOTHIAN, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., Dalmeny Park.
1876. ROSS ALEXANDER, LL.D., Architect Queensgate Chambers, Inverness.
1891. ROSS, THOMAS, LL.D., Architect, 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
1915. RUSK, J. M., S.S.C., Clinton House, Whitehouse Loan.
1906. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES C., D.D., 9 Coates Gardens.
1914. RUSSELL, JOHN, 323 Leith Walk.
1911. SAMUEL, Sir JOHN SMITH, K.B.E., 13 Park Circus, Glasgow, W.
1905. SANDS, The Hon. LORD, LL.D., 4 Heriot Row.
- 1903.*SAYCE, Rev. A. H., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford, 8 Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1912. SCLATER, Rev. HENRY GUY, 3 Bannerman Avenue, Inverkeithing.
1910. SCOBIE, Captain IAIN H. MACKAY, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.
1892. SCOTT, Sir JAMES, J.P., Rock Knowe, Tayport.
1903. SCOTT, JOHN, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
1901. SCOTT, J. H. F. KINNAIRD, of Gala, Gala House, Galashiels.
1907. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, ROBERT, W.S., 10 Randolph Cliff.—*Secretary*.
1889. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W. G., M.A., Honorary Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, Whitechurch Rectory, Edgeware, Middlesex.
1915. SCRYMGEOUR, NORVAL, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, Helen Bank, Longforgan, by Dundee.
1920. SETON, Brevet-Colonel Sir BRUCE, of Ahercorn, Bart., C.B., 12 Grosvenor Crescent.
1913. SHAND, J. HARVEY, W.S., 38 Northumberland Street.
1919. SHARP, ANDREW, 16 Lomond Road, Trinity.
1921. SHARP, MARTIN HOWARD, Banker, 35 Palmerston Place.
1917. SHAW, JULIUS ADOLPHUS, Mus.B., Trin. Coll. Dublin, L.Mus., T.C.L., 4 Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
1918. SHAW, MACKENZIE S., W.S., 1 Thistle Court.
1917. SHAW, WILLIAM B., F.R.Hist.Soc., Honorary Curator of the Collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society of England, London, 56 Sandy Lane, Stretford, Manchester.
1908. SHEARER, JOHN E., 6 King Street, Stirling.
1920. SHEPPARD, THOMAS, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Curator, The Municipal Museums, Hull.
1917. SHIELDS, COURTENAY JOHN, C.A., 141 George Street.
1913. SIM, Rev. GUSTAVUS AIRD, United Free Church Manse, Kirkurd, Peeblesshire.
1915. SIMPSON, C. J. W., F.S.I., H.M. Office of Works, 51 Cluny Drive.
- 1919.*SIMPSON, Professor JAMES YOUNG, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 25 Chester Street.
- 1880.*SIMPSON, Sir ROBERT R., W.S., 23 Douglas Crescent.
1919. SIMPSON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, M.A., 448 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
1908. SINCLAIR, COLIN, M.A., Architect, 35 Clifford Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.
1919. SINCLAIR, JOHN, Craighead Public School, Milton of Campsie, Stirlingshire.
1910. SINTON, Rev. THOMAS, D.D., Minister of Dores, Inverness-shire.
1907. SKERRINGTON, The Hon. Lord, 12 Randolph Crescent.
1909. SKINNER, ROBERT TAYLOR, M.A., F.R.S.E., House Governor, Donaldson's Hospital.
1920. SLEIGH, THOMAS MILLAR, J.P., 38 Queen's Crescent.
1910. SMITH, DAVID BAIRD, C.B.E., LL.D., 6 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow.
1892. SMITH, G. GREGORY, LL.D., Professor of English Literature, The University, Belfast.
- 1892.*SMYTHE, Colonel DAVID M., Methven Castle, Perth.
1892. SOMERVILLE, Rev. J. E., D.D., Castellar, Crief.
1921. SOUTAR, CHARLES GEDDES, Architect, 10 Reform Street, Dundee.
- 1910.*SPENCER, CHARLES LOUIS, 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
- 1910.*SPENCER, JOHN JAMES, 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
1913. SQUANCE, Major T. COKE, M.D., M.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.M.S., The Cottage, Newbiggin, Aysgarth, S.O., Yorkshire.
- 1903.*STARK, Rev. WILLIAM A., Church Place, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright.

1920. STEPHEN, Rev. WILLIAM, B.D., The Manse, Inverkeithing.
1901. STEUART, A. FRANCIS, Advocate, 79 Great King Street.
1902. STEUART, JAMES, O.B.E., W.S., 25 Rutland Street.
1912. STEVENSON, DAVID, Firenze, 93 Trinity Road.
1895. STEVENSON, JOHN HORN, M.B.E., K.C., 9 Oxford Terrace.
1913. STEVENSON, NORMAN, Dechmont View, Sandyhills, Shettleston.
1913. STEVENSON, PERCY R., 5 North Charlotte Street.
1904. STEVENSON, Major-General T. R., C.B., Sunnyside, Lanark.
1911. STEWART, A. K., 1 Lynedoch Place.
1916. STEWART, CHARLES, W.S., 28 Coates Gardens.
1879. STEWART, CHARLES POYNTZ, Chesfield Park, Stevenage.
1917. STEWART, JOHN ALEXANDER, 104 Cheapside Street, Glasgow.
1913. STEWART, R. RANNOCH, Ashbourn, Grove Park, Lenzie.
1885. STEWART, Colonel Sir ROBERT KING, K.B.E., Murdostoun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.
1914. STEWART, W. BALFOUR, Fir Grove, Park Road West, Birkenhead.
1920. STEWART, WILLIAM RITCHIE, Mertick, Dalmeilington, Ayrshire.
1906. STIRTON, Rev. JOHN, B.D., The Manse, Crathie, Ballater.
1910. STRUTHERS, Sir JOHN, K.C.B., LL.D., 31 Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
1897. SUTLEY, PHILIP, 38 Netherby Road, Trinity.
1897. SUTTIE, GEORGE C., J.P., of Lalathan, Alma Lodge, St Cyrus, by Montrose.
1884. SWALLOW, Rev. H. J., M.A., "Hawthornden," 23 Grand Avenue, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.
1916. SWAN, T. AIKMAN, A.R.I.B.A., 29 Hanover Street.
1900. SWINTON, Captain GEORGE S. C., 107 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W. 1.
1913. SYKES, FRANK, Lorne Villa, Victoria Road, New Barnet, Herts.
1916. TAIT, EDWYN SEYMOUR REID, 82 Commercial Street, Lerwick.
1910. TAIT, GEORGE HOPE, 26 High Street, Galashields.
1917. TAYLOR, FRANK J., Assistant Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1902. THIN, ROBERT, M.A., M.B., C.M., 25 Abercromby Place.
1920. THOMPSON, Rev. GEORGE, M.A., B.D., T.D., J.P., The Manse, Carnbee, Pittenweem.
- 1906.*THOMPSON, DAVID COUPER, J.P., D.L., Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.
1920. THOMPSON, GEORGE CLARK, Barrister-at-Law, Yager Block, Cheadle Street E., Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada.
1911. THOMPSON, JAMES, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, 1 West Bell Street, Dundee.
1913. THOMPSON, JAMES, The Cedars, 21 Fortis Green, East Finchley, London, N.2.
1918. THOMPSON, JAMES GRAHAME, 120 Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1913. THOMPSON, JOHN GORDON, S.S.C., 54 Castle Street.
1896. THOMPSON, J. MAITLAND, LL.D., Advocate, 3 Grosvenor Gardens.
1910. THOMPSON, WILLIAM N., Architect, 85 Constitution Street, Leith.
1898. THORBURN, MICHAEL GRIEVE, Glenormiston, Innerleithen.
1911. THORBURN, Lt.-Col. WILLIAM, O.B.E., Boreland, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
1907. THORP, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., Brunswick House, 54 Princess Road, Leicester.
1910. TODD, HENRY GUICHARD, Architect, 277 Regent Street, London, W. 1.
- 1902.*TRAILL, H. LIONEL NORTON, F.R.G.S., Capt., 4th Highland Light Infantry, Grattan Lodge, Vearstown, Stradbally, Queen's County, Ireland.
1917. TRAILL, WILLIAM, C.E., 4 Warrender Park Crescent.
1899. TULLOCH, Major-Gen. Sir ALEXANDER BRUCE, K.C.B., C.M.G., Hesketh House, Torquay.
1918. TURNBULL, Mrs Marjory Janet, of Hailes, Hailes House, Slateford Midlothian.
1901. TURNBULL, W. S., Aikenshaw, Roseneath.
- 1917.*URQUHART, ALASTAIR, D.S.O., 13 Danube Street.
- 1878.*URQUHART, JAMES N.P., 13 Danube Street.
- 1905.*USHER, Sir ROBERT, Bart., of Norton and Wells, Wells, Hawick.
- 1920.*VARMA, Professor S. P., M.A., Robertson College, Jubbulpore, C.P., India.
1904. WADDELL, JAMES ALEXANDER, of Leadloch, 12 Kew Terrace, Glasgow, W.
1921. WADDELL, J. JEFFREY, Architect, Caldergrove, Hallside, Lanarkshire.
1909. WALKER, JOHN, M.A., c/o Messrs Bowie & Pinkerton, S.S.C., 2 Stafford Street.

1879. WALLACE, THOMAS, Ellerslie, Inverness.
1915. WARD, The Venerable Archdeacon ALGERNON, M.A. Cantab., The Vicarage, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
1917. WARNER, GRAHAM NICOLL, James Place, 387 Strathmartine Road, Downfield, Dundee.
1919. WARR, Rev. CHARLES LAING, M.A., St Paul's Parish Church, 70 Union Street, Greenock.
1917. *WARRACK, JOHN, 13 Rothesay Terrace.
1916. WATERSON, DAVID, Fellow, Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, Lond., Bridgend House, Brechin.
1904. WATLING, H. STEWARD, Architect, The Lodge, Oulton Broad, Suffolk.
1891. *WATSON, Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, B.D., 433 Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
1907. *WATSON, CHARLES B. BOOG, F.R.S.E., Huntly Lodge, 1 Napier Road.
1913. WATSON, G. P. H., 15 Queen Street —*Secretary*.
1904. WATSON, JOHN, Architect, 27 Rutland Street.
1908. *WATSON, JOHN PARKER, W.S., Greystane, Kinellan Road, Murrayfield.
1904. WATSON, WALTER CRUM, B.A. Oxon., Northfield, Balerno.
1912. WATSON, WILLIAM J., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Celtic Languages, Literature and Antiquities, University of Edinburgh, 8 Spence Street.
1907. *WATT, JAMES, W.S., F.F.A., Craiglockhart House, Slateford Midlothian.
1908. WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., D.D., 7 Royal Circus.
1920. WAUGH, PERCIVAL, 21 Cluny Gardens.
1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 3 Glencarn Crescent.
1884. *WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place.
1914. WHITE, GEORGE DUNCAN, Seaforth, 15 Marketgate, Crail.
1904. WHITE, JAMES, St Winnin's, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
1916. WHITE, JOHN, 18 Arthur Street, Pilrig, Leith.
1903. WHITELAW, ALEXANDER, Gartsbore, Kirkintilloch.
1902. *WHITELAW, CHARLES EDWARD, Architect, 4 Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow.
1907. WHITELAW, HARRY VINCENT, Verlands, Painswick, near Stroud.
1909. WHITTAKER, CHARLES RICHARD, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., Lynwood, 27 Hatton Place.
1913. WHITTAKER, Professor EDMUND T., M.A., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., 35 George Square.
1921. WILKIE, ALEXANDER, 5 Ravelston Terrace.
1908. WILKIE, JAMES, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street.
1895. WILLIAMS, Rev. GEORGE, Minister of Norrieston U.F. Church, Thornhill, Perthshire.
1897. WILLIAMS, H. MALLAM, Tilehurst, 81 Priory Road, Kew, Surrey.
1917. WILLIAMSON, GEORGE, J.P., of Westquarter, Lanarkshire, Athole Lodge, 7 Spylaw Road.
1908. WILSON, ANDREW ROBERTSON, M.A., M.D., 23 Rose Side Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
1917. WILSON, LEONARD, Hyattsville, Maryland, U.S.A.
1913. WILSON, Rev. THOMAS, B.D., The Manse, Stow, Midlothian.
1921. WILSON, WILLIAM, Advocate, 5 North Charlotte Street.
1912. WILSON, Rev. W. B. ROBERTSON, Strathdevon, Dollar.
1916. WINDUST, Mrs. ESTHER, Sidi-Bou-Said, near Tunis, N. Africa.
1920. WISHART, DAVID, Pittarlow, Abernethy, Perthshire.
1907. WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, J.P., 266 George Street, Glasgow.
1903. WRIGHT, Rev. FREDERICK G., B.D., Incumbent of St John's without the Northgate, Chester, Kingscote, King Street, Chester.
1913. YOUNG, THOMAS E., W.S., Auchterarder.
1912. *YULE, THOMAS, W.S., 16 East Claremont Street.

SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES, ETC.

American Philosophical Society.	Public Library, Aberdeen.
Baillie's Institution, Glasgow.	Public Library, Dundee.
Birmingham Public Libraries—Reference Department.	Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
*Columbia University.	Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.
Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum.	State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Falkirk Natural History and Archaeological Society.	University College, Dublin.
Free Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.	University Library, Leeds.
Harvard College, Harvard, U.S.A.	University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.
Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Pa., U.S.A.
John Rylands Library, Manchester.	Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1921.

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|--|--|
| 1900. BUCHANAN, MUNGO, 23 South Alma Street, Falkirk. | 1915. MATHIESON, JOHN, F.R.S.E., 42 East Claremont Street. |
| 1913. FRASER, JOHN, 68 Restalrig Road, Leith. | 1915. MORRISON, MURDO, Lakefield, Bragar, Lewis. |
| 1911. GOUDIE, JAS. M., J.P., Lerwick, Shetland. | 1911. NICOLSON, JOHN, Nybster, Caithness. |
| 1913. LEVY, Mrs N., 1918 Diamond Street. Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. | 1903. RITCHIE, JAMES, Hawthorn Cottage, Port Elphinstone, Inverurie. |
| 1908. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM. Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall. | 1906. SINCLAIR, JOHN, St Ann's, 7 Queen's Crescent. Edinburgh. |
| 1904. MACKIE, ALEX., Pitressie Abernethy. | |

LIST OF HONORARY FELLOWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1921.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1885.

Dr ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons.

1892.

Professor LUIGI FIGORINI, Director of the Royal Archæological Museum, Rome.

1897.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S., Edwards Professor of Egyptology in University College, London, W.C. 1.

Dr SOPHUS MÜLLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.

1900.

5 EMILE CARTAILHAC, 5 Rue de la Chainc, Toulouse.

Rev. S. BARING GOULD, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.

1908.

Sir ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Youlbury, near Oxford.

SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.

Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Zehlendorferstrasse, 55 Lichterfelde (West), Berlin-Gr.

10 Professor E. RITTERLING, Director of the Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Eschersheimers Landstrasse 107, Frankfort-on-Main.

1919.

LÉON COUTIL, Correspondant du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, etc., etc. Saint Pierre du Vauvray, Eure, France.

René Cagnat, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Professeur au Collège de France, Palais de l'Institut (3 rue Mazarine), Paris.

1921.

13 The Right Rev. Bishop G. F. BROWNE, 2 Campden House Road, Kensington, London, W. 8.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1921

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London, W.C. 1.
3 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society
of Chester and North Wales.
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
British Archæological Association.
Buchan Field Club.
Buteshire Natural History Society.
Cambrian Archæological Association.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and
Archæological Society.
Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History
Association.
Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian
Society.
Edinburgh Architectural Association.
Elgin Literary and Scientific Society.
Essex Archæological Society.
Gaelic Society of Inverness.
Geological Society of Edinburgh.
Glasgow Archæological Society.
Hawick Archæological Society.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
Institute of Archæology, Liverpool.
Kent Archæological Society.
New Spalding Club.
Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
Royal Anthropological Institute.
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain
and Ireland.
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical
Monuments in Scotland.
Royal Historical Society.
Royal Irish Academy.
Royal Numismatic Society.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
Scottish Ecclesiological Society.
Shropshire Archæological Society.
Society of Antiquaries of London.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Society of Architects.

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History
Society.
Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society
Surrey Archæological Society.
Sussex Archæological Society.
Thoresby Society.
Viking Club.
Wiltshire Archæological Society.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.
Alterthumsgesellschaft, Königsberg.
Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.
Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zürich.
Archæological Survey of India.
Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie.
Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sara-
jevo.
British School at Rome.
Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
Centralblatt für Anthropologie, Stettin.
California University.
Christiania University.
Colombo Museum, Ceylon.
Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma.
Commission Archéologique de la Société des Amis
des Sciences à Posnanie, Poland.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.
Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris.
Faculté des Sciences de Lyon.
Foreningen til Norske Fortidsminde-merk-
ers Bevaring.
Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschung, Trier.
Göteborg och Bohuslans Fornminnesföreningen.
Göttingen University.
Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Basel.
Historische Verein für Niedersachsen.
Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris.

Junta Superior de Excavaciones y Antigüedades,
Madrid.

Junta Para Ampliación de Estudios—Comision de
Investigaciones Paleontológicas y Prehistóricas,
Madrid.

Kiel University.

Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhjem.

Leipzig University.

Musée Guimet, Paris.

Musée National Suisse à Zurich.

Museum, Bergen, Norway.

Museum of Northern Antiquities, Christiania.

National Museum of Croatia.

Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.

Norsk Folkemuseum, Christiania.

Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Physic-Oekonomische Gesellschaft, Königsberg.

Prähistorische Kommission der Kaiserliche
Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.

Provincial Museum, Toronto, Canada.

Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.

Römisch-Germanisches Central Museum, Mainz.

Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Kaiser-
lichen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt
am Main.

Royal Academy of History and Antiquities,
Stockholm.

Royal Bohemian Museum, Prague.

Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.

Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copen-
hagen.

Saalburg Kommission, Homburg, v. d. H.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.

Società Romana di Antropologia, Rome.

Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.

Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.

Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie.

Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.

Société Archéologique du Midi de la France.

Société Archéologique de Montpellier.

Société Archéologique de Moravie.

Société Archéologique de Namur.

Société des Bollandistes, Brussels.

Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, Helsingfors.

Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand.

Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.

Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles.

Stadisches Museum für Völkerkunde, Leipzig.

University Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Upsala University.

Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden.

Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande,
Bonn.

PERIODICALS.

L'Anthropologie, Paris.

Bulletin archéologique polonais, Warsaw.

LIBRARIES, BRITISH.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Athenæum Club Library, London.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

British Museum Library.

Chetham's Library, Manchester.

Durham Cathedral Library.

Faculty of Procurators' Library, Glasgow.

Free Library, Edinburgh.

Free Library, Liverpool.

Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.

Public Record Office Library, London.

Royal Library, Windsor.

Royal Scottish Museum Library, Edinburgh.

Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.

Signet Library, Edinburgh.

Trinity College Library, Dublin.

United Free Church College Library, Edinburgh.

University Library, Aberdeen.

University Library, Cambridge.

University Library, Edinburgh.

University Library, Glasgow.

University Library, St Andrews.

Victoria and Albert Museum Library, London.

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Bavaria.

Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Université de
Paris.

National Library, Vienna.

National Library, Paris.

Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.

Public Library, Hamburg.

Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

Royal Library, Copenhagen.

Royal Library, Stockholm.

Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST SESSION, 1920-1921

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1920.

DAVID MACRITCHIE, C.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sheriff W. G. Scott-Moncrieff and Mr James Urquhart were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for Office-Bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

The Right Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL of Skirling, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.

JOHN BRUCE.

The Right Hon. LORD ABERCROMBY, LL.D.

Councillors.

Sir JOHN R. FINDLAY, K.B.E.	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, B.D.
The Hon. HEW HAMIL- TON DALRYMPLE.		Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE.
Sir KENNETH J. MACKENZIE, Bart., <i>Representing the Treasury.</i>		JAMES E. CREE.
GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D.		JAMES HEWAT CRAW.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, C.E.		Sir ANDREW N. AGNEW, Bart.
		WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK, C.B.E., LL.D.
		CHARLES EDWARD WHITELAW.

Secretaries.

ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S. | G. P. H. WATSON.

For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., | Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN.
LL.D., D.D.

Treasurer.

JOHN NOTMAN, F.F.A.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES CURLE, W.S. | ALEXANDER O. CURLE.

Curator of Coins.

GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D.

Librarian.

WILLIAM K. DICKSON, LL.D.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

The Most Hon. THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW, Hopetoun House, South Queensferry.

R. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A., Pembroke College, Oxford.

FRANCIS COWAN, C.A., Wester Lea, Murrayfield.

ALEXANDER MACLAUGHLAN DUNCAN, A.R.I.B.A., 108 Douglas Street, Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

Rev. JOHN GARROW DUNCAN, Minister of Kirkmichael, Ballindalloch, Banffshire.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

3

CHARLES EVANS, Collingwood, 69 Edward Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 THOMAS L. GALLOWAY, Advocate, Auchendrane, by Ayr.
 JOHN GIBSON, F.C.S., 15 Tynedale Terrace, Hexham, Northumberland.
 WILLIAM GERALD HARDING, M.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S., F.L.S., St George's
 School, Windsor Castle.
 W. WATT HEPBURN, King's Hill, King's Gate, Aberdeen.
 THOMAS INNES of Learney, Torphins, Aberdeenshire, 2 Inverleith Row.
 JAMES FOWLER KELLAS JOHNSTONE, 67 Forest Avenue, Aberdeen.
 ERNEST H. LAMB, M.A. Edin., Rector of Lanark Grammar School, The
 Rectory, Lanark.
 MUIRHEAD MOFFAT, Morven, 11 Dungoyne Street, Maryhill Park, Glasgow.
 THOMAS REID, M.A., Arnold House, Lanark.
 Brevet-Colonel Sir BRUCE SETON of Abercorn, Bart., C.B., 12 Grosvenor
 Crescent.
 THOMAS MILLAR SLEIGH, J.P., 38 Queen's Crescent.
 Rev. WILLIAM STEPHEN, B.D., Minister of Inverkeithing and Rosyth, The
 Manse, Inverkeithing.
 WILLIAM RITCHIE STEWART, Merrick, Dalmellington, Ayrshire.
 Rev. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.A., B.D., T.D., J.P., Minister of Carnbee, The
 Manse, Carnbee, Pittenweem.

The following list of Members deceased since the last Annual
 General Meeting was read:—

Lady Associate.

The Right Hon. THE COUNTESS OF SELKIRK, Balmae, Kirkeudbright	Elected, 1888
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Fellows.

ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, LL.D., St Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline	Elected, 1890
FRANCIS C. BUCHANAN, Clarinish, Row, Dumbartonshire	1910
Colonel A. WILSON FAULDS, Knockbuckle House, Beith	1880
WILLIAM GEMMELL, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Avoca, Victoria Drive, Scots- tounhill, Glasgow	1909
The Right Hon. LORD GLENCONNER, The Glen, Innerleithen	1913
CHARLES E. GREEN, Gracemount, Liberton	1891
The Hon. LORD GUTHRIE, LL.D., 13 Royal Circus	1884
ROBERT KIRK, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Rowanbank, Bathgate	1919
CHARLES R. B. M'GILCHRIST, J.P., 28 Penkett Road, Liscard, Cheshire	1902
Lieut.-Colonel JAMES JOHN MACKAY (late 24th Battalion Middlesex Regiment), Fort Reay, St John's Road, Harrow	1919
ROBERT MUNRO, M.D., LL.D., Elmbank, Largs	1879
ROBERT NOBLE, Heronhill, Hawick	1891
Mrs M. G. C. NISBET-HAMILTON OGILVY of Belhaven, Dirlerton, and Winton, Biel House, Prestonkirk	1910

4 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 30, 1920.

	Elected.
Rev. JAMES PRIMROSE, D.D., 8 Cathedral Square, Glasgow	1900
JOHN SMART, LL.B., W.S., 19 York Place	1920
JAMES SMITH, Conservator, Anthropological Museum, Marischal College, Aberdeen, 4 Belmont Place, Aberdeen	1915

The Secretary read the following Report by the Council on the affairs of the Society for the year ending 30th November 1920, which, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr James Curle, was duly adopted:—

The Council beg to submit to the Fellows of the Society their Report for the year ending 30th November 1920.

Fellowship.—The total number of Fellows on the roll at 30th November 1919 was 658
At 30th November 1920 the number was 692
being an increase of 34

There were added to the roll during the year 58 new Fellows and 1 former Fellow reinstated, while 16 Fellows died, and 9 resigned.

The increase in the membership is abnormally large, and is mainly due to the interest excited in the public mind by the find of the Traprain Silver.

Although the deaths among the Fellows have been fewer than usual, the Society's loss, from an archæological point of view, has been exceptionally heavy.

First and foremost we must mention the loss of Robert Munro, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., an archæologist of world-wide reputation, long and eminently associated with this Society. Having been admitted a Fellow in 1879, Dr Munro acted as a Member of Council from 1882 to 1884, and again from 1899 to 1902, and was a Vice-President from 1902 to 1905. He also filled the office of Secretary from 1888 to 1899, and was Rhind Lecturer for 1888, his subject being "The Lake Dwellings of Europe." His Rhind Lectures were afterwards embodied in book form and at once became the standard work on the subject. Dr Munro contributed many valuable papers to the *Proceedings* of the Society, the last being a communication on "Ancient Wooden Traps," read in 1919. Dr Munro acted as Dalrymple Lecturer on Archæology (Glasgow University) in 1910; as Munro Lecturer on Anthropology and Prehistoric Archæology (Edinburgh University) in 1911; was President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association in 1893; and was an Honorary Member of innumerable societies, both British and foreign. For many years he was a regular attender at the Meetings, but latterly, owing to his

residence in the West of Scotland and to his increasing age, he was seen less frequently. Through his death Archæology in Scotland has suffered a heavy loss, and the Society of Antiquaries has to mourn one of its most brilliant and original Fellows.

Another archæologist of note has passed away in the person of Erskine Beveridge, LL.D., who became a Fellow of this Society in 1890, served as a Member of Council from 1912 to 1915, and as a Vice-President from 1915 to 1918.

Of a somewhat retiring disposition, Mr Beveridge was an accomplished and enthusiastic archæologist. He was a staunch friend both to the Society and to the National Museum. To the Library he made, many years ago, a valuable gift in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and later enriched the collections in the Museum by presenting all the relics found during his excavations in North Uist. He also presented a large number of primitive agricultural appliances and other relics collected by him in the Hebrides. Though he never contributed to the *Proceedings*, his pen was not idle, and his books on *Coll and Tiree* and on *North Uist* are monuments of careful, persevering, and acute observation, both in the surveying and in the exploration of ancient sites. His acquisition of the estate of Vallay, which is rich in remains of the past, afforded him a unique field for excavation, and many summers previous to the war were devoted to the examination of duns, cairns, and earth-houses there. The results of his earlier excavations appear in his book on *North Uist*, and it is understood that an account of his subsequent discoveries, which are of great importance, may yet be published.

The field of prehistoric archæology, however, did not exhaust Mr Beveridge's activities, as he also published *The Churchyard Memorials of Crail* and *A Bibliography of Dunfermline and West Fife*, and edited the *Burgh Records of Dunfermline, 1488-1584*. Place names and folk-lore also attracted his attention, and before his death he had compiled voluminous lists of Scottish proverbs and of the prefixes "Aber" and "Inver," which occur in place names on Scottish maps and in published records. Through his death the Museum is still further to be benefited, as his widow has intimated her intention of presenting to the National Collection a large number of most valuable relics.

Although Lord Guthrie was not a specialist in the same sense as Dr Munro or Mr Beveridge, his death will be felt in a peculiarly personal way by a large number of Fellows, and more especially by those who are regular attenders at our meetings.

Lord Guthrie joined the Society in 1884, and served as a Member of Council during the years 1895 to 1898, 1907 to 1910, and 1915 to 1918. During the years 1910 to 1914 he acted as one of the Vice-Presidents.

In addition to his invaluable services as a Member of Council and as a Vice-President, Lord Guthrie contributed several historical papers of much value and interest to the *Proceedings* of the Society. The last of these was read at the December meeting of 1907, and dealt with "Mary Stuart and Roscoff." At that time the chapel at Roscoff, which was believed to have been erected by Mary Queen of Scots in 1584 as a thanksgiving for her safe arrival in France, and which was dedicated to St Ninian, was in a ruinous state, and it was mainly due to Lord Guthrie's efforts that it was put into a decent state of repair. For his services in this respect all Scotsmen owe him a debt of gratitude.

Lord Guthrie was a man of many interests and a member of many societies. In none of these will his death be more genuinely regretted than in the Society of Antiquaries, where his genial presence will be much missed.

The untimely death of Dr William Gemmell, due to an accident, has deprived the Society of one of its distinguished West Coast members, one who deserves special attention if for no other reason than for the good fight he made against the proposal to remove the steeple of Glasgow Tolbooth, and for the active part he took in the preservation of Provand's Lordship, the oldest domestic building in Glasgow.

The Society has also to mourn the loss of the Rev. James Primrose, D.D., another prominent Glasgow archaeologist.

Dr Primrose was keenly interested in local history, and devoted much time to the study of place names and of the prominent clergy connected with Glasgow Cathedral.

It was with regret that a few days ago the Society heard of the death of Lord Glenconner. Although he never took an active part in the work of the Society, his name will always be remembered for his munificent gift of Dryburgh Abbey to the nation.

Proceedings.—An advance copy of the *Proceedings* for last session lies on the table. The number of papers read before the Society is again smaller than usual, but what is lacking in number is made up for by the variety and importance of the subjects dealt with. An interesting chapter has been added to the history of the coinage of Scotland by Dr George Macdonald in his paper describing a hoard of late fifteenth-century coins of brass, copper, and billon, found at Crosraguel Abbey. By this discovery not only has the origin of a series of coins which has long puzzled numismatists been determined, but a class of coins entirely unknown elsewhere has been brought to light. These coins show that the privilege of minting money had been granted to Crosraguel Abbey, and they are examples of a true abbey coinage, the first to be noted in Britain.

The resumption of the excavations on Traprain Law, which were suspended owing to the war, will always be associated with the discovery of the great hoard of fourth-century silver plate. Mr A. O. Curle, who again described the results of the year's operations, has incorporated in his report a preliminary account of the treasure, a complete description of which it is intended to publish separately. Mr Curle has adopted a new system of classifying the native and Romano-British relics: instead of recording them according to the different types of objects represented, he has treated them as groups of associated objects found in separate dateable layers. By this method development of types and changes in fashions are more readily observed.

Mrs T. Lindsay Galloway has contributed a valuable account of the excavation of a cairn at Balnabraid, near Campbeltown, remarkable for the number of interments contained in it. The excavations carried out at Kildrumny Castle, and described by Mr W. Douglas Simpson, have revealed many interesting structural details of the main entrance to this historic building. Mr Callander has recorded a hoard of bronze weapons found at Cullerne, Morayshire, comparing it with five other very similar hoards of the late Bronze Age found in different parts of Scotland.

Sir John Findlay exhibited and described an octagonal watch with case of pierced gilt brass, which, though bearing the general characteristics of South German manufacture, has evidently been made by a Scotsman. Further interest has been added to the group of standing-stones near Broomend of Crichtie by the discovery, by Mr James Ritchie, of an old plan showing the position of another stone circle that has disappeared. Dr Hay Fleming's paper describing the raising of funds for restoration work at St Andrews by Dr Alexander Skene in the end of the seventeenth century will appeal to many interests, as, besides lists of subscribers, it contains an account of how the money was disbursed.

The Museum.—The Council are glad to be able to report that, the structural alterations in the Museum being now nearly completed, the greater part of the collections has been retransferred to the galleries, and a commencement has been made to placing them in their permanent positions. The rearrangement of the collections, necessitating the remounting of many specimens, will take considerable time, but every endeavour will be made to push on the work so that the Museum may be reopened to the public as soon as possible.

The additions to the National Collection during the past year have been numerous, and include many important relics. By donations,

which include 646 objects found at Traprain Law in 1919, 1116 have been received, and by purchase 349, making a total of 1465. By the handsome and generous gift of the collection of prehistoric and other objects formed by the late Lady John Scott of Spottiswoode, Miss Alice Helen Warrender has added to the Museum a most valuable series of relics, chiefly from the south-east of Scotland. The largest donation to the Society for many years, it contains a fine representation of stone, flint, and bronze implements and weapons, as well as a number of prehistoric and mediæval vessels of pottery.

Captain W. Dinwiddie has presented a valuable hoard of bronze implements found at Glen Trool. A further gift of objects found in a kitchen midden in Lewis has been received from Mr Murdo Morrison, one of our Corresponding Members. Shortly before his death, Dr Robert Kirk presented a number of relics, which included a beautiful beaker urn, a hornbook, and a service book from Holyrood bearing the Royal arms and monogram of Charles I. stamped on the boards.

Once more the Society has to acknowledge an important donation from the Countess Vincent Baillet de Latour, who has kindly presented all the relics found in the Broch of Dun Beag, Struan, Skye, recently excavated by her. A very fine Roman patera and a stone axe-hammer, found at Barochan, have been gifted by the Dowager Lady Renshaw.

Again the thanks of the Society are due to Mr John Bruce, Helensburgh, for his public spirit and patriotic generosity. In addition to a further gift of £100 towards the cost of the excavations on Traprain Law, he contributed £30 for the purchase of specimens for the Museum. With this money the Society were able to acquire a valuable group of Romano-British relics originally in the Clerk of Penicuik collection.

Among the purchases, special mention may be made of two bronze swords from the Grosvenor Crescent find, from which hoard three other examples are already in the Museum. Through the King's Remembrancer a large series of groats and other coins, dating from James I. to James IV., have been acquired.

Excavations.—A full season's excavations have again been carried out on Traprain Law. The increase in the cost of labour would have been a severe drain on the funds of the Society but for the kindness, already referred to, of Mr John Bruce, and a grant of £100 received from the Carnegie Trust through Professor Baldwin Brown. An area greater in extent than in previous years was investigated, and, though portions of it were unproductive owing to intrusions of rock, the results have been entirely satisfactory. Numerous relics of native and Romano-British manufacture have again been recovered, and, while

their general facies is in harmony with our previous discoveries, new types and varieties of objects are not wanting. The discovery of some interments of the Bronze Age justifies the hope that definite sites of occupation during that period or even earlier times may yet be encountered. Although it has always been recognised from surface indications that there was a very large area of relic-bearing ground within the fort, trial excavations made this year have proved that successive layers of occupation do occur on widely separated portions of the hill. The success which has attended our work so far makes it extremely desirable that the excavations should be continued, and the Council have decided to issue an appeal shortly for subscriptions to our excavation fund.

The Library.—The additions to the Library amount to 93 by donation and 59 by purchase. In addition, a considerable number of publications of learned societies, etc., have been received by way of exchange and by subscription. To the collection of manuscripts there have been five additions.

The Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lecturer for 1920 was Mrs Strong, of the British School at Rome, whose lectures on "Painting in the Roman Empire (from the last century of the Republic to about 800 A.D.)" have just been delivered. This year the lecturer is Professor Flinders Petrie. His subject will be "Egyptian Science."

The Gunning Fellowship.—The Gunning Fellowship was again voted to Mr A. O. Curle.

The Archæological Joint Committee have agreed to a proposal that this Society should be represented on that Committee, and our President, Lord Carmichael, has been appointed to act as the Society's representative.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

CARMICHAEL,
President.

Mr John Notman, F.F.A., Treasurer, made the annual statement of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the Members; and, on the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Notman for his gratuitous services as Treasurer.

MONDAY, 13th December 1920.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

Rev. WILLIAM JOHN JAMES CORNELIUS, M.A.. B.D.. A.K.C.. F.R.Hist.S.,
C.F., etc., All Saints' Vicarage, Sumner Road, North Peckham,
London, S.E. 15.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Assistant Treasurer, The Carnegie Trust for the
Universities of Scotland, 59 Morningside Park.

JAMES STIRLING BOYD, L.R.I.B.A., Sherwood, Eltham Road, Lee Green,
London, S.E.

The following Donations, received during the recess from 10th May
to 30th November, were intimated:—

(1) By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

Rectangular Smoothing or Sharpening Stone, $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches
by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, with perforation countersunk from both sides near one end,
found at Berrybank, Reston, Berwickshire.

Basin of brass, 11 inches diameter, 4 inches deep, with narrow project-
ing rim, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch wide, perforated on one side, bowl and rim imperfect,
found on the western slope of Woodheads Hill, east of Muircleuch,
Lauder.

(2) By MURDO MORRISON, Corresponding Member.

Collection of Objects from a kitchen midden at Bragar, Lewis:—

Hammer-stone, cylindrical, $4\frac{11}{16}$ inches in length, abraded at both
ends; sixteen fragments of hand-made pottery; half of a whorl,
 $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in greatest diameter, fashioned from a sherd of
pottery; fragment of perforated stone object, broken through
the middle of the perforation; two hollow cylinders of deer-
horn, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches and $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch in length; metatarsal bone of sheep
perforated in centre of shank, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, broken; two
cylindrical objects of deerhorn, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length,
pointed at one end and rounded at the other by friction;
eight borers or awls of bone, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length;
chisel-ended object of bone, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; spatulate
object, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, made from the bone of a bird.

These objects were found in the same place as those recorded in
Proceedings, vol. xlix. p. 11.

(3) By Miss M. E. CURLE, St Cuthbert's, Melrose.

Playing-man of vitreous paste, found in a field at Newstead, Melrose.

(4) By JAMES S. DONALD, F.S.A. Scot.

Bag of homespun Macgregor tartan for holding a Highland powder-horn, from Perthshire.

Two Sashes of the Caledonia Highland Friendly Society, of blue silk, with narrow binding of rose-coloured silk; one, which bears a device of crossed keys, was probably worn by the Treasurer of the Society.

Button of copper of the Perthshire Highland Fencibles, bearing two thistles crossed, with crown above and "P.H.F." in an oval panel below.

Communion Token of Comrie Associate Congregation. 1792.

(5) By the Countess VINCENT BAILLET DE LATOUR, F.S.A. Scot.

Collection of Relics found during the excavation of the broch of Dun Beag, Struan, Skye. (See subsequent communication by J. Graham Callander.)

Leaf-shaped Arrowhead of white flint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, found in a moss at Uiginish, near Dunvegan, Skye.

Iron Crusie, of triangular shape, with spouts at each angle, having a spiked hook connected by looped bars to the centre of each side of the shell for suspension, from Duirinish, Skye.

(6) By JAMES BROWN, Knockbrex, Kirkcudbright.

Flanged Bronze Axe, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge, with a loop underneath, ornamented on either side in front of the stop-ridge with a slight triangular moulding, and a similar straight moulding extending from the stop-ridge through the apex of the triangle towards the cutting edge.

Socketed Axe of Bronze, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting edge, with a loop on one side.

Socketed Axe of Bronze, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, with a loop on one side; the socket is surrounded by a broad flat moulding, below which the axe is bevelled at the junction of the flat sides and the edges.

Socketed Axe of Bronze, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge, with a loop on one side and three mouldings encircling the mouth.

Socketed Axe of Bronze, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the cutting edge, with remains of a loop on one side.

Socketed Spear-head of Bronze, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch across the blade, with a loop on either side of the socket.

Socketed Spear-head of Bronze, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch across the

blade, with broken loops on either side of the socket, which has a raised moulding along the centre.

Socketed Spear-head of Bronze, point imperfect, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch across the blade, with a loop on either side of the socket and a raised moulding on each side of the blade between the midrib and the edge.

All were found on a small farm near Annan, Dumfriesshire, at various times.

(7) By ALEXANDER F. DOUGLAS, 7 Priory Grove, The Bolton's, South Kensington, London.

Cup or Chalice of brass, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, the bowl $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, with turned stem, and round foot on the upper side of which is inscribed COLDINGHAM ABBEY 1700.

(8) By the Rev. R. S. G. ANDERSON, B.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Token of Benevolent Society, of lead, given in charity to beggars in Kinross-shire, and negotiable in the district about the middle of the nineteenth century.

(9) By ROBERT KIRK, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.S.A. Scot.

Portion of one of the Oaken Boards of the chained translated Bible at St Giles Cathedral.

Cuting or Curling Stone, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with deep hollows on the upper side for the thumb and on the lower side for the fingers of the right hand, from Bathgate.

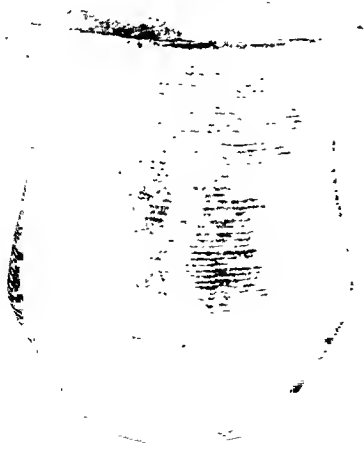


Fig. 1. Beaker Urn, found near Bathgate.

Beaker Urn (fig. 1), $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter at mouth, $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches across the base, of dark red, thin, hard ware; surface polished in parts, with spiral ornamentation formed by the impressions of a twisted cord; found about a mile east of Bathgate in the same sand-pit as a very similar beaker described in *Proceedings*, vol. xl. p. 369.

Hornbook (fig. 2), $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with iron back, showing two lines of small letters in ordinary script.

Copy of the *The Golden Legend*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, said to have been removed from Sweetheart

Abbey with other books which were burnt at the cross of Dumfries at the Reformation. It was rescued from the flames and preserved by a Roman Catholic family, whose descendant, a priest, gave it to the uncle of the donor.

The Book of Common Prayer, printed by Robert Young, Edinburgh, in 1637, and The Psalms of David, printed by Thomas Harper, London, 1636, bound together, having the Royal arms and monogram "C.R." stamped on the boards; said to have come from Holyrood.

(10) By Captain W. DINWIDDIE, 5th K.O.S.B., Dumfries.

Hoard of Bronze Age Objects found near Loch Trool, Stewartry of Kirkeudbright, consisting of a rapier blade, spearhead, flanged axe,



Fig. 2. Hornbook.

knife, razor, pin, two punches or chisels, two bars, fragments of curved and twisted wire, all of bronze, and fragments of an amber necklace. (See subsequent communication by J. Graham Callander.)

(11) By MALCOLM SCOTT, Gamekeeper, Cumloden, Newton-Stewart.
Bronze Razor found with the Bronze Age Hoard near Loch Trool.

(12) By WILLIAM KIRKNESS, F.S.A. Scot.

Half of Stone Hammer, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, the perforation drilled from both sides, found in a peat moss at Grind, Tankerness, Orkney.

(13) By Dr A. B. FLETT, 15 Walker Street.

Carle or Candleholder of iron, 3 feet 10 inches in height, with tripod stand, from the south of Scotland.

- (14) By The Dowager LADY RENSHAW, Barochan, Kilallan, Renfrewshire, per DAVID MURRAY, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Axe-hammer of porphyry, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, found at North Brae, Barochan, while a drain was being dug.

Bronze Patera, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at mouth, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, the handle $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length. The maker's name, OLIBY (P. Cipi Polibi), is stamped on the top of the handle. The bowl has been fractured, and, after discovery, has been strengthened by three upright strips of copper. Found about half a mile north-west of the mansion house of Barochan.

- (15) By GEORGE GUTHRIE, 26 Panmure Street, Brechin.
Penny of Robert II., Perth Mint.

- (16) By Mrs REID, F.S.A. Scot.
Two Crosraguel Pennies.

- (17) By Miss ALICE H. WARRENDER.

Collection formed by Lady John Scott of Spottiswoode, containing—

Sixteen Barbed Arrow-heads of Flint from Berwickshire, viz.:—

- (1) $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, edges finely serrated, and (2) 1 inch in length, found at Wester Roughie Knowe Park, Spottiswoode, Westruther; (3) $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, imperfect, edges finely serrated, found at Hartlaw House, Westruther Mains; (4) $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, found on Longrigge, Hindsidehill, Westruther; (5) $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, imperfect, and (6) $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, imperfect, found on Boon Hill, Lauder; (7) $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, found at Whiteburn, Westruther; (8) $\frac{2}{3}$ inch in length, and (9) $\frac{2}{3}$ inch in length, imperfect, found at Crookburn Well, Lauder; (10) $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, and (11) $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, found in Cammerlaws Moss, Wedderlie, Westruther; (12) $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, imperfect, found at Kailpot Knowes, Bassendean, Westruther; (13) $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, found at Hallyburton, Greenlaw; (14) $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, found at Cambridge, near the site of Clacharie Mill, Lauder; (15) $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, imperfect, found near Shuttle Ha', Houndslow, Westruther; (16) $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, imperfect, from Coldingham Moor.

Three Leaf-shaped Arrow-heads from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, found in Corsbie Moss, Legerwood; (2) $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, found on Harelaw Moor, Westruther; (3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, found at Hallyburton, Greenlaw.

Six Flint Arrow-heads and a Scraper of dark grey Flint, from Fala Knowe, Coldingham, viz.:—(1) barbed, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length, edge slightly serrated; (2) barbed, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, serrated, imperfect; (3) barbed, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, imperfect; (4) barbed, $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ inch in length; (5) lop-sided, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length; (6) triangular, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length; (7) Scraper.

One Spear-head of Flint, $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length, found near Coldingham.

Two Flint Knives from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, found at Cammerlaws, Westruther; (2) $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, found at Bassendean, Westruther.

Barbed Arrow-head, 1 inch in length, and two Pigmy Flints, found at Westside, near Peebles.

One Spear-head of Flint, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; one Barbed Arrow-head, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, imperfect; one Leaf-shaped Arrow-head, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in length, imperfect; two Flint Implements and a massive Flint Scraper, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 3 inches, found at Crookburn, Lauder.

Pointed Implement of Flint, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, found near Crookburn Well, Lauder.

Flint Knife, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, found in Wester Roughie Knowe Park, Spottiswoode, Westruther.

Three Flint Implements found in a kitchen midden at Smoogro, Orkney:—(1) Knife, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; (2) fragment of Knife-like Tool, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; (3) polished Knife of crescentic shape, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length.

Scraper of Flint, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, from Blackhall, Hounam, Roxburghshire.

Nine Flint Implements, localities unknown, probably from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) Pointed Knife or Spear-head, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length; (2 and 3) Barbed Arrow-heads, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length; (4) Leaf-shaped Arrow-head, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in length; (5) Arrow-head, lop-sided, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; (6 and 7) two side Scrapers, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch and $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length; (8) circular Scraper, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in greatest diameter; (9) narrow Implement, dressed along one edge, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, and one Scraper of grey chert, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length.

Three Flint Implements found in Cists at Clacharie, Lauder, viz.:—(1) Knife, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length; (2) Implement, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length; (3) Flake, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length.

Ten Stone Axes, chiefly of felstone, from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1 to 3) $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 9 inches by $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches, from Gordon; (4) $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, from the

- moss at Cammerlaws, Westruther; (5) $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, from Lumsdaine; (6) $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches, found at Byrecleuch, Longformacus; (7) $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, found at Crawley, Greenlaw; (8) $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch, found near the Haerfaulds, Lauder; (9) 4 inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, from Fallside Hill, Hume; (10) $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, from Hindsidehill, Westruther.
- Two Stone Axes of felstone from New Graden, near Yetholm, Roxburghshire, viz.:—(1) $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; (2) $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
- Two Stone Axes, localities unknown, probably Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) $6\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; (2) $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
- Three Massive Axe-hammers, viz.:—(1) of fine-grained grit, $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, found at Longmuir, Stow, Midlothian; (2) of felstone, $10\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, found near Lauder; (3) of diorite, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, found near Kirkmuir Castle.
- Two Axe-hammers, viz.:—(1) $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{32}$ inches, found in a field called House of Muirfield, near Lauder; (2) $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, found in a kitchen midden at Smaogro, Orkney.
- Three Stone Hammers from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) 4 inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, found in the Thorneydykes Park, Spottiswoode, Westruther; (2) 3 inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, found near Coldingham; (3) $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, found at Muircleuch, Lauder.
- Five Perforated Stones, viz.:—(1) $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found on the Henlaw Hill, near Blacksmill, Langton; (2 and 3) $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, found at Whitton, Morebattle; (4) $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, locality unknown, probably Berwickshire; (5) $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches diameter, from Burnhead, Middleton.
- Stone Adze, $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches, from South Lease Park, Spottiswoode, Westruther.
- Stone Cup, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter, height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with imperforate handle, locality unknown.
- Polished Knife of Serpentine, $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, from Shetland.
- Flat Axe of Copper, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches across the cutting edge, found close to the Girth Gate at Muircleuch, Lauder.
- Four Bronze Axes from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) flat, $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches across the cutting edge, ornamented by concentric curved grooves on both sides, found at Greenlees, Westruther (fig. 3, see *Proceedings*, vol. xii. p. 601); (2) flanged,

$5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, locality unknown, probably found in Berwickshire; (3) socketed, with loop, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches across the cutting edge, found in a moss below Corsbie Tower, Legerwood; (4) cutting edge of socketed axe, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, found at Greenknowe, Gordon.

Socketed Bronze Axe with loop, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches across the cutting edge, found at Stobshiel, Humbie, East Lothian (probably the axe referred to in *Proceedings*, vol. xvi. p. 476).

Two Bronze Spear-heads from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) 6 inches in length, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch across the blade, found in the Birkeyden, opposite the Haerfaulds, near Lauder; (2) $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch across the blade, from Kettelshiels, Longformacus.

Sword and Spear-head of Bronze found in the mossy march burn between Huntleywood in Gordon parish and Corsbie in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, viz.:—Sword, $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the blade; Spear-head, $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch across the blade. (See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, vol. iii. p. 121.)

Bronze Patera, $6\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, found near the house at Whitehill, Westruther.

Small Pear-shaped Jar of Bronze, simulating a miniature amphora, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in height, found in Legerwood kirkyard.

Bronze Mounting, $1\frac{1}{3}$ inch diameter, found in the fort at Blyth, near Lauder.

Five Bronze Terrets (fig. 4), found close to the Girthgate on the farm of Muircleuch, Lauder, in 1857, viz.:—(1 and 2) $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches, and $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in greatest diameters, each with three knobs projecting from the bow; (3 and 4), $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, with three

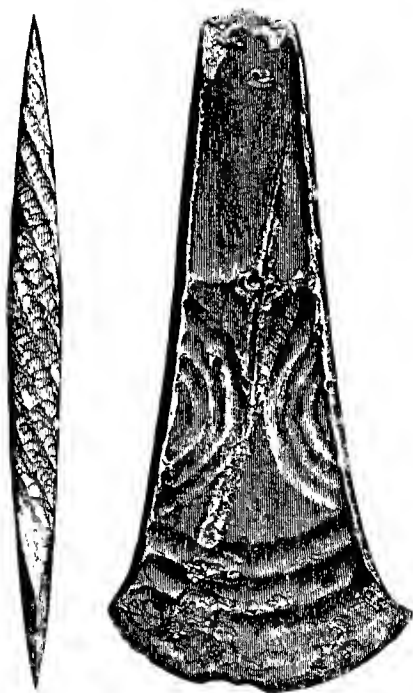


Fig. 3. Bronze Flat Axe from Greenlees ($7\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length).

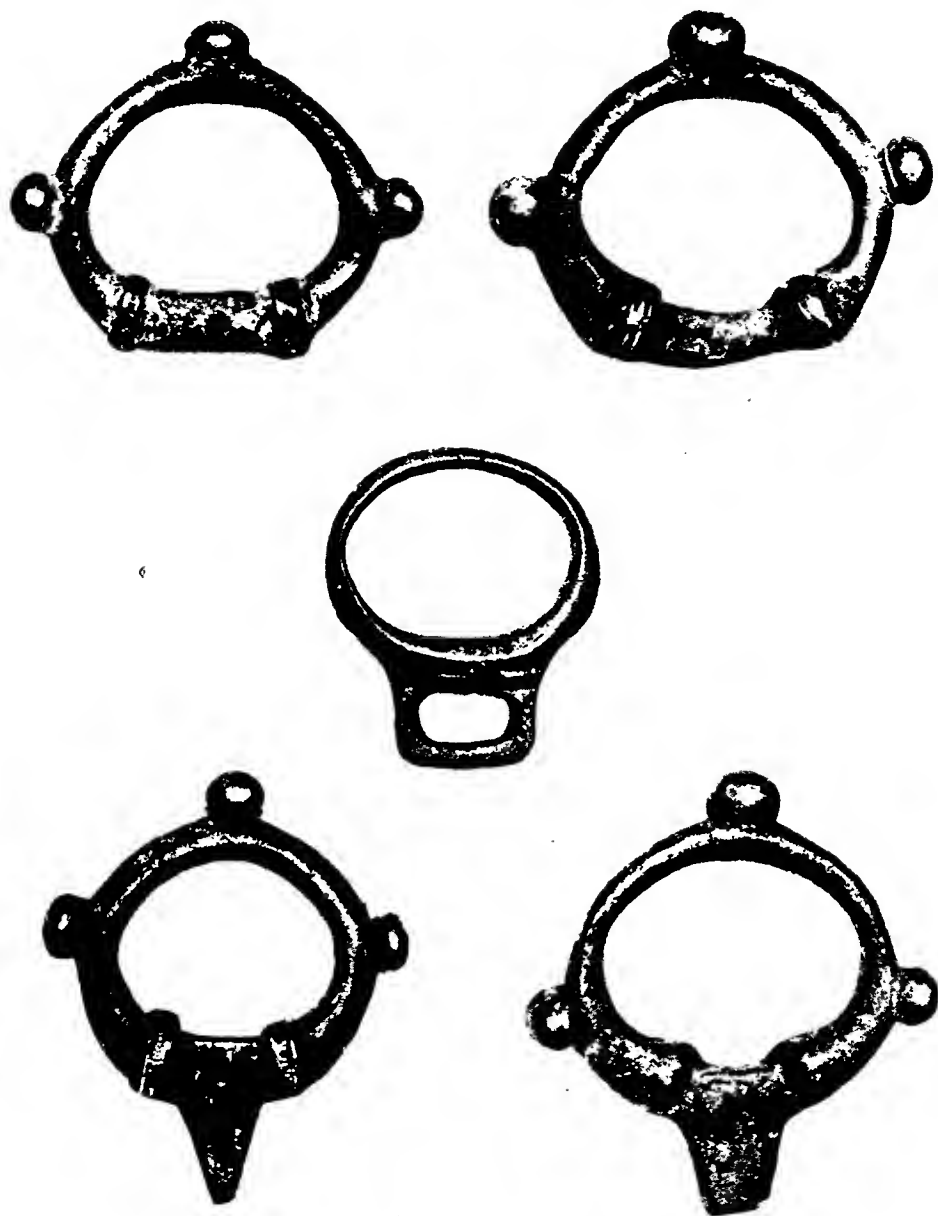


Fig. 4. Bronze Terrets from Muircleuch, Lauder.

knobs on the bow, and a spike for attachment; (5) $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, with plain oval ring, and rectangular loop for attachment.

Sword Chape of Bronze (fig. 5), ornamented with trumpet-shaped scrolls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth, found north of Houndslow, Westruther, in 1867.

Twelve Whorls from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) of sandstone, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch diameter, and (2) of slate, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter, found near the Haerfaulds, Lauder: (3) $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch diameter, from Coldingham: (4) $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, found west of Blyth Water, above Dod Mill; (5) of slate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, found at Langriggs, Hindsidehill; (6) of sandstone, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, from Gateside, Westruther; (7) of sandstone, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, from Whiteburn, Westruther; (8) of slate, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, from Blakeha' Mains: (9) of slate, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, from Westruther Mains; (10) of claystone, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter, from Pyetshaw, Westruther; (11) of claystone, $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch diameter, from Corsbie Moss, Legerwood; (12) of claystone, $1\frac{3}{32}$ inch diameter, from Blyth, Lauder.



Fig. 5. Bronze Sword Chape from Houndslow, Berwickshire. (1.)

Whorl of mica-schist, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch, from Orkney.

Three Whorls from Roxburghshire, viz.:—(1) of sandstone, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter, from Whitton, Morebattle: (2) of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, from Haugh-head, Eckford: (3) of slate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, from Allanshaws, Melrose.

Whorl of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, found at "House o' Muir," Roslin, Midlothian.

Eleven Whorls, localities unknown, probably from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1-4) of slate, $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter; (5 and 6) of sandstone, $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch and $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch diameter; (7-9) of claystone, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch diameter; (10 and 11) of lead, 1 inch and $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch diameter.

Whetstone, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, found in Wedderlie Moss, Westruther.

Disc of baked Clay, $4\frac{11}{16}$ inches in diameter, and fragment of another, localities unknown, but probably from Berwickshire.

Fragments of Jet Necklaces, including one trapezoidal plate, four triangular plates, thirty-nine oval beads, and fragments of others found in a cist on the "Priest's Crown."

Four small Beads of Ivory, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, of irregular shape, from Skaill, Sandwick, Orkney.

Two Glass Beads, localities unknown, but probably from Berwickshire, viz.:—(1) $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter, dark blue with five slight protuberances and spirals of white enamel; (2) globular, opaque blue, with small rings of inlaid white and red enamel.

Two Melon-shaped Beads of Vitreous Paste, viz.:—(1) 1 inch diameter, bluish grey, locality unknown, but probably from Berwickshire; (2) 1 inch diameter, green, found near the Holy Well, Harelaw Moor, Westruther.

Bead of Vitreous Paste, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, dark blue, inlaid with enamel of different colours, from Downhill, Ireland.

Jet Bead, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter, locality unknown.

Domical Discoid Stone, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter, $\frac{1}{3}\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, top surface stepped by two concentric grooves, found near Lauder.

Two Finger-Rings, viz.:—(1) Fede-ring, silver gilt, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, bezel in form of clasped hands, flat hoop bearing a bungled talismanic inscription, found at Flass, near Spottiswoode; (2) Fede-ring, silver, $\frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, bezel in form of clasped hands, hoop of cable pattern on the exterior, found in Earnsclough Water, Lauder.

Three Bronze Axes from Ireland, viz.:—(1) flat, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{2}{3}\frac{7}{8}$ inch across the cutting edge; (2) flanged, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches long, $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch across the cutting edge, with a deep check on either side; (3) socketed, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, with a loop on one side.

Stone Axe, $8\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, from Lough Gur, near Limerick, Ireland, said to have been found stuck in the frontal bone of a female Irish elk.

Button of Bronze, 1 inch diameter, found at Prince Charles's Tree, Legerwood.

Cast of the Seal of "Robert de Spottiswood, S. ROB DE SPOTTISWOD, bearing a boar, from the Ragman Roll."

Cinerary Urn, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at mouth, ornamented with lozenge-shaped designs on the upper portion,

restored, but imperfect, found in a stone cist at Clacharie, Lauder. (See *Proceedings*, vol. v. p. 222. pl. ix.)

Cinerary Urn (fig. 6), wanting base, $13\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, $12\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter at the mouth; the upper part bearing two zones of ornament, from Berwickshire.

Fragments of a large Cinerary Urn of red ware, having a broad bevelled lip, ornamented with zigzag patterns, found at Howlet's Ha', Westruther, in 1859.



Fig. 6. Cinerary Urn from Berwickshire.

Cinerary Urn, which has been restored and broken again, of reddish ware, ornamented with twisted cord impressions.

Portion of rim of a Cinerary Urn, original diameter of mouth about 12 inches, ornamented with oblique lines and herring-bone designs.

Portion of rim of Cinerary Urn, original diameter of mouth about $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with overhanging rim, decorated with impressions made with a hollow tube.

Food-vessel Urn (fig. 7), $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, external diameter of mouth $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ornamented with the impressions of a cord, restored, found in a cist under a cairn at the Todwell House,

on Hallyburton Farm, Greenlaw, in 1880. (See *Proceedings*, vol. xv. p. 78.)

Roman Lamp of Clay, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, found at Ross Priory.

Wheel-turned Jar of yellow glazed Earthenware, with handle, $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, encircled with shallow flutings, found near Addinston, Lauder.

Wheel-turned Jar of Earthenware, with two lugs, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, with yellowish glaze, found in St Columba's Cave, Ellarie, Loch Caolisport, Argyll.

Bellarmino, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, bearing a bearded face in front of neck and the figure "4" below.



Fig. 7. Food-Vessel Urn from Hallyburton, Greenlaw.

Small Craggan, $3\frac{1}{10}$ inches in height, made in Tiree in 1852.

Plate of red Earthenware, $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, with notched rim, ornamented with a crowned thistle in the inside.

Two Trivets of Iron, one wanting a side, 23 inches in length on each side, for holding a pot over the fire, with fragments of a vessel of lead, found lying on a stone in a moss in Berwickshire. The trivets were crossed so as to form a hexagram, with the leaden vessel in the centre.

Trivet of Iron for holding a pot over the fire similar to above.

Axe-head of Iron, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, found in Berwickshire.

Iron Key from Dryburgh Abbey.

Barrel-padlock of Iron, mounted with copper, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, much corroded, found in a well-head at Hangie's Waas, Blyth, Lauder.

- Padlock of Iron, rectangular, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 5 inches, found in Berwickshire.
- Branks or Witch's Bridle of Iron with spiked tongue.
- Tirling-pins of Iron from Berwickshire:—(1) with ring, attached to wooden board; (2) with ring and latch-lifter.
- Iron Mounting of Purse and Six Keys, attached to leather strap.
- Oil Lamp with Saucer-shaped Stand, and Oil Reservoir suspended from an upright fork.
- Bronze Bowl, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with slightly everted rim, found at the bottom of the Moss Well, Westruther Mains, Westruther.
- Small shallow Pewter Bowl or Platter, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, 1 inch deep, with broad rim bordered by an angular beading, found near Channelkirk.
- Hammer, with iron head of spheroidal shape, with three flat faces and a short wedge-shaped projection behind, used by the farrier of the Eagle Troop, Spottiswoode. The Eagle troop was the 3rd Troop of the Berwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry; see Hawick Archæological Society's *Proceedings*, 1915, p. 54.
- Quaich of Horn, 3 inches in diameter, with two handles, one broken and clasped with a metal plate.
- Toddy Ladle of Wood, with oval bowl, and stem formed by four open twists, terminating in a serpent's head, imperfect.
- Sole of Boot, shod with a rude hand-made iron heel-plate and large tackets, found in a moss at the foot of Flodden Hill.
- Pair of Rivlins, mounted and laced on wooden boot-trees.
- Iron Balance for weighing bawbees.
- Anvil Stone, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of red sandstone, with cavity on upper side, from Coldingham.
- Two Stone Balls, viz.:—(1) $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches in diameter, found at Jordanlaw, Westruther; (2) $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, found at Roughie Knowe, Spottiswoode, Westruther, in 1868.
- Iron Breech Block of Cannon, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, with handle on top side.
- Skillet of Bronze, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter at mouth, handle straight, but bent at end.
- Four Three-legged Pots of Bronze, viz.:—(1) 8 inches in height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at mouth, patched, one leg wanting, from Berwickshire; (2) height $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of mouth $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches, with curved legs and encircled by three slight mouldings, part of rim and wall incomplete, from Howbog, just over the Flass march, Westruther; (3) diameter of body

- 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, found in peat moss north of Paddy's Ha, near the Lady's Walk, Spottiswoode, Westruther; (4) 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at mouth, with triangular lugs.
- Fragment of the Wall and Lip of a Food-vessel Urn, original diameter of mouth about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ornamented with cordons and zigzag patterns impressed with a toothed stamp.
- Malt Pundlar or Weighing Balance, 5 feet 11 inches long, with Wooden Beam, tapering towards one end, from Orkney.
- Wooden Bismar, 2 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, branded "G.R." in oval ring with crown above and "IV" below.
- Flint-lock Pivot Gun, with rifled barrel, 2 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, maker Nicholson, with proof marks of the Gunmakers' Company.
- Casket, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 3 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of wood covered with leather, tooled and gilt; sides and lid ornamented; key-plate in shape of a winged heart, and ball-shaped feet, of brass; the handle, which has been hinged, is missing.

It was announced that the following purchases had been made for the Museum:—

Trade Token, Aberdeen Halfpenny, 1797.

String of fifty-five large, faceted Beads of white, translucent glass, shape irregular and surface corroded, said to have been found in a grave in the North of Scotland by a tinker woman.

Wooden Object, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, pointed at one end, encircled by a raised band towards the point, in the rear of this band being a mortised hollow, imperfect, the butt end also carved; and three stave-like Objects of Wood, measuring 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 15 inches by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and 13 inches by 3 inches. All found under 2 feet of peat in the Mires of Priesthoulland, Eshaness, Northmavine, Shetland.

Cup of Steatite, the bowl 3 $\frac{5}{16}$ inches in external diameter and 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, found at Alford, Aberdeenshire.

Bronze Sword, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ inch across the blade, with six rivet holes in hilt plate, two still retaining broken rivets, found near Arbroath.

Highland Dirk and Leather Sheath, the blade 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, found in Glenfiddich, Banffshire.

It was intimated that there had been acquired through the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer:—

Gold and Silver Coins from the Hoard found in Perth in August 1920—James III., 4 unicorns; James I., 12 groats; James II., 38 groats,

7 half groats; James III., 20 groats, 4 half groats, 11 placks. 10 half placks; James IV., 4 groats (see subsequent communication by George Macdonald, C.B., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.).

The following Donations of Books, etc., to the Library were intimated:—

(1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Calendar of the Close Rolls. Richard II. Vol. ii. A.D. 1381-1385.

(2) By JAMES CURLE, F.S.A. Scot.

L'Année Epigraphique: Revue des Publications Epigraphiques relatives à l'Antiquité Romaine, 1888-1916. 6 vols. Index, 1888-1900. Paris, 1889-1917. 8vo.

Ancient Marbles in Great Britain. Described by Professor Adolf Michaelis, Ph.D. Cambridge, 1882. 8vo.

(3) By DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Savages of Gaelic Tradition. Inverness. 1920.

(4) By the RYMOUR CLUB, Edinburgh.

Transactions, vol. ii., part vi.; vol. iii., part i.

(5) By CHRISTIANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Norges Indskrifter med de aeldre Runer. Introduction, Parts 1 and 2. Vol. i., Part 6; Vol. ii., Parts 1 and 2; Vol. iii., Parts 1 and 2.

(6) By T. J. WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., 115 Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin, the Author.

The Assembly-Place of Óenach Cairbre and Sid Asail at Monasteranenagh, County Limerick. Dun Crot and "The Harps of Clíu," on the Galtees, County Limerick. From *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xxxv., section C, Nos. 10, 11.

Notes on Several Forts in Dunkellin and other parts of Southern County Galway. From *Journal of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xlix.

The Marriages of the Gods at the Sanctuary of Tailltiu. From *Folk-Lore*, June 1920.

(7) By the SOCIEDAD MALAGUEÑA DE CIENCIAS.

Boletín, III., 3, March 1920.

(8) By the Rev. J. F. MILLER, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Scottish Independence, 6th April 1320. Arbroath, 1920. Pamphlet

(9) By THE MASTER, TREASURER, AND ASSISTANTS OF THE MERCHANTS' COMPANY.

The Company of the Merchants of the City of Edinburgh and its Schools, 1694-1920. By John Harrison, C.B.E., LL.D.

(10) By GEORGE GRAY, F.S.A.Scot.

The Early Charters of the Royal Burgh of Rutherglen, A.D. 1126-1388. Introduction, Translation, and Notes by the Donor. Pamphlet, 1920.

(11) By THE CURATOR OF THE COLCHESTER MUSEUM OF LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.

Report for two years ended 31st March 1920.

(12) By HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT, Hyderabad.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department. Calcutta, 1919. 4to. Hyderabad Archæological Series, No. 4. Pakhāl Inscription of the Reign of the Kākatīya Ganapatidēva. Calcutta, 1919. 4to.

(13) By JAMES URQUHART, F.S.A.Scot, the Author.
William Honyman Gillespie. Edinburgh, 1920.

(14) By Messrs LINDSAY & Co., 17 Blackfriars Street.
Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society, Vol. ii., No. 8, 1920.

(15) By JOHN BEST. Warriston House, Inverleith Row.
Spurious copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, said to have been signed at Edinburgh in 1648.

(16) By A. L. MILLER, Castlegate, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Diary of Mr Bontein, Writer in Cardross, Dumbartonshire, dated 1728.
Charter of the lands of Milldoven granted by Robert the Bruce to Adam, son of Allan, 14th January 1327.

(17) By the STAVANGER MUSEUM.
Rogalands Stenalter. By Helge Gjessing. Stavanger, 1920.

(18) By LÉON COUTIL, Hon. F.S.A.Scot., the Author.
Monument Mérovingien trouvé dans l'Ancien Evêché d'Evreux.
Croix Carolingienne de l'Abside de l'Eglise de St-Etienne-du Vauvray

(Eure). *Etude sur les Croix Pattées des Manuscrits, Stèles, Reliquaires, Bijoux.* Evreux, 1920. Extrait du *Recueil des travaux de la Société libre d'Agriculture, Sciences, Arts et Belles-Lettres de l'Eure.* Tome vii., 1919.

The purchase of the following Books for the Library was intimated:—

From the Library of the late Professor Haverfield—

The Annual of the British School at Athens, No. 6, session 1899–1900.

The Palace of Knossos. Provisional Reports of the Excavations for the years 1901–1905 (Cretan Exploration Fund). By Arthur J. Evans. Reprinted from the *Annual of the British School at Athens.*

The Ancient Earthworks of Cranborne Chase. By Heywood Sumner, F.S.A. London, 1913.

Die Kleinfunde aus Pergamon. By Alexander Conze. Berlin, 1903. 4to.

The Historical Geography of Asia Minor. By Professor W. M. Ramsay. London, 1890.

The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia. By W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D., etc. Vol. i., in two parts. Oxford, 1895, 1897. 8vo.

Altrömische Heizungen. By Otto Krell. Munich and Berlin, 1901. 8vo.

Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul. By T. Rice Holmes. London, 1899. 8vo.

Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries. By Rodolfo Lanciani, LL.D. (Harv.) London, 1888. 8vo.

Pagan and Christian Rome. By Rodolfo Lanciani. London, 1892. 8vo.

Scripta Minoa: the Written Documents of Minoan Crete, with special reference to the Archives of Knossos. By Arthur J. Evans. Vol. i. Oxford, 1909. Large 4to.

L'Armée Romaine d'Afrique sous les Empereurs. By M. René Cagnat. Paris, 1892. Large 4to.

Manuel d'Archéologie Romaine. By R. Cagnat and V. Chapot. Tome premier. Paris, 1917. 8vo.

Laterculi Vocum Latinarum. By Otto Gradenwitz. Leipzig, 1904. 8vo.

Magna Britannia: being a concise topographical account of the several counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.M., F.R.S., F.A. and L.S., and Samuel Lysons, F.R.S., F.A.S. Vols. i. to vi. London, 1806–22. Large 4to.

Historia Numorum, a Manual of Greek Numismatics. By Barclay V. Head. Oxford, 1911.

La Ferronnerie Ancienne et Moderne ou Monographie du Fer et de la Serrurerie. By F. Liger. Tome i. Paris, 1875.

An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata. By Felix Oswald and T. Davis Pryce. London, 1920. 8vo.

The Victoria History of the Counties of England, Archæological Parts; Bedford, Berkshire, Buckingham, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, Hertford, Lancaster, and Surrey.

Reminiscences of an Orkney Parish. By John Firth. Stromness, 1920. 8vo.

Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie. Cabrol. Tome iv^{me}, 1. Paris, 1920.

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. viii., Supplement, Part iv., and Vol. xiii., Part iv.

The Scottish Clans and their Tartans, with Notes. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Edinburgh, 1918.

Colour Decoration of Architecture. By James Ward. London, 1913.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

ROMAN BRONZE VESSELS OF THE CASSEROLE TYPE, FOUND AT BAROCHAN, RENFREWSHIRE. BY DAVID MURRAY, LL.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

II.

A BRONZE AGE HOARD FROM GLEN TROOL. STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot.,
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

In the summer of 1915 an important hoard of Bronze Age objects (fig. 1) was discovered by Captain W. Dinwiddie, 5th King's Own Scottish Borderers, under a large overhanging rock on Eschoncan Fell,¹ north of Loch Trool, in the parish of Minnigaff. The objects found by Captain Dinwiddie consisted of a rapier blade, a spear-head, a flanged axe, a knife, two small chisels or punches, two small bars of square section, a razor, a pin, and fragments of a twisted torc, all of bronze, and a number of amber beads which doubtless had been strung as a necklace. Some time later a second razor was found by Mr Malcolm Scott, gamekeeper, Cumloden, and two beads, one of glass and the other of amber, by Mr William Adams, Wood o' Cree, Newton Stewart.

Captain Dinwiddie's attention was directed to the deposit by the appearance of what at first sight he took to be the spike of an iron railing, but which proved on closer scrutiny to be the spear-head, projecting above the mossy ground. Further examination revealed the other relics embedded in stony peaty soil, over an area 3 feet in length by 2 feet in breadth, at various depths down to 15 inches below the surface.

The rapier (fig. 1, No. 1) has an expanded spud-shaped base in which there have been two rivet holes for attaching it to the hilt, but the extreme end is imperfect, being broken across the rivet-holes. It now measures 15 inches in length, though originally it has been at least 1 inch longer; about the middle of the blade it measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in width. Though detached, the two rivets have been recovered, one complete in the matter of length and the other wanting about one-third of its length. The former measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter. Both sides of the blade are ornamented with three slight ribs or mouldings running parallel to the edges and extending from the base to within $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the point, where they meet. The blade of the weapon has corroded in a peculiar fashion as the surface is covered with a bark-like encrustation which has scaled off in places, at first making the decoration rather difficult to detect. Since being treated for preservation the

¹ The spot where the relics were found lies beside the first "N" in the word Eschoncan and due north of the first "I" in the word Minnigaff, on the map in the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*, published by the Ancient Monuments Commission (Scotland).

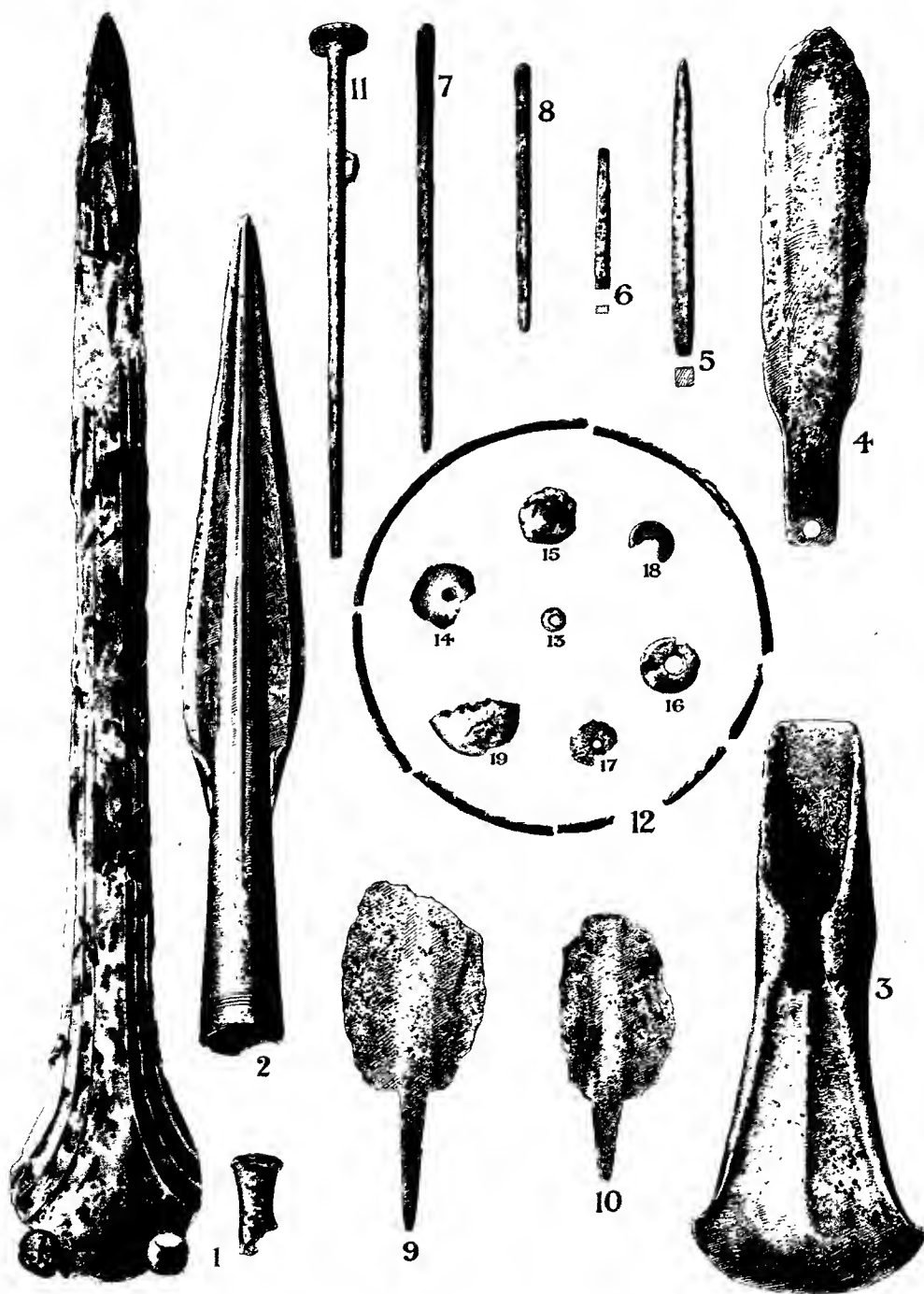


Fig. 1. Objects of Bronze, Amber, and Glass from Glen Trool. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

mouldings show up much more distinctly. It may be mentioned that this form of ornamentation is seen on many Irish rapiers, though it is seldom carried so near the point of the blade. The length of the complete rivet shows that the weapon had been provided with a stout hilt probably made of wood, bone, or deer-horn.

The spear-head (fig. 1, No. 2) is of graceful form and has a long narrow blade. The socket extends nearly to the point so as to form a strong tapering mid-rib, along the centre of which, on both sides, is a slight bead or moulding. At the base of each wing of the blade is a small loop with the outer side hammered flat into lozenge form at right angles to the plane of the wings and parallel to the socket. Encircling the mouth of the socket is a narrow ornamental band of four parallel engraved lines. The spear-head measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch across the widest part of the blade, and the mouth of the socket is $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter.

The axe (fig. 1, No. 3) is rather massive, and of the flanged type, but it has no loop. The flanges are broad, and the stop for preventing the axe-head from being driven into the haft takes the form of a thickening of the metal in the fore part of the axe instead of a projecting stop-ridge between the wings. This specimen may thus be considered an early variety of the palstave. It is ornamented on either face by a central rib in front of the stop and by a slight bead on the margins formed by an attenuated continuation of the flanges. There is a ragged arris in the centre of the sides, made at the junction of the halves of the mould during casting and not dressed off. The axe measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width across the extremities of the cutting edge.

In the knife (fig. 1, No. 4) is seen a very uncommon variety of this class of instrument. It has a broad, flat blade with parallel sides, and deep cutting edges drawn out by hammering; the point is almost obtuse, and the tang is broad and flat, with a perforation near the end which is flattened. The blade measures $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches long and the tang $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, making the total length of the knife $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches; the blade is $1\frac{9}{32}$ inch broad and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick, while the tang is $\frac{1}{16}$ inch broad, and the perforation in it $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter.

The two small chisels, or perhaps punches, exhibit two varieties of form. The smaller (fig. 1, No. 6) is of rectangular section throughout, narrowing towards the hafting end. It is $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch broad at the cutting end, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick at the centre. The other chisel (fig. 1, No. 5) is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{7}{32}$ inch square at the centre. Towards the butt end it is rounded and tapering, but towards the point it is of rectangular section, contracting sharply at the edge to a width of $\frac{5}{32}$ inch.

The two small bars (fig. 1, Nos. 7 and 8) are $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length respectively. Both are approximately square in section and are

about the same thickness, $\frac{5}{32}$ inch, but while the longer tapers towards one end the other is of regular thickness. They have the appearance of unfinished objects and their purpose is not obvious.

Though the two razors have lost their edges through corrosion and decay, and do not exhibit their complete original form, there is no difficulty in determining that they belong to a well-known type of instrument which in its most highly developed form has an oval blade, bifid at the top, with a small perforation below the notch, and a tang for fixing it to the handle. A slight notch in the centre of the top of the larger suggests the apex of the characteristic V-shaped indentation which they bear; but this is doubtful, as it is not placed exactly in the centre of the blade. No trace of this peculiarity is noticeable on the second example. Neither of the objects has the small perforation in the blade below the notch, but this feature is not always present on specimens which are complete enough to show the bifid extremity. The first (fig. 1, No. 9) measures $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, the blade being $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch broad, and $\frac{3}{32}$ inch thick at the centre; and the second (fig. 1, No. 10) is $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, its blade measuring $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, and $\frac{3}{32}$ inch thick. In both the tang is of rectangular section and narrows towards a blunt point; in the first razor it is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, and in the second 1 inch.

The pin (fig. 1, No. 11) is a fine massive example with a thick round stem, a circular head of flattish lenticular section, and a small loop on one side of the stem, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch below the head, but the point is wanting. It is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, the stem $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, and the head $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{7}{32}$ inch thick at the centre.

The remaining object of bronze is the twisted wire (fig. 1, No. 12). It is square in section measuring $\frac{5}{32}$ inch in thickness, but the twisting of the metal gives it the appearance of being spirally fluted. It is broken into thirteen pieces, of which the three largest measure from $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. Their combined length is $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches, but as a fragment was lost it had been somewhat longer. As none of the curves on the larger pieces is segmental it is impossible definitely to say whether the object was a torc or an armlet. But though the ends show no signs of having been hooked, I think that the length of the wire approximates more to that of a torc than of an armlet.

It has been noted that the surface of the rapier blade has deteriorated badly; the other objects, however, are in a better state of preservation, although their surfaces are more or less pitted, and they are of a dark green colour.

The glass bead (fig. 1, No. 13), which measures $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness, is of flattened globular shape, not quite regular in

contour, and its surface is slightly pitted through decay. It is translucent and of a light blue colour with a greenish tinge when viewed at certain angles.

At least ten beads of flat discoid form and two of conical shape can be counted among the amber fragments (fig. 1, Nos. 14 to 19). None is complete, as even the best preserved is chipped round part of the circumference. Five show the complete perforation and five are represented by halves. In addition there is nearly half of a large disc and a small quantity of crushed fragments. The surface of the amber is of a dull yellowish-brown colour, but the inside is of a rich ruddy tint. The beads vary from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter. Several of the pieces show a number of holes bored partly through them from the under side by some insect.

This group of relics consists of a series of weapons, tools, instruments of toilet, and ornaments which belonged to, and were used by, a single individual, and consequently is to be classified as a personal hoard in contradistinction to the stock of a merchant or founder. The discovery of different types of prehistoric objects in direct association is always important, but for several reasons this one is specially valuable. The presence of the glass bead alone would make this hoard notable, but it contains eleven different classes of relics—a larger variety than has hitherto been recorded in any personal hoard found in Scotland; it includes a rapier,¹ a knife, a torc of bronze, and a peculiar and rare type of pin—four objects which have not been found before in this country in mixed deposits of relics; and it belongs to a distinct period which is earlier than that of the great majority of Scottish hoards.

Last session, in describing the find of bronze objects from Cullerne, Morayshire,² which contained a razor, I referred to five other Scottish hoards, drawing attention to the remarkable consistency in type and period of every one of the relics contained in the six deposits. Swords were discovered in two of the finds, socketed axes in four, and spear-heads with rivet holes in the socket but devoid of loops in five. These three types of objects are contemporary and are recognised as belonging to the latest phase of the Bronze Age. No relic which could be assigned to an earlier period was to be seen amongst the associated objects, although the presence of such would not have been surprising, seeing that old types must have survived and continued to be utilised after new and improved varieties were in general use. When the Glen Trool hoard is compared with these discoveries, it will be seen that it contains three different kinds of weapons and tools, also in contemporary stages of development—a rapier, a spear-head

¹ Very few rapiers have been found in Scotland.
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² *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 129.

with diminutive loops at the base of the blade, and an advanced type of flanged axe—which are represented in the hoards referred to by similar classes of objects in a more highly developed form. Déchelette has shown that the rapier was the precursor of the sword¹; Coffey, in tracing the evolution of the spear-head, has proved that the spear-head with small loops at the base of the wings preceded that with simple rivet holes in the socket,² and it has long been recognised that the flanged axe is earlier than the socketed variety.

We may be justified in carrying our comparisons even further. It has been seen that the razors found in this hoard have no perforation near the top of the blade, and it is even doubtful if they had a notch. In five of the seven bifid razors previously recorded from Scotland which were all found associated with socketed axes, there was a perforation; but as each of the two imperforate razors was discovered associated with two perforated examples, it is possible that they may have been survivals of an earlier type whose distinguishing feature was the absence of the perforation. If we are correct in the surmise that the two from Glen Trool never had a notch, then we may see in them a still earlier variety which belonged to the period of the rapier and early type of palstave.

Regarding the chisel-like objects, these may not be true chisels, but punches utilised in producing such decorative designs as the herring-bone and other patterns seen on some flat bronze axes, which belong to the early part of the Bronze Age. This class of tool survived throughout the whole of that period, as it appears in the great hoard found in the Heathery Burn Cave, Durham,³ which belonged to the latter part of the Bronze Age.

Both the knife and the torc differ from any examples hitherto recorded from Scotland, and so far as I have been able to learn parallels are extremely rare in the British Isles.

The special peculiarities of the Glen Trool knife are the flat blade with parallel edges and rather blunt point, and the broad flat tang with a rivet hole. An example figured by Sir John Evans, from Ballyclare, Co. Antrim, Ireland,⁴ shows a considerable resemblance, but it has a slight ridge or mid-rib running along the centre of the blade, and a semi-circular point. A few other blades with broad flat tangs have been found in England and Ireland, but these have sharper points and the edges are generally more or less curved, so that the blade is more lanceolate in shape. Two specimens with a broad flat tang may be mentioned, one

¹ *Manuel d'Archéologie Préhistorique*, vol. ii. p. 208.

² *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, third series, vol. iii. p. 486.

³ Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 166, fig. 191.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 212, fig. 255.

from England and the other from Ireland. The first, from Heathery Burn Cave, Durham,¹ has a slight ridge on the tang instead of a perforation, and straight sides which converge towards a rounded point; and the second, found in a peat bog near Lough Ruadh, near Tullamore,² has a lanceolate blade with a slight mid-rib in the centre like the other Irish example mentioned above, a hole in the tang, and a ferrule for attachment to the haft.

Twisted torcs are quite typical Bronze Age ornaments, but they are usually made of flat strips of gold, though a few examples fashioned from a wire of bronze have been recovered from England and Ireland. These are generally made of thicker wire than that under review. One found at West Buckland, Somerset, was found with a bracelet and a looped palstave³; and another found at Annesborough, Co. Armagh,⁴ was associated with a looped palstave, three armlets, and a harp-shaped fibula. As the fibula belongs to a very much later period than the palstave, it is difficult to account for the association. But, on the analogy of the associations of the Glen Trool and West Buckland examples, it would seem that this torc should be assigned to the period of the palstave and not to that of the harp-shaped fibula. Even although the Glen Trool torc had not been found in association with other objects which had not yet attained their highest stage of development, the simple character of the technique might have justified its being considered an early variety of its kind.

Very few pins which can be assigned to the Bronze Age have been found in Scotland. I know of only five other examples. One with a circular cup-shaped head was found in a hoard containing a sword, a spear-head, and other relics in Sleat, Skye; another with a flat circular head decorated with incised concentric lines, the stem bent at the top so as to cause the head to lie parallel to the stem, was discovered with a large number of swords in Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh; a third of similar type, probably found in the neighbourhood of Perth, is preserved in the museum there; a fourth, with a flat round head showing a conical projection in the centre bent over like the two previous examples, was recovered with two bronze swords and a scabbard chape at Tarves, Aberdeenshire; and a fifth, with a flat discoid head attached by the edge to the bent top of the stem, so that the head and stem lay in one plane, was included in the Clerk of Penicuik collection. The Glen Trool pin differs from all these examples, as its head, though circular, is of flat

¹ *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 212, fig. 252.

² *Proc. Roy. Soc. of Antiq. of Ireland*, vol. xli. p. 21.

³ *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii. p. 107.

⁴ *Proc. Roy. Irish Academy*, vol. xxxii. p. 171, pl. xviii.

double-concave section, and it is provided with a small loop attached to the stem, a contrivance doubtlessly designed to prevent the pin from being lost. A cord passed through the loop and round the point of the pin where it protruded from the fabric into which it was inserted, would assuredly keep it secure. This pin seems to be of a very rare type, but an almost identical example found in Ireland, which also wants the point, has been figured by Sir John Evans.¹

Instances of the occurrence of objects of glass or vitreous paste in association with other relics of undoubted Bronze Age date in Scotland are still few in number. Beads of blue or greenish-blue vitreous paste have been found in cinerary urns containing incinerated bones at Camalynes, Auchterless, Aberdeenshire,² at Stevenston Sands, Ayrshire,³ at Mill of Marcus, Brechin, Forfarshire,⁴ and at Balneil, Wigtownshire⁵; and there is a record of a bead of whitish glass⁶ having been found in a cavity, from which a cinerary urn containing cremated human remains and two incense-cup urns had been removed, in a cairn which also yielded up another cinerary urn and a small bronze knife at Gilchorn, near Arbroath.⁷ In the hoard of Bronze Age implements and other objects discovered at Adabrock, Lewis, half of a bead of translucent dark blue glass was also found.

Besides these discoveries, a globular bead with three spirals of yellow enamel on its circumference is recorded as having been found along with the point of a bronze blade in a cist near the centre of a cairn at Edderton, Ross-shire⁸; in addition a cinerary urn was found in a hollow at the edge of the mound. But the bead in this case belongs to a variety which is usually assigned to the Early Iron Age. This record, however, is not quite satisfactory, as Dr Joass, who described it, was not present either when the urn was found or the cist removed. Should the association of these relics be correct, it would show that the population, who in this part of the country were apparently in the late Bronze Age state of culture and made use of cinerary urns for burials, were in touch with people very expert in the manufacture of variegated glass beads, which is contrary to all past experience.

The Glen Trool bead may be assigned to an earlier date than the specimen found at Adabrock, because the Glen Trool hoard belongs to an earlier period than the Adabrock hoard.

The presence of an ornamental pin, a torc, and beads of amber and glass amongst objects which were obviously the personal property of a

¹ *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 371, fig. 457.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xl, p. 387.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xlv, p. 34.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxv, p. 456.

⁵ *Proceedings*, vol. xl, p. 37.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 471.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 302.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. v, pp. 301 and 312.

man, is a further indication that the wearing of ornaments was not confined to women in Scotland during the Bronze Age. Reference has been made to three other finds in which pins were associated with bronze swords. Three beads of gold, glass, and amber were found in the discovery at Adabrock, Lewis, which was also a hoard belonging to a man, and other instances of ornaments being found in similar Scottish hoards could be cited. In all likelihood these massive pins performed a somewhat similar function to the shoulder brooch of the present day, only the former may have kept in position a cloak of skin or even of woven material, while the latter is used for fixing a plaid.

The thanks of the Society are due to Captain Dinwiddie for his generous gift of such an important group of relics, and to Mr Scott and Mr Adams for completing the find by presenting the second razor and the two beads.

III.

NOTICES OF (1) CINERARY URNS FROM KINGSKETTLE, FIFE, AND
(2) AN EARLY IRON AGE CIST ON KIPPIT HILL, DOLPHINTON.
By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the National
Museum. WITH A REPORT ON THE HUMAN REMAINS FOUND THEREIN,
BY PROFESSOR T. H. BRYCE, M.D., F.S.A.Scot.

(1) CINERARY URNS FROM KINGSKETTLE.

Near the southern margin of the broad, flat strath known as the Howe of Fife lies the village of Kingskettle. Dove-tailing into the southern end of the village is Kettle Farm where, towards the end of last month (November), two cinerary urns containing incinerated human bones were unearthed. Notice of the find having been sent to the Museum, I visited the site some ten days later after having been informed by Mr James Dickie, the farmer, that he had kept the excavation open for inspection.

The site of the burial deposit is a small field called the Ryfaud, which lies between Kingskettle railway station and the United Free Church in the village, about 85 yards from the north-western corner of the field, and about 65 yards from the eastern boundary wall opposite the church door. There was nothing to suggest a burial deposit on the surface as the ground is very regular and devoid of stones, neither are there any stones in the soil, which consists of rich loam more than a foot thick, overlying fine yellow sand containing an occasional water-worn stone of small size. Evidently no cairn or mound seems ever to have marked the

spot which, however, is located on the highest part of a slight swell in what is a very flat country. But for the necessity of digging a deep trench round a potato pit to provide soil for covering it, the deposits might long have escaped detection. Two spits of earth had been thrown out, when the spade of one of the men engaged on the work came in contact with an urn, smashing it and sinking into the cavity formed by



Fig. 1. Cinerary Urn from Kingskettle.

its collapse. This vessel had been placed inverted over a heap of incinerated bones, and the base had been protected by a small paving of thin flakes of metamorphosed grit, the three largest pieces measuring about 6 inches across and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. On clearing out this deposit a second urn (fig. 1) was found standing on its base to the east of the first and almost touching it. When discovered it was intact, but on being lifted it fell to pieces. It contained a small quantity of burnt bones. Contrary to the usual experience when such discoveries are made, the cupidity of the work-people was not aroused, and the shards and osseous remains were left lying on the edge of the trench. In the evening the discoverer, Mr Andrew Sharpe, mentioned the find to Mr Robert P. Brownlie, ironmonger in

the village, who proceeded to the spot and by lamplight made a further search for relics. Nothing was found, but Mr Brownlie removed some of the larger pieces of pottery and three pieces of stone which had been placed above the first vessel. When I arrived at the site I found a good many pieces of pottery, some as large as the palm of the hand, lying among fragments of incinerated bones, on the spot where they had been placed when dug out, all of which I collected and brought away. Two



Fig. 2. Cinerary Urn from Kingskettle.

or three more small splinters of grit were noted. This kind of stone, I was informed, does not occur in the immediate neighbourhood, but is found in the low range of hills which rises about a quarter of a mile to the south. The urns were encountered at a depth of about 2 feet from the surface, and the excavation which had been made to receive them was clearly marked as a dark-coloured pocket in the yellow sand, the filling-in material containing many small particles of burnt wood.

A few days later Mr Brownlie and Mr Sharpe made a further search by deepening the trench to the south, when another pocket of dark material was encountered on the west side of the trench, and extending under the potato pit. A third urn (fig. 2) was found 5 feet almost south-east by south (17° E. of S. mag.) from the first urn, full of burnt bones and

in an inverted position. The base was protected by a small slab of sandstone about 1 foot 6 inches long by 1 foot broad and 3 inches thick, while a smaller piece of similar stone lay in an oblique position to the south of the vessel. This urn, though cracked on one side and wanting part of the base, was removed, only two or three portions of the rim being detached in the process. About 9 inches to the south-west, about half of a fourth vessel (fig. 3) was discovered lying about the level of the inverted base of the third urn, which was also about 2 feet below the surface of the ground. As the potato pit had to a certain extent been

undermined to extract the urns, and showed signs of caving in, the excavation had to be stopped.

Since this paper was read the discovery of a fifth urn (fig. 4) falls to be recorded. Its presence was detected by Mr Brownlie on 21st March 1921, and next day I went to the site and unearthed it. The urn stood in an inverted position 3 feet south-west (55° W. of S. mag.) of the spot where the third urn was found, the base being 1 foot 8 inches below the surface of the ground. A part of the basal portion was broken and two

Fig. 3. Incense-cup Urn from Kingskettle.

pieces of the lip were amissing, but otherwise the vessel was intact though cracked. It was about two-thirds full of soil, amongst which only a few incinerated bones were found. Outside the vessel, on the west side, lay about a double handful of burnt bones the human character of which was quite evident. Fragments of charred wood were noticed amongst the soil, but no other relics were recovered, though the material surrounding the urn was carefully riddled. No traces of the missing rim fragments were found. From the position of the bones outside the urn it would appear that they had fallen out of the urn when it was tilted into its inverted position.

While examining the bones found in the first two urns, which I had brought back to the Museum, two calcined barbed flint arrow-heads (fig. 5) of symmetrical shape were discovered. One, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad, has finely serrated edges, and the other, measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{8}$ broad, shows the same feature but not so pronounced. No relics were found among the bones removed from the third vessel.

Four of the urns are of the cinerary type, while the fifth seems to

belong to the so-called incense-cup variety, classes of urns usually found with cremated remains.

The first urn is formed of a very friable clay containing rather large pieces of broken stone, and it is of a distinctly red colour. The greater part of the vessel crumbled to pieces, and though a large section of one side remained intact and several fragments of the rim have survived, the latter pieces do not fit into the former and it is impossible to say whether the vessel had a heavy overhanging rim with a broad



Fig. 4. Cinerary Urn from Kingskettle.

shallow cavity below. There is a slight cordon at the shoulder, and above it the wall is slightly concave, which is suggestive of a deep projecting rim, but the lip is thinner than in the ordinary vessel of this type. The ornamentation encircling the mouth consists of alternate panels of vertical and horizontal lines formed by the impression of a rough twisted cord, and the space immediately above the shoulder is decorated with a lattice pattern incised with a sharp-pointed tool. Encircling the shoulder is a row of oval impressions formed with the finger, and on the top of the brim are three concentric lines made by an impressed cord. Although too little of the vessel remains to enable the various dimensions to be ascertained, it is quite evident that it has been the largest of the urns.

It has been at least 15 inches in height, and the diameter at the shoulder about 14 inches.

Nearly all the fragments of the second urn have been recovered and the vessel has been reconstructed (fig. 1). It has a heavy overhanging rim decorated with crossed lines forming large upright lozenges, which with the triangular spaces between them are filled in with transverse lines, and there are also two marginal transverse lines encircling the vessel above the lozenges. This band of ornamentation is not continued round the entire circumference, but there is a panel $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide decorated with



Fig. 5. Calcined Flint Arrow-heads from Kingskettle. (4.)

a series of transverse lines formed by the impressions of a twisted cord. A raised cordon encircles the vessel at the shoulder, and the hollow space between it and the overhanging upper part is plain. The top of the brim is decorated with oblique lines forming a rude zig-zag pattern bordered by a marginal line on each edge. All the lines are impressed by a broad, toothed stamp. The clay, which is of dark stone colour, is hard in texture and contains an admixture of small broken stones. The vessel measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in external diameter at the mouth, $11\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the lower part of the rim, $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the shoulder, and 5 inches at the base.

The third urn (fig. 2), like the second, has a heavy overhanging rim with a broad shallow concavity below and a slight cordon round the shoulder. The overhanging part is encircled with corrugations bearing impressions of a toothed stamp in the five hollows; similar designs are impressed obliquely on the raised parts so as to form a vertical zig-zag design. The hollow neck bears a diaper pattern of crossed lines formed with a

sharp-pointed tool, bordered on the lower margin by a transverse line made with a toothed stamp. The top of the brim is encircled by a zig-zag, formed with a similar tool. The vessel measures $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in external diameter at the mouth, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the lower part of the rim, 10 inches at the shoulder, and 4 inches at the base.

The fourth vessel, as already mentioned, seems to be an incense-cup urn (fig. 3), but it shows very unusual characteristics not only in shape and size but in the quality and texture of the ware. It is a beautifully formed, unornamented bowl of flattened spheroidal shape. The mouth is wide, with the brim slightly bevelled inwards, and the base is small and flat, about the size of a half-crown. It is difficult to believe that the vessel is not wheel-turned, but it is hand-made. Like many incense-cups, the wall is perforated by small holes. One or perhaps two of these appear on the fractured edges on opposite sides of the bowl at the widest part, and another about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches from its neighbour. Probably there was a fourth perforation opposite the last, in the missing part, so that there would be two pairs of holes on opposite sides. The urn measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the widest part and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, the mouth measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across and the edge of the lip $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. From these dimensions it will be seen that it is considerably larger than the usual vessel of this type. The clay is of a bright red colour and of very fine texture, there being no crushed or broken stones in its composition.

The last discovered urn (fig. 4), like the second and third, belongs to the variety with the heavy overhanging rim. The vessel measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, 9 inches in diameter externally at the mouth, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the lower part of the rim, 9 inches at the shoulder, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the base. The overhanging rim is decorated with a broad band of ornamentation consisting of chevrons and horizontal and vertical lines, some formed with a sharp-pointed tool and others by the impress of a loosely twisted cord. On the top of the lip are oblique cord impressions, some of which are crossed so as to form a lozenge pattern. The clay of which the vessel is made resembles that of the other two with the overhanging rims both in colour and texture.

The fragments of incinerated bones found along with the first, second, and fifth urns were much broken, but those found in the third urn were larger than usual. Professor T. H. Bryce, who examined the remains, reported that they were typical of Bronze Age burials after cremation. Although the first deposit consisted of the contents of two urns, it was impossible to say whether one or two individuals were there represented. As fragments of metacarpal and metatarsal bones and phalanges showed that the epiphyses were fully joined, it could be con-

cluded from this fact, and from the character of other fragments which could be identified, that the remains were those of persons of full adult age. The same conclusion could be drawn regarding the remains found in the third urn, with even more confidence, as some of the fragments were from the ends of the long bones and showed no trace of epiphyseal lines.

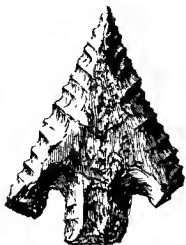


Fig. 6. Flint Arrow-head from Foulford, Cullen.

It is very rare to find flint arrow-heads among cremated remains in a cinerary urn. The only Scottish examples that I have been able to trace are one (fig. 6), found with a bone pin and two cinerary urns at Foulford, Cullen, Banffshire,¹ and five (fig. 7), which I found amongst the burnt bones in a cinerary urn from a cairn in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire.² All these bone and flint objects, which are now in the National Museum of Antiquities, were calcined, like

the two arrow-heads from Kingskettle.

The discovery of the two fire-fractured arrow-heads at Kingskettle suggests the question whether these objects may not have been the cause of the death of one of the individuals buried there.

During the earlier part of the Bronze Age when the practice of inhumation was general, and it was a common custom to place beaker and food-vessel urns in graves, stone and flint implements, including arrow-heads, small bronze implements, and ornaments of various materials were also occasionally deposited in the tomb. Even in later times when cremation had become common and cinerary urns had taken the place of beakers and food-vessels, small objects which had not been subjected to the action of fire were at times buried with the cremated remains of the deceased. But it is seen from some of the relics found in the graves to which reference has been made, that occasionally certain classes of objects passed through the fire along with the corpse before being buried. The presence of calcined bone ornaments in the Banffshire and Dumbartonshire graves may be accounted for by the suggestion that the bodies were clothed and wearing these ornaments when undergoing the process of cremation, but it is more difficult to determine whether complete arrows tipped with flint had been placed on the fire possibly with other offerings which had been entirely consumed, leaving only the flint points, or whether the arrow-heads had been lodged in the bodies. The number of arrow-heads found with burials after cremation, in the British Isles, is so extremely small in comparison with the number of interments which have been discovered, that it is plain that it was not the custom to place arrows with the body on the funeral pyre, or

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxi. p. 221, figs. 2 and 3.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xlii. p. 218, fig. 5.

in the grave with the ashes and cinerary urns, and so in the cases where only one and two arrow-tips were found, the hypothesis that they had caused the death of the individuals cremated is not unreasonable, though it may be incapable of proof. These weapons were no doubt used in warfare as well as in the chase, for there is a record of a flint arrow-head having been found lodged in the front of one of the vertebræ of a prehistoric skeleton.¹ In the case where the five arrow-

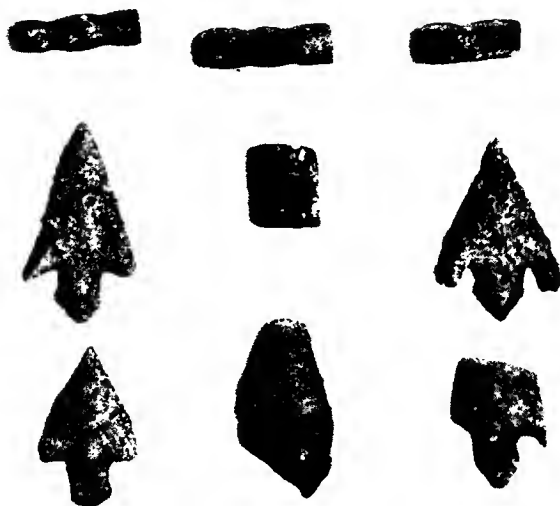


Fig. 7. Flint Arrow-heads and Bone Objects from New Kilpatrick.

heads were discovered, while it is possible that a sheaf of five arrows was placed on the pyre, it might even be argued that the whole five had been shot into the man.

Thanks are due to Mr Dickie and Mr Brownlie for the assistance and facilities given me to inspect the site, and for presenting this important group of relics to the National Museum.

(2) STONE CIST ON KIPPIT HILL.

Less than a quarter of a mile south-west of Dolphinton railway station is a small conical hill known as Kippit Hill, which rises about 120 feet above the surrounding country and 838 feet above sea-level. In the distance, from the north-east, it has quite an imposing appearance, which impression, however, is dispelled on a near approach.

¹ B. C. A. Windle, *Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England*, p. 82, fig. 35.

Although of no great height it affords a wide prospect of hill country to the south and west, and commands an extensive view of the plain of the eastern part of the Lothians in the opposite direction. The hill is encircled at a distance from the top varying from 40 yards to 50 yards by a slight earthen bank, bordered on the outside by a terrace or shallow trench formed by the removal of the soil to form the mound.

Last June, while excavating a foundation for the monument which has been erected on the small flat space on the summit of the hill, in memory of Major Kenneth Mackenzie, who fell in the war, the cover stone of a short cist was encountered about 2 feet 6 inches below the surface. The removal of the cover stone, which was an irregular square in shape, measuring about 4 feet in length and breadth and 6 inches in thickness, and which entirely covered the mouth of the grave, revealed a carefully constructed slab-lined chamber with a small quantity of sand and some human bones lying on the floor. The walls of the cist were formed of four slabs of red sandstone about 4 inches thick, set on edge; the stone on the southern side projected slightly beyond the edges of the end stones, while the stone on the northern side was inserted between the opposite ends of these slabs. The floor had been carefully paved with five flat slabs about 1 inch thick, the largest occupying the whole width of the centre of the floor and two smaller stones filling up each end. Those at the west end were cracked into smaller pieces, but these had not been displaced. The side and end slabs extended below the level of the floor, that on the south to a depth of 1 foot. The cist measured internally 3 feet 9 inches in length along the southern side, 3 feet 10 inches along the northern side, 2 feet 3 inches in breadth across the western end, 2 feet 1 inch across the eastern end, and 2 feet in depth. Its main axis lay 80° E. of N. and W. of S. magnetic, nearly east and west.

Near the south-west corner of the grave lay the skull on its left side, so that the body faced the north, the top of the head being almost in contact with the end slab. Several of the long bones, including a femur, lay quite close to the skull roughly parallel to the main axis of the grave. No skeletal remains were found in the east end of the chamber.

After the discovery the cover was replaced, but next day a rabble from the village reopened the grave and the remains were disturbed, some teeth being taken away as souvenirs.

Through the courtesy of Mrs Mackenzie of Dolphinton and Mr E. Auldjo Jamieson, I was able to visit the site a few days later and have the sand in the grave put through a riddle. No relics were found, but a few fragments of charred wood were recovered. On examining the bones after their removal to the Museum, a small thin plate of rusted

iron less than 1 inch square was found adhering to the skull, and later two smaller pieces were found by Professor Bryce while examining the other bones.

This cist was the finest that I have ever seen. Though there were no tool-marks on the stones, the corners, which were practically right angles, fitted closely, and the mouth was almost perfectly flat. Although the cist was sunk in sand and small gravel, of which the hill is composed, only about half a dozen shovelfuls of sand had found their way into the chamber.

There is nothing in the construction or dimensions of this grave to distinguish it from the ordinary short cist of the Bronze Age, except perhaps that it is more carefully fitted together than most of the slab-lined tombs of that period. But the presence of the fragments of iron indicates that it should be assigned to a later time—the Early Iron Age. Further evidence that it belongs to this period is forthcoming in certain characteristics displayed by the skeletal remains. As will be seen from Professor Bryce's report on the bones, the skull is dolichocephalic or long-headed, and the height of the man, who was of middle age, was 5 feet 9 inches. These peculiarities are suggestive of the later date, as Bronze Age skeletons found in short cists with beaker urns along the east coast of Scotland show that the men were brachycephalic or round-headed and were about 5 feet 4 inches in height. As only one other Early Iron Age short cist has been found in Scotland—at Moredun, near Gilmerton¹—this discovery is of great importance.

REPORT ON HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN THE CIST.

By Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.S.A Scot.

The skeleton from the cist at Dolphinton is of considerable interest. It is well known that the short cists of the Bronze Age usually yield the remains of a race of men of short stature, with skulls which are brachycephalic in their proportions. This is the almost universal rule when an urn of the beaker class is associated with the interment, and is generally the case when an unburnt interment is accompanied by an urn of the food-vessel class. But some short cists have provided skulls which are dolichocephalic, and not to be distinguished from those associated with the earlier chambered cairns. In this instance the individual was of tall stature, and the skull form is different both from that of the beaker people and from that of the chambered cairn folk.

The bones are unfortunately much damaged. The body had been laid on its left side, and the parts on the under side had become

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii. p. 427.

softened and decayed. The greater part of the vault of the skull on the left side is missing, along with the base and the left side of the face and lower jaw. The skull is a specially thick-walled and heavy one. The defective condition of the bones made it impossible to ascertain the proportions with strict exactitude, but it was found possible to restore the missing parts with a close approach to accuracy, and the measurements given may be taken as approximately correct.

The skull is that of a male. From the condition of the sutures it can be concluded that he was well advanced in middle life. The maximum



Fig. 8. Side view of Skull.

length of the skull is considerable (194 mm.), but the breadth is also great (150 mm.), so that the cephalic index rises to 77.3.

Viewed from the side, the result shows a high uniform arch from glabella toinion. There is no flattening at the vertex, which lies immediately behind the bregma, and the hinder slope is fairly steep. The frontal bone shows in its lower half a distinct sagittal ridge, and between this and the rather prominent supraorbital ridges the bone is depressed. The frontal bone is full and broad, so that the zygomatic arches are just seen and no more from above. The parietal eminences are full and bulging, and just above the mastoid part of the temporal bone the parietal shows a broad hollow bounded below by the thick uprising lower border of the bone, where it articulates with the mastoid and occipital.

Viewed from behind, the occipital region is seen to be broad and flat, with only a slight bulging above the superior curved lines. These last are specially well marked, and end medially in a large, strong, and pro-

minent external occipital protuberance. The outline of the skull in this view is pentagonal and the sides are ill filled.

The broad character of the skull comes out especially in the view of the base from below. From this aspect one would expect the skull to have a higher index than it actually possesses.

The zygomatic arches are specially stout and highly arched. The bizygomatic width measures in the reconstructed skull 153 mm., which is a high figure and indicates that the face must have been specially



Fig. 9. Top view of Skull.

broad. The orbits are capacious and markedly rectangular. The palate is broad and short from before backwards.

The following are a few of the chief measurements :—

Horizontal circumference	.	.	.	.	540 mm.
Antero-posterior arc	.	.	.	.	395 "
Frontal arc	.	.	.	.	135 mm.
Parietal arc	.	.	.	.	137 "
Occipital arc	.	.	.	.	123 "
Maximum length	.	.	.	.	194 "
Basi-bregmatic height	.	.	.	.	154 "
Maximum breadth	.	.	.	.	150 "
Minimum frontal breadth	.	.	.	.	104 "
Maximum frontal breadth	.	.	.	.	130 "
Bizygomatic width	.	.	.	.	153 "
Upper facial height	.	.	.	.	75 "

The skeleton of the trunk is represented only by a fragment of one rib and a small part of the right hip-bone. A portion of the clavicle and the head of the scapula, both of the right side, have been preserved.

Of the long bones the right humerus and the right femur are almost complete, though a good deal damaged. The left femur is represented by a portion of the shaft. Both tibiae are present, but lack their upper extremities.

The bones of the shoulder joint show that the man had suffered from rheumatoid arthritis. There are well-marked rims of exostosis both round the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula. The lower end of the humerus is absent, but if restored the bone would measure about 350 mm. (13·8 inches).

The right femur has certain marked peculiarities. The shaft shows a remarkable degree of torsion, so that when the lower end is placed in its normal position, the head and neck are directed much more forwards than in a normal bone. Owing to the defective condition of the lower end of the bone—the outer part of the lateral condyle is alone preserved—it is not easy to determine the exact degree of torsion. It will suffice to state that it is considerable, and it follows from this condition that the man must have walked with his leg rotated inwards and with the foot much inverted. The fragment of the left femur is too small to permit of any conclusion regarding the torsion of its shaft, so that it is impossible to say whether the condition was bilateral. Below the trochanter the right femur shows a sharp angular ridge of bone ending in a projecting spine, where the sides meet. This is not present on the left side. There is no sign of any old fracture or other injury to the shaft of the bone, and the ridge may be due to the formation of an exostosis following rupture of the fibres of the crureus muscle attached to this part of the shaft—or possibly to some hypertrophy of the upper part of the muscle resulting from the malposition of the limb in walking.

The right femur is distinctly flattened below the trochanter. The platymetric index is 73·3 as against 87 for the left bone. The oblique length of the femur—owing to the absence of the internal condyle the maximum length could not be determined—is 490 mm. (19·2 inches). This is above the average and would indicate, according to Pearson's formula, a stature of 173·4 cm. (5 feet 8½ inches). This is probably under rather than over the real stature. If the ratio of the length of the humerus to the stature be taken as a fifth, the figure would be 175·0 cm. (5 feet 9 inches.) The tibiae are much damaged. Both bones are to some degree laterally flattened, the platynemic index being 70·6 for

the right bone and 63.9 for the left. The right bone is thus more flattened than the left.

From the above data we conclude that the Dolphinton man was a tall, strong individual in later middle life. He cannot have belonged to either of the early races which occupied Scotland in the late stone and bronze periods. The skull is different in form from the crania of the chambered cairn or beaker peoples. On the other hand, it resembles certain skulls which have been found associated with iron objects. The description by Dr Waterston¹ of one of the skulls from the group

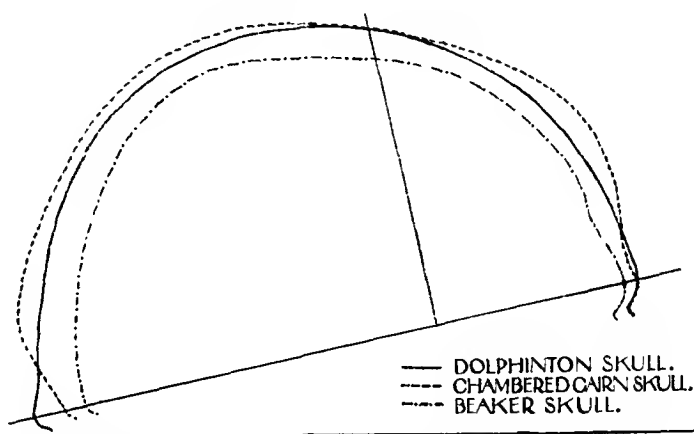


Fig. 10. Sagittal outline of the Dolphinton Skull, superimposed on corresponding outlines of a Chambered Cairn and a Beaker Skull.

of Iron Age burials at Gullane would apply fairly well to the present specimen, and in certain respects the Moredun skull² comes into the same class. I recently had the opportunity, by the courtesy of the curator, Professor Keith, of comparing the Dolphinton skull with the Gaulish skulls in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. There is no doubt that the skeleton might well have been that of one of the tall Gauls who, as we know, were passing over into Britain prior to Cæsar's invasion. The skull resembles certain of the Gaulish crania and is clearly a mixed type. It may very well represent a fusion of the Alpine round-headed with a long-headed stock. From the relatively tall stature it is probable that the dolichocephalic stock was Nordic, not Mediterranean (Iberian).

The following questions now arise: (1) Was this Dolphinton man one of a numerous body of Gaulish immigrants who settled in the south-eastern parts of Scotland in the early Iron Age; or (2) was he

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. p. 339.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 427.

an isolated stranger who came into the district and took up his abode among the people of the soil; or (3) was he a local product?

Let us look at the circumstances of the well-known Iron Age interments in south-east Scotland. At Gullane there was a mixture of cranial types, and the character of the graves was not Gaulish but native. At Moredun and Dolphinton the interments were in closed cists such as had been used in Scotland all through the Bronze Age, and were even more typically native than those at Gullane. Had the Gaulish incomers into South Britain reached as far north as Peeblesshire in any numbers, they would, in every reasonable probability, have followed their own burial customs and left traces of their distinctive pottery. The fact that the character of the interments is native, not Gaulish, argues for individual immigration rather than conquest and occupation of the country by a new race.

It is, however, not impossible that the Dolphinton man was a representative of the local population of the district. For ages long the Mediterranean (Iberian) and Alpine (Beaker) races had been in process of fusion. Both were superimposed upon an earlier substratum, about which, however, we know little. All over Northern Europe the tall, blond, Nordic race forms the basal stratum in the ethnic mixture. The type was differentiated in remote antiquity and succeeded still older types of man. Why should it have been absent from these islands, and nowhere else? We know that the chambered cairn people were comparatively late comers, and that they must have found an older people in, at any rate, partial occupation of the country. The suggestion that this older stock may have been of the same Nordic type as found all round the Baltic, was made by the writer a good many years ago. But it was only a modification of Huxley's theory on the matter. He brought a Germanic type to Scotland long before the invasions of history. My suggestion was that the Nordic type did not require to be introduced from abroad but was indigenous—in short, that Northern Britain was part of the area in which the Nordic type differentiated. In accordance with this hypothesis the same general racial elements were present in Scotland as on the Continent before the arrival of the Romans, and a type such as the Dolphinton man might as well be differentiated locally as be introduced from the South.

IV.

NOTES ON THE DISCOVERY OF A CIST AT STAIRHAVEN, WIGTOWNSHIRE. BY THE REV. R. S. G. ANDERSON, B.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

In the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments for Wigtownshire*, No. 329 notes that "on the W. side of Barnsallie Burn, about 100 yards above where it enters the sea, and on the edge of a bank 15 feet in height, are the indefinite remains of a small circular or oval construction, possibly a hut circle, measuring over all some 30 feet by 24 feet, partially broken away on the E. side."

A further fall of the bank has revealed that this construction had been used as a burial place, and that it is probably a dilapidated cairn. In 1917 attention was drawn to the end of a large stone projecting from the bank, and examination proved it to be a rough slab, about 5 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $\frac{3}{4}$ foot, superimposed on a small cist some 20 inches by 14 inches by 12 inches, in measurement. The burial may have been a secondary one, as it appears to have been made considerably towards the E. margin of the cairn. But a slight examination nearer to the centre showed no traces of any other.

The cairn stands on a small knoll about 100 yards above high-water mark and at an altitude of about 25 feet. It is interesting to note that it is situated at the verge of the 25-foot beach, and that the quantity of small waterworn stones used in its construction point to this beach having been laid under tribute.

The cist had been sunk in the ground and was orientated practically E. and W. In the N.W. corner of it there were found a few fragments of an urn of the food-vessel type, and on the floor a small quantity of burnt human bones, with three small quartz pebbles. On the top of the large stone cover a yellow flint scraper was lying.

The fragments of the urn provided almost a complete section, and were sufficient to show that it had been simply and somewhat rudely yet effectively decorated. The main decoration seems to have been produced by means of two stamps, one with six teeth, the other with nine—the teeth being small close-set ovals with flattened ends.

Beneath a projecting rim, the neck of the urn has been decorated with a narrow band, half an inch or so in breadth, running between two pairs of fluted rings and covered with vertically-placed impressions from the six-toothed stamp—the rows so close as to give a honeycomb effect to the appearance. On the shoulder of the urn immediately below this is a much broader band with (probably at two or three points only) the clay

pinched up to form in high relief one chevron inverted above another. Running round this band also, and even over the raised ornament, has been impressed with the nine-toothed stamp a triple row of chevrons inverted over a similar row. Under two fluted rings runs a third band similar in width and decoration to the first. The fourth band has been somewhat broader, and has contained a double row of the chevron ornament—the impressions made by the larger stamp. Between single fluted rings, the fifth band, of about the same breadth as the first and third, has an arrangement of detached and more acute-angled chevrons made by the shorter stamp; the chevrons on their sides, and the apex of each fitted into the figure in front. The lowest band—the sixth—is slightly broader than the fourth. Its ornament is a triple series of the chevron design made by the nine-toothed stamp, the series being inverted in relation to that of the fourth band. The artistic effect of the whole is achieved by a simple combination of vertical, inclined, and horizontal lines, together with a pleasing balance in spacing and adaptation to the object decorated. It would seem from an angular deviation of the lowest ring to make room for the apex of the chevron below, and from an overlapping of the fourth band ornament on the ring under it, that the artist began his decorating at the lowest section and worked upwards.

I am much indebted to the Rev. R. Ingles, M.A., of Glenluce, who was present at the exploration, and who has preserved the cist with the various relics found, for acquainting me with the details of the discovery and affording me facilities for examining the objects discovered. I am much indebted also to Professor T. H. Bryce for the appended report.

REPORT ON THE BONES. By Professor T. H. BRYCE.

They form a typical deposit of burnt human bones from a burial after cremation. The incineration is complete, and the fragments are of small size. From the character of certain of the fragments it can be inferred that the individual was of adult age, but nothing can be stated regarding sex or stature. There is none of the green staining which is often to be noticed in cases where an object of bronze has been in contact with the bones.

MONDAY, 10th January 1921.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

THOMAS BROWN, Lecturer and Chief Assistant, Department of Architecture and Building, The Royal Technical College, Glasgow, 6 Woodend Place, Shettleston, Glasgow.

HENRY GEORGE FARMER, 102 Byres Road, Hillhead, Glasgow.

ROBERT KINGHORN, Moorpark, Foulden, Berwickshire.

DAVID CABLE MACKIE, 16 Queens Gardens, St Andrews.

JAMES M'PHERSON, 10 Queens Gardens, St Andrews.

STEWART ORR, Corrie House, Corrie, Arran.

Mrs CATHERINE POWRIE, Earlie Bank, Craigie, Perth.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were intimated:—

(1) By Mr JAMES DICKIE, Kettle Farm, and Mr ROBERT P. BROWNLIE, Ironmonger, Kingskettle, Fife.

Three Cinerary Urns, an Incense-cup Urn, and two calcined Flint Arrow-heads, found on Kettle Farm, Kingskettle, Fife. (See previous communication by J. Graham Callander.)

(2) By CHARLES OWER, F.S.A. Scot.

Seven small Cups, six of brass, the seventh of white metal, with baluster-shaped stems which can be detached and screwed into the bowl of the cup so that the foot acts as a cover to the mouth:—(1) $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, bowl and foot ornamented with concentric lines; (2 and 3) $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches and $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches in height, with plain bowls; (4) $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in height, the bowl tinned in the interior and having the lower part ornamented with vertical oval hollows, knop on stem faceted, milled round the edge of the foot; (5) $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, lower part of bowl ornamented with vertical oval hollows, and with beading round the edge of the foot; (6) $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, bowl and foot unornamented; (7) $4\frac{11}{16}$ inches in height, lower part of bowl and stem encircled with flat vertical panels.

(3) By THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, Education Department.

An Eastern Library. By V. C. Scott O'Connor. Glasgow, 1920.

It was announced that the following books had been purchased for the Library:—

Communion Tokens of the Presbyterian Churches in Ireland. By the Rev. A. A. Milne, F.S.A.Scot. Glasgow, 1920. 4to.

Life in Ancient Britain. By Norman Ault. London, 1920. 8vo.

Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ. By Hew Scott, D.D. Vol. III. Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Caithness and Sutherland. By H. F. Campbell, M.A., B.L., F.R.S.G.S. Cambridge, 1920. Crown 8vo.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

FAST CASTLE AND ITS OWNERS: SOME NOTES ON THEIR HISTORY.

By WILLIAM DOUGLAS, F.S.A.Scot.

It is hardly necessary to say that the ruins of Fast Castle (fig. 1) stand on a rocky promontory on the Berwickshire coast, and that they have a witchery aill their own. Only a few fragments of the keep and of the surrounding walls now remain, and these rest, peacefully in their solitude, on the brow of a little grass-covered plateau. The site is unique and perfect in its loneliness, and what is left of the ruin is just large enough to be in keeping with the scene. The promontory extends seawards for 266 feet, and its cliffs, rising from 100 to 150 feet, are well-nigh unclimbable from either sea or shore. It is now joined to the mainland by a very narrow pathway which was non-existent in olden times, the intervening chasm being then spanned by a drawbridge.

We cannot fail to be impressed by the intense isolation of the scene, and this is emphasised by the chattering hek-hek-hek of the peregrines as they circle the air from their centuries' old eyrie on the cliffs above, and by the yammer and the yoll of the gulls which resound all day long from the surrounding crags. It may be that its surroundings are now even more desolate than they were in the time of the Homes and the Logans, for the castle was then the "principal messuage" of the lands of Gunnisgreen, Flemington, etc., and of "the demesne lands of Fast castell called Wester Lummisden, Dowla and Duddoholme otherwise called Caldsyde with the Mill¹ of Fast castell."²

One of the great through routes from Berwick to Dunbar and Edinburgh would pass near its gates, for in all probability this ran through

¹ The mill was in Dowlaw Dean, near the present bridge; see Blaeu's *Atlas*.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vi., No. 778.



[W. Douglas,

Fig. 1. Fast Castle from the South, June 1908.

Coldingham, Lumsden farm, over Dowlaw, and on by St Helen's Kirk to the sands at the mouth of Pease Dean, on its way to Dunglas. Thus it would be but a step aside for a traveller to avail himself of the doubtful hospitality of Fast Castle.

Although, as Sir Walter Scott tells,¹ he never saw Fast Castle except from the sea, yet from this passing view he has left two delightful word pictures. Of Wolf's Crag he said: "A wilder, or more disconsolate dwelling, it was perhaps difficult to conceive"; and of Fast Castle: "Imagination can scarce form a scene more striking, yet more appalling, than this rugged and ruinous stronghold, situated on an abrupt and inaccessible precipice, overhanging the raging ocean, and tenanted of yore by men stormy and gloomy as the tempests they looked down upon."²

It is uncertain when it was last used as a place of residence. There is no record of this later than when Logan was conducting his desperate deeds against law and order. When he died in 1606 it came into the hands of the Earl of Dunbar, and it would then, no doubt, be used as a prison, when, as Commissioner of the Border, he "hanged over a hundred and forty of the nimblest and most powerful thieves in all the Borders."³ The Earl of Dunbar died in 1611, and his heirs sold it in 1615 to James Arnott, a son of the Provost of Edinburgh, who would probably, like his brother at Cockburnspath, lead a more homely life there than any of his predecessors. Of his brother, Taylor the Water Poet records that he was "a worthy gentleman whose chief delight was in giving strangers entertainment gratis, and who desired nothing so much as to know his duty towards God and the king and to practise works of piety, charity and hospitality."⁴ From Arnott the castle passed to the Earl of Home, and then, after some forfeitures and restorations, it came in 1682 to Sir John Hall of Dunglas, in whose family it remained till 1919, when it was acquired by Mr Frank Usher along with the Dunglas property.

PLANS AND PICTURES.

The earliest is "the platte of ffawscastle" (fig. 6), which was drawn to the scale of 32 feet to the inch, under the direction of Henry, second Earl of Rutland, when he was Lord Warden of the East and Middle Marches in 1549. Since then it has been preserved at Belvoir Castle, and, by the kindness of the Marquess of Granby, and by the permission of the Duke of Rutland, it is now reproduced for the first time. This plan is not only of interest as an important document in the history of the castle, but, from its being one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of any castle

¹ Introduction, *Bride of Lammermoor*.

² *Provincial Antiquities*, ii. p. 188.

³ *Scots Peerage*, iii. p. 287, quoting Balfour's *Annals*, i. p. 17.

⁴ Colonel Arnott's *House of Arnott*.

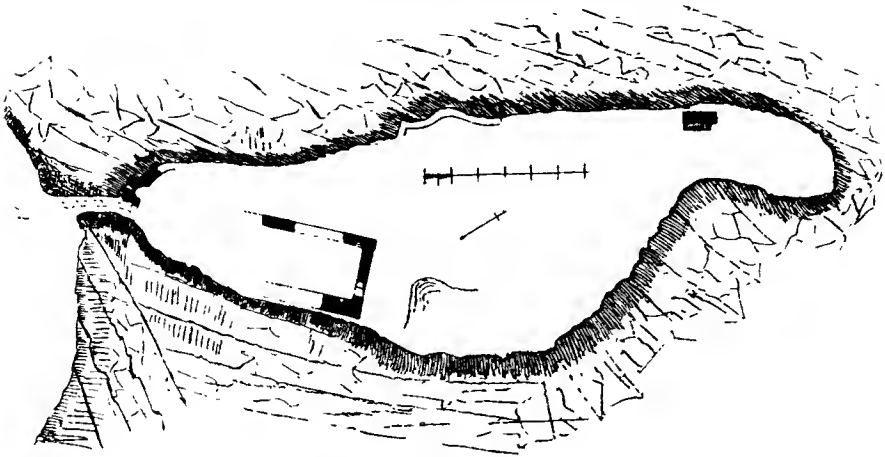


Fig. 2. Plan of Fast Castle in 1880.

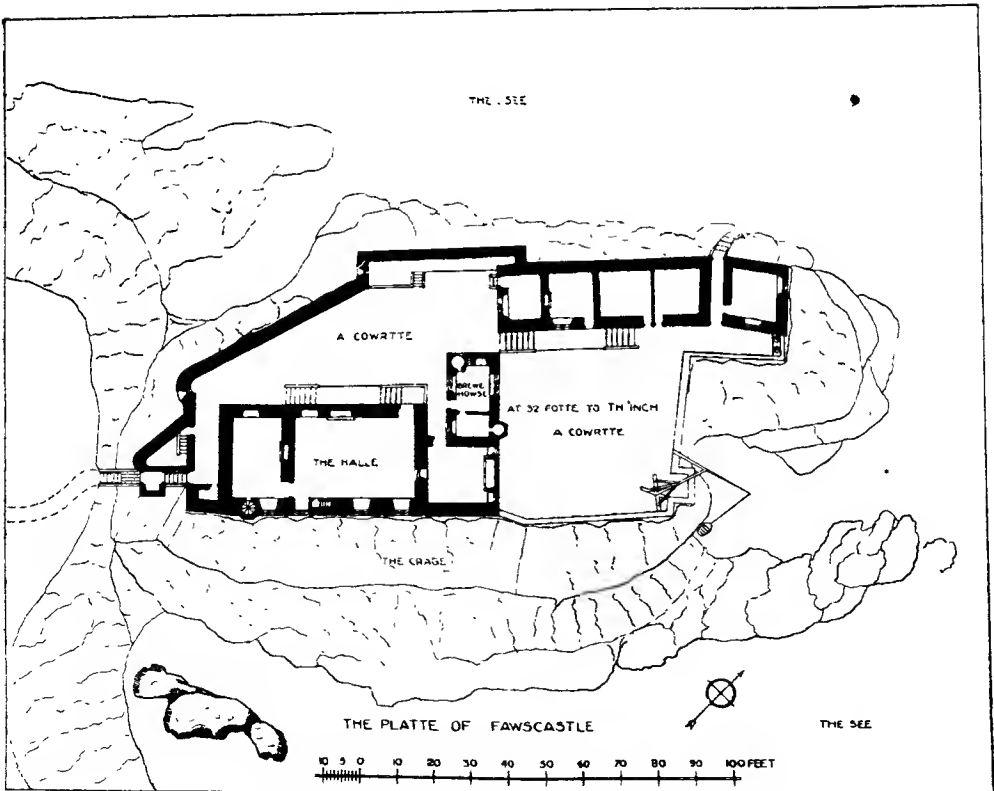


Fig. 3. Tracing of Plan made in 1549.

or house in Scotland. In comparing it with the plan of the castle made by Messrs M'Gibbon & Ross in 1880 (fig. 2), we see that most of the foundations of the old buildings have disappeared, and that only a portion of "the Halle" and of the curtain wall are now visible. However, enough now remains to confirm the accuracy of the old plan, and no doubt a careful search would reveal traces of the other foundations. The lettering on the old sixteenth-century plan reads as follows:—The See, Acowrtte,

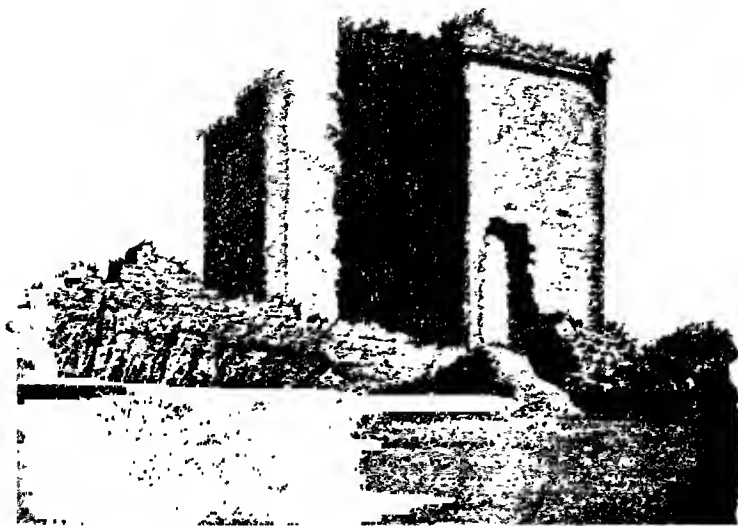


Fig. 4. Fast Castle from the North in 1789.

The Halle, brewehowse, At 32 fotte to thinch, Acowrtte, The Crage, The Platte of ffawscastle, The See.

In Blaeu's *Atlas* of 1645, there is a map of Mercia on which the castle is represented by a drawing of a conventional four-sided building. This is only interesting as an indication that it was in occupation at that time.

In 1778, it is noted, on a map of "the Great North Road," as being then in ruins.

In 1789, Adam de Cardonnel's etching, here reproduced (fig. 4), is the first pictorial representation we have of it, and it shows the building to be unroofed and the walls beginning to fall in.

In 1820, the Rev. John Thomson of Duddingston painted several pictures which are supposed to represent Fast Castle, but many of them are very fanciful.¹ The one in William Baird's *John Thomson* is perhaps

¹ There is one in Scott's *Provincial Antiquities*, one in Lang's *James VI.*, one in *The Bride of Lammermoor*, three in Napier's *Life of the Artist*, and one in Baird's book.

more true to nature than any of the others: but it is doubtful if so much of the walls was standing then as is shown in this picture.

In 1829, James Skene's etching in his *Localities of the Waverley Novels* gives a good idea of the state of the ruin at that date.

In 1836, Alex. A. Carr gives a picture of the ruins in his *History of Coldingham Priory*.

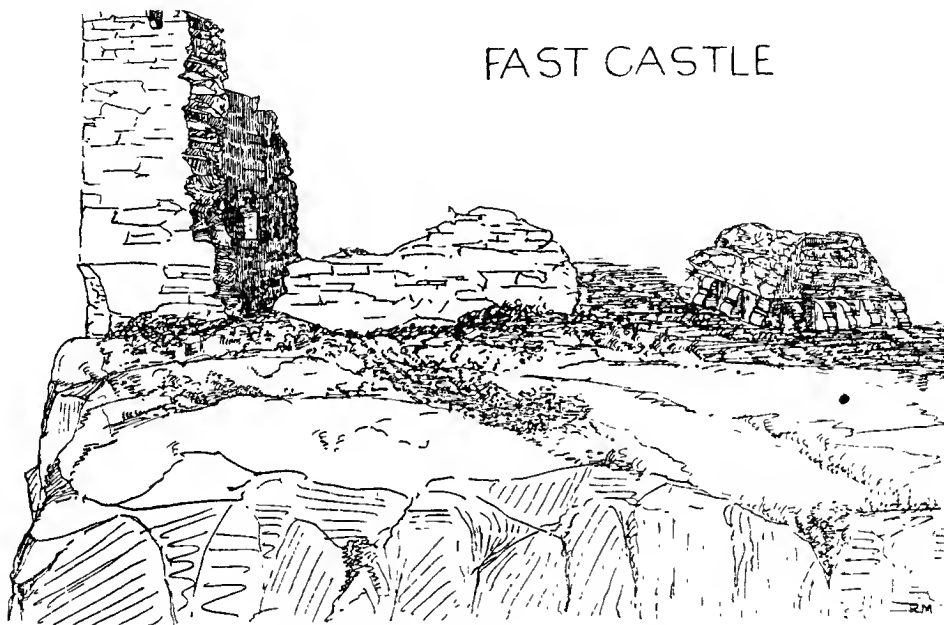


Fig. 5. Fast Castle from the North in 1880.

In 1880, M'Gibbon and Ross made some drawings of the castle¹ (fig. 5), and these show that much of the building has disappeared since then.

From these plans and pictures it is easy to gain an idea of the castle in the time of its strength. The plateau, on which the buildings stood, rises from 99 feet above sea-level at its seaward end to 153 feet at its highest point, and measures 266 feet by 88 feet. This plateau was cut off from the mainland by a chasm some 20 feet wide, which was spanned by a drawbridge. It was fringed by a curtain wall running round the cliff edge so that no access could be had to it from the sea without leave from the garrison. The picture of a crane and bucket, shown on the 1549 plan as swinging 100 feet above the entrance to the great cave, explains how communication was maintained with the sea; and this gives another blow

¹ M'Gibbon and Ross's *Castles*, iii. p. 222.

to the fascinating tradition¹ that there was a secret passage from the underground sea-cave into the castle above by means of steps cut in the rock through its heart. This cave was explored in May 1920, and was found to extend for about 80 yards; but no signs of any steps on its walls nor of an aperture in its roof could be discovered.²

Not much of the curtain wall remains, but fragments of its foundations can still be seen extending here and there far down the cliff face. All of it that exists now above the plateau level is a portion of the tower at the drawbridge entrance, showing a shot-hole window still entire, and another bit at the seaward end of about 12 feet long, in which a flight of steps gives access to the parapet.

There is little of the castle itself standing now, only a portion of the wall comprising the north-east corner of "the Halle"; and this rises to the height of the corbels. In it there is a recess, on the first floor, with a portion of a rudely cut old Gothic archhead in red sandstone which was complete when Mr M'Gibbon sketched it in 1880. There is a large mass of masonry which has evidently been thrown to the ground from the parapet of the castle, and completely turned upside down in its fall. In it are embedded eight old corbels, and it is marvellous that the mass was not completely shattered. The fall is said to have occurred during a thunderstorm in 1871.³

There is no trace of a spring or well within the castle walls, nor is one indicated on the 1549 plan, and the problem of a water-supply is one that is difficult to solve. There is, outside the drawbridge, a circular hole with built sides which, at one time, may have been the castle well, but it would have been dangerous to obtain water from it during a siege. Hector Boece tells of a wonderful stone which was in Fast Castle, full of eyes and holes like a sponge, hollowed in the middle, in which all sea-water washing therein at once becomes fresh and delicious to the mouth.⁴

HISTORY.

It is now impossible to say who was responsible for the origin of the castle. All we know of the builder is gathered from the illuminating remark of James the Sixth that "the man who built it must have been a knave at heart."⁵

During the fourteenth century the castle appears to have been sometimes in the hands of the Scots and sometimes in those of the English.

¹ For references to this tradition see Carr's *Coldingham*, p. 95; Fraser-Tytler's *Hist.*, iv. p. 286; and M'Gibbon and Ross's *Castles*, iii. p. 224.

² *Scottish Mountaineering Journal*, xv. p. 305.

³ *Ber. Nat. Club*, 1881, p. 445.

⁵ Hume Brown's *Surveys of Scot. Hist.*, p. 186.

⁴ Hume-Brown's *Scotland before 1700*, p. 79.

According to Carr, it was taken from the Scots in 1333 by a party of English under the command of Sir Robert Benhale;¹ but he does not cite his authority, and I have not as yet been able to find a corroborative reference.

In 1404, it was in the hands of the English, and the name of its commander was William Clifford. Clifford was ordered by Henry IV. to give up "Fas castle" to the Duke of Bedford, the Governor of the Eastern Marches;² and Bedford, in a letter to the Keeper of the Great Seal, describes the wretched state to which its garrison was reduced by reason of the Scots intercepting their supplies.³

In 1410, it was retaken from the English by Patrick Dunbar (fourth son of the tenth Earl of Dunbar⁴), who took it by surprise in the night time, and made a prisoner of Thomas Holden, the governor.⁵

In 1419, it was in the hands of William Haliburton;⁶ and there is a tradition that in his time Prior Drax of Coldingham and Alex. Home of Wedderburn relieved James Colstoun of 2000 merks which he was conveying to the English king, and took them to "Faulst castelle" in bags.⁷

In 1431 and 1434, "Thom' de Lumysden de ffast castell" is mentioned in documents⁸ as being a free tenant of the same.

In 1438, Gilberto de Lummysden is mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls as receiving £6, 13s. 4d. for the keeping of Fast Castle in time of war.⁹ The Lumsdens had held the lands of East and West Lumsden, to which Fast Castle was attached, for many years prior to this, and two of them were witnesses to an obligation of 1249 touching four oxen, which were found straying within the woods and warren of the Prior of Coldingham.¹⁰

In 1488, Sir Patrick Home, fourth son of Alexander, first Lord Home,¹¹ was designated as of Fast Castle.¹² How he came to possess the castle is not known. His father had a charter of Dunglas in 1450, and this may have included the lands and castle of Fast. Sir Patrick was a man of considerable importance in his day, and was frequently employed on embassies to England and Spain. As Commissioner for Scotland he signed a three years' truce with England at Coldstream. 5th October 1488.¹³ He got a charter of "the lands of Huttoune and Bondyngtoun with the keeping of the castle of Berwici on Twed" for a sum of money in 1488 from the

¹ *Hist. of Coldingham Priory*, pp. 85-86.

² Rymer's *Fœdera* (1719 ed.), viii. p. 370.

³ Stevenson's *Illustrations of Scottish History*, Maitland Club, p. 73.

⁴ *Scots Peerage*, iii. p. 274.

⁵ Fordun, ii. p. 44; and Ridpath's *Border Hist.*, p. 380.

⁶ Carr's *Coldingham*, p. 86.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 286.

⁸ Raine's *North Durham*, App. Nos. 639 and 327.

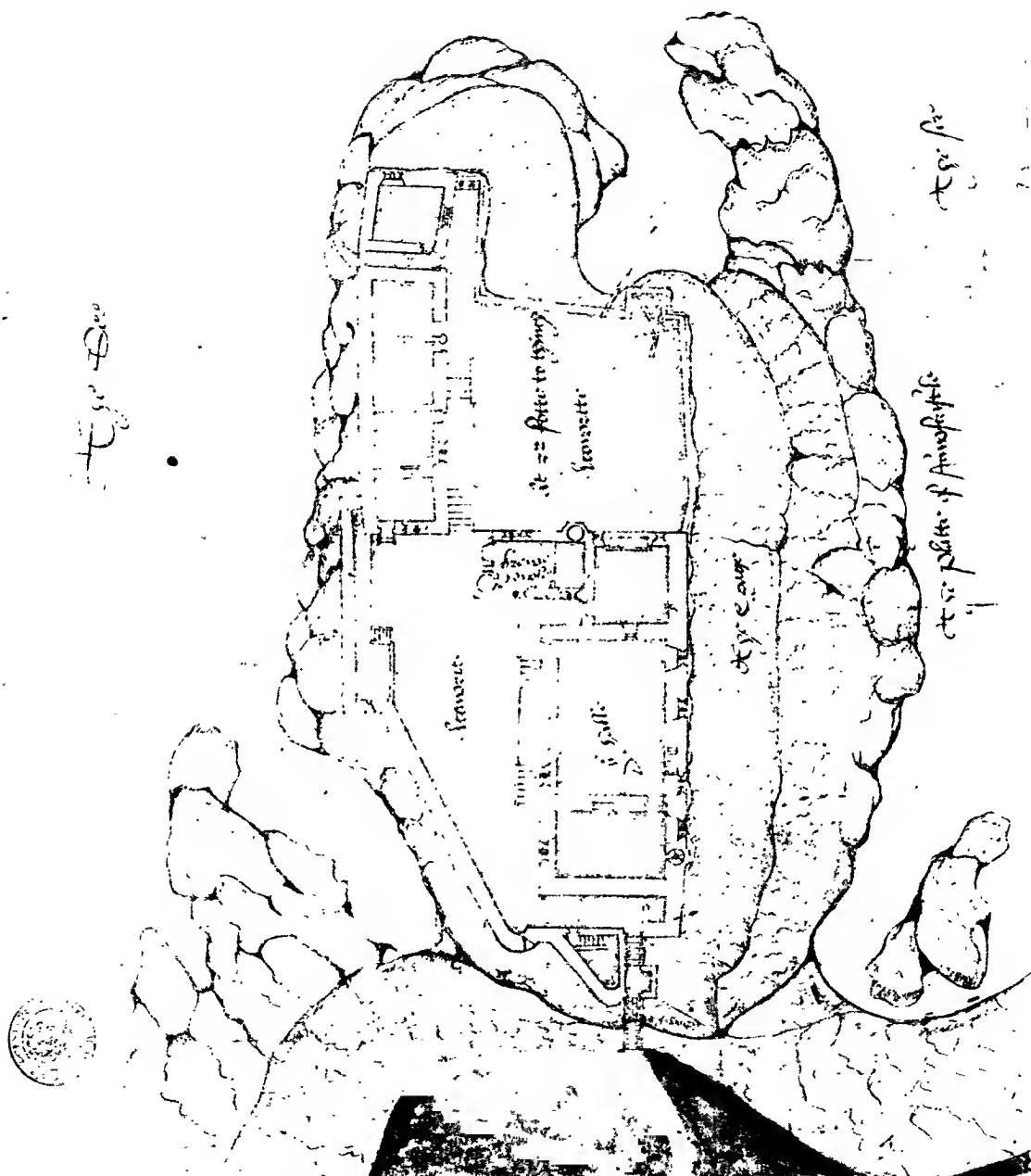
⁹ Vol. v. p. 32, "Compotum Thome de Berwyk et Johannis Barcare custumariorum burji de Edinburgh 3rd to 21st July 1438.—Et Gilberto de Lummysden, pro custodia castri de Fast castell tempore guerre ex ordinacione domini regis vi li., xiijs. iiij d."

¹⁰ Raine's *North Durham*, App. No. 192.

¹² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii. p. 372.

¹¹ *Scots Peerage*, iv. p. 450.

¹³ *Scots Peerage*, iv. p. 450.



Formans of Hutton.¹ He was in command of troops at the siege of Dumbarton in 1489, appeared at a tournament in 1495, was sheriff-depute at Berwick in 1504, and died before Cuthbert, his son, returned from "Turkie" in 1510. If he was the same Sir Patrick who in 1463-78 is described as "Archdekyn of Tevedale and ner kynnesman to Lord Alex. Home," he must have been a wild youth in his time, for it appears that he, in 1463, with his brother John "entird and withoute any titill of right occupied the celle and lordshipp of Coldingham"² and excluded the Prior and brethren therefrom. No officer of the Crown was bold enough to serve a writ on these "masterful persons." William Barton, "messynger and mandatary of our haly fadre the pape," relates in 1465 that "Sir Patrick Home and John Home have ben abouteward to distresse every mandatary that takith uppon him to do or to execute anything against them," and "I dar noght tharfore take uppon me for fere of deth to seke thair persons."³ He therefore fixes a notice to the doors of the churches of Norham and St Nicholas in Newcastle summoning them to appear at Durham on the 26th day from the date of the placard. No doubt they paid little heed to this, for they are excommunicated in 1467 by the Pope (a facsimile of the denouncement appears in the Surtees Society's volume on Coldingham), and they kept possession of the Priory for fifteen years.

Sir Patrick married first a lady whose name has not been discovered, and secondly Isobel Forman of Hutton, in Berwickshire.⁴

During Sir Patrick's reign, two events occurred in Fast Castle of widely different character. The first is a somewhat gruesome story, of prisoners being kept in confinement until they died. This arose out of the murder in 1500 of the Warden of the Middle Marches, Sir Robert Ker of Caverton, younger of Cessford.⁵ The murderers were the bastard Heron, Starked, and Lilburn. Heron and Starked escaped, but Heron's brother, the lord of Ford, with Lilburn and seven others, were delivered for him, and died in Fast Castle prisoners for that deed.⁶

The second incident is of a more pleasing nature, and the castle must have presented a gay sight on the evening of the 1st of August 1503, when Margaret Tudor passed the night there on her way to Holyrood to wed James the Fourth. Sir Patrick and his wife Isobel Forman received her at their house of Fast Castle, and we are told there was

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii. p. 375. Those lands of Hutton and the keeping of Berwick Castle were purchased by Sir Patrick, and did not come to him with his wife Isobel Forman of Hutton. They were in the possession of the Formans in 1426 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii. p. 15), they passed to Sir Robert Logan through his marriage with Sir Patrick's grand-daughter, and their grandson, Robert Logan of the Gowrie conspiracy, sold them in 1597 to Sir George Home of Wedderburn.

² *Coldingham*, Surtees Soc., p. 231.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

⁴ *Scots Peerage*, iv. p. 451.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vii. p. 329.

⁶ *Border Calendar*, i. p. 195; and *Ridpath*, p. 481.

"very good cheer so that every man was content." Her company were lodged four miles off in the abbey and town of Coldingham, "wher was ordonned Mett and Drynke for them, and also Liveray for ther horsys, of Hay and Otts ychon to hys Quantyte." A thousand Scots, of whom 500 were mounted on horses of great price and well appointed, had met her and her English train at Lamberton Kirk, and 500 of the English train continued with her on her journey into Scotland. When she left Fast Castle the following morning for her ride to Edinburgh she was attired in a rich riding dress and mounted on a beautiful white pony, with footmen on either side, very honestly appointed, with portcullises embroidered on their jackets, and "they schott much Ordnounce" from the castle walls. The story of her journey is delightfully told in the quaint language of the time by John Younge the Somerset Herald, who attended the queen for that purpose, and it is printed in Joannis Lelandi's *Collectaneæ*, vol. iv. p. 281.

After the death of Sir Patrick Home, his son Cuthbert succeeded him as owner of Fast Castle. Holinshed gives an account of Cuthbert, and of his return to Scotland from "Turkie" in 1510. He says: "Alexander, bastard sonne to the king, uewlie made archbishop of St Andrews, came from Flaunders by sea into Scotland and was joifullie received. The lord of Fast castell came ouer with him, who had travelled through a great part of christendome; and moreouer passing into Turkie, came to the euperour of Turkie at the cite of Caire, who reteined him in seruice, and gaue him good interteinement, so that he remained with him, till he heard that the liuing of Fast castell was fallen to him by lawfull succession; notwithstanding that when he departed out of Scotland, there were eight seuerall persons before him to succeed one after another, which in the meane time were all deceased."¹

It would appear that Cuthbert had to pay a heavy ransom before he could return to Scotland. "Seven and forty sacks of wool of the Lammermoors, each sack weighing about 640 lbs. troy, were shipped by his father at Leith, to be exchanged in England or on the Continent for gold to pay it."²

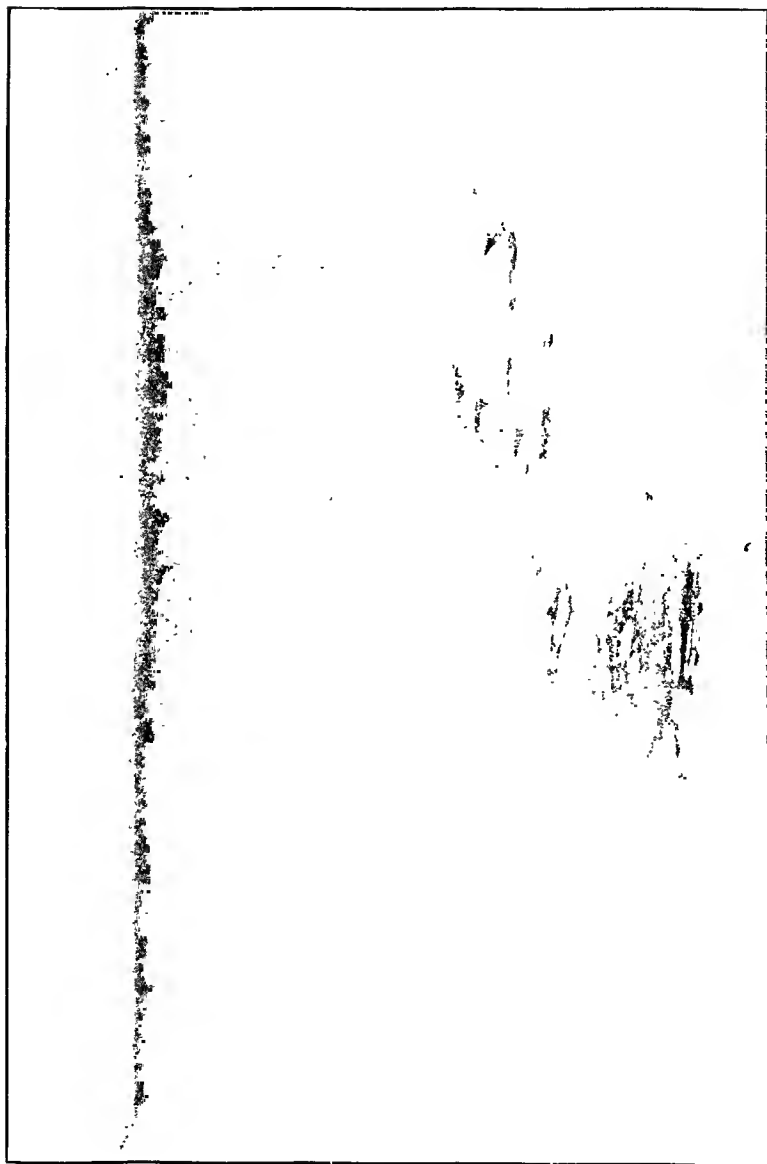
Cuthbert did not live to enjoy his succession for more than two or three years, for he died on the field of Flodden by the hands of Lord Dacre, who wrote to the Lords in Council (17th May 1514): "Cuthbert Home of Fast castell was slayne be me and my folks on the field of Brankston [Flodden]."³

In January 1514, four months after Flodden, there is a memorandum

¹ Holinshed's *Scottish Chronicle*, 1808 ed., v. p. 470.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, ii. p. 161, from Exch. Rolls, July 1508-9, No. 340.

³ Raine's *North Durham*, p. vii.



[W. Douglas,

Fig. 7. Fast Castle from the East, June 1908.

showing that the captain of Fast Castle (unnamed) had been sent for in haste to consider how best to provide it with men and artillery, and the Lords being advised by him "ordanis ane pece of gret artalze be sent to ye said castell yat will brek bulwerkis togither with certane gun powdir for ye defence and kepin of ye samin."¹

After Cuthbert's death (9th September 1513), Alex., third Lord Home, the Chamberlain of Scotland, appears to have been in control of the castle—probably either as guardian of Cuthbert's widow and family, or as Warden of the East and Middle Marches. Although he was one of the nobles who invited the Duke of Albany to return from France, he seems not to have been long in quarrelling with him, and, as the following extracts show, this quarrel ended in his losing the castle. He was tried for high treason and beheaded in 1516.

On the 7th of August 1515, Dacre wrote the Council he is "sure Lord Home will never obey the Duke without Henry's assent, if he regards his promises. He victuals Fast Castle, meaning to do the Duke all the annoyance he can, and take refuge in England if compelled. His wife and the Earl of Bothwell, 'hir u[n]cle,' are in the castle."² On the 14th, Sir Anthony Ughtred wrote from Berwick to Wolsey, "The Lady of Fast castle³ still keeps it, and will not deliver it to Albany, who has come thither with a small company."⁴ On the 25th, Ughtred again wrote that "the Chamberlain had entrusted Fast castle to his brother, and has now given it to Albany."⁵

In 1515, Lord Home had arranged to capture Queen Margaret's children from Albany at the time of the Queen's escape to England, and to keep them in Fast Castle;⁶ but this fell through, and Lord Home was outlawed. Albany then took the castle and planted a garrison in it of his own. The Homes soon after succeeded in retaking the castle from the Regent, but, not being sure of being able to hold it, they levelled its walls.⁷

In 1521, George, fourth Lord Home (a brother of the third Lord) rebuilt the castle.⁸

In 1523, 23rd October, Ughtred wrote Surrey that "Albany is come forward. The Lady of Fast castll prepares for him. Expects the Duke this night."⁹

We now come to the time of the war (1543-1550) which arose out

¹ *Parl. Rec.*, January 1513-4, pp. 539 and 540.

² *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Henry VIII., ii. No. 788.

³ Probably Cuthbert's widow, Elizabeth Martin, who, in a charter of 1538, is styled Lady Fastcastle.—*Hist. MSS. Com.*, Hamilton, p. 218.

⁴ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Henry VIII., ii. p. 219.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. No. 851.

⁶ Strickland's *Queens of Scotland*, 3rd ed., i. p. 118.

⁷ Carr's *Coldingham*, p. 88.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 88.

⁹ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Henry VIII., iii. No. 3460.

of Henry VIII.'s desire to compel the Scots into a matrimonial alliance between his son Edward and the infant Queen Mary, during which Fast Castle fell into the hands of the English.

We are told that after the battle of Pinkie (10th September 1547) the renegade George Douglas, brother of the Earl of Angus, tried in vain to take it, "but could not by reason of its strength, and the hardieness of the holders."¹ It fell soon after this, for Holinshed relates that about this time (December 1547) "they got also a strong fortresse called Fast castell, standing neere to the sea side, and placed a garrison within it."²

In 1549, the castle was under the command of the Marshal of Berwick, Thomas Gower (afterwards Sir Thomas). Gower was an active fellow, and even before the battle of Pinkie we find him harrying the Scots. He was out on the 5th September 1544 at Dawcowe and stilled the same, took nine prisoners, burnt and spoiled the house, and brought much "insight gere."³ He was out again on the 25th, and took a cove in a crag of "Whitaderr" and seized Hutton Hall belonging to the Lord Home. At "Eales" he burnt abbey, church, and town, took 30 prisoners, slew 100 Scots, took 160 nolt, 120 horses and naggs, with only one Englishman slain.⁴

In 1547, Gower had been made prisoner at Pinkie, but had been afterwards released on paying a considerable ransom.⁵

The keeping of those insanitary and lonely little forts proved very troublesome to the English. The Earl of Rutland, who in 1549 had been appointed to be "Lorde Warden of the East and Midle Marches foranempt Scotland, and to have the chief rule, ordre and governaunce of our garrysons and men of warre upon those frontires,"⁶ wrote to the Lords in Council (14th October 1549) that "generally all men eschute fortes for the misery and sicknes in them, and, what by death and ronning away they can not long abyde in this state,"⁷ and (on the 22nd November 1549) the soldiers "are so naked that they run away, sicken, and die daily. If you do not out of hand send a thousand fresh Englishmen for their relief, the forts will be in great danger."⁸

The forts that Rutland had to look after and keep supplied were those of Dunglass, Fast Castle, Lauder, Eyemouth, Broughty crag, and Home, as well as the camp at Haddington. He wrote to his mother (8th August 1549): "The plague (plague) is sore in Hadyngton and allso in Barwyke; and even so yt ys in fere in my campe."⁹

¹ Carr's *Coldingham*, p. 61.

² Raine's *North Durham*, p. xx.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, iv. p. 193.

⁵ Holinshed, v. p. 552.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. xxi.

⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Rutland, i. p. 33.

⁸ *Ibid.*, i. p. 50.

⁹ *Ibid.*, i. p. 42.

Somerset now seems to have suggested that "Faws castell" should be destroyed¹ and abandoned, and Rutland wrote (12th October 1549) that Mr Gowre desires that he may either "enjoye the house and landes thereunto belonging as his own, or els to be recompensed of his charges in obtaining the same, which (as he saith) amounteth to £120."²

Gower himself writes to Rutland that "wher as Fast castle is at this present under my charge it may pleas your Lord-ship and Counceill to move my Lorde's Grace that the same may so conteneu, considering that it lieth verely necessarie and nere to Donglas, and also a most meat place for stowage of victuall and other necessaries to be conveyed frome thence by see to Donglas."³

Among the reports that the Earl of Rutland sent to London are some lists of artillery in the forts under his charge; unfortunately they are not given for Fast Castle in detail. All that he said is, after detailing those for Eyemouth, "like list for Fawst Castell." For Eyemouth the details are:—

"Two 'demi-culveryns' of iron, one 'saker of brasse,' one 'fawcen' of brass, one 'fawkenet' of brass, five 'fowlers' of iron, 'serpentyne powder, two dimid barrell,' thirty 'morrispykes,' ten bows, forty sheaves of arrows, with shot for the respective pieces."⁴

It was at this time that the "Platte of ffaws castle" was prepared.⁵

The castle did not remain long enough in the hands of Mr Gower to be destroyed by the English, for the Scots recovered it by a clever stratagem, as is related by the old historian Holinshed. The story runs: "When the capteine of Falke castll had commanded the husband-men adioining, to bring thither, (at a certeine day), great store of vittels, The yoong men there abouts hauing that occasion, assembled thither at the day appointed, who taking their burdens from the horses, and laieng them on their shoulders, were receiued (after they had passed the bridge, which was made ouer two high rocks,) into the castle, where, (laieng downe that which they brought,) they suddenlie, (by a signe giuen,) set vpon the keepers of the gates, slue them, and (before the other Englishmen could be assembled,) possessed the other places, weapons and artillerie of the castell, and then receiuing the rest of their companie into the same, (through the same great and open gate,) they wholie kept and enioied the castell for their countrimen."⁶

There is a very interesting commentary on this old story of Holinshed

¹ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Rutland, iv. p. 192.

² *Ibid.*, iv. 192.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iv. pp. 568-9.

⁵ There are plans also, of the same time, of Roxburgh, Eyemouth, Lauder, Broughty, and of a fort without a name in Belvoir Castle, where the original of the Fast Castle plan is preserved.

—*Ibid.*, i. p. 38.

⁶ Holinshed, v. p. 561.

in a MSS. volume of Acts and Decrees, and I am indebted to Mr Angus of the Register House for telling me of it. This is a contract of 1553, from which it would appear that these "yoong men" were acting under the orders of Lord Home.¹ The contract is between "the noble and mighty lord Lord Hume on the one part and Robert Logane of Lestalrig on that other part," with consent of the Queen Dowager, the Regent Arran, and the Lords of the Privy Council, and shows in the preamble that Lord Home with his servants and assisters had recovered the castle from the English. In this contract Lord Home binds himself to restore Fast Castle within six days to Robert Logan, with all its doors, windows, and insert work in the walls complete, and to arrange with Adam Gray, James Galbraith, Thomas Dawson, and Mungo Lumsden to renounce the infeftments granted to them for their part in the taking of the castle. For this Lord Home was to receive £700, £300 of which was to be paid by the Queen Dowager and the balance by Logan.²

In May 1547, that is, six years before the foregoing contract, "The Lard of Rastalrig" was appointed to have "the cure and keping of the baile of Dowhill aboun Fast castell":³ and he, a few months later, seems to have been living in Edinburgh with his wife, Margaret Seton, where they signed a charter on the 10th December 1547.⁴

There is something interesting about this Margaret Seton, daughter of George, fourth Lord Seton, and wife of Robert Logan, for in a letter of Lord Grey to Somerset (17th June 1548) it is said: "This news [regarding the movements of the French navy] is from the Lady of Fast (Faulst) castle, one of the 4 appointed to attend upon the young Queen."⁵ What are we to gather from this remark? It was her younger sister who was the Marie Seton of the Queen's "four Maries."⁶

In 1567, and for the next four years, Lord Home was occupying Fast Castle as his own. The explanation is that he had married Logan's widow, Dame Agnes Gray, and young Logan, the one who was afterwards accused of complicity in the Gowrie conspiracy, was then in his minority.

In July 1567, an incident occurred in the history of Scotland which touches Fast Castle. To understand its significance, we must recall that Queen Mary had surrendered to the lords on the 15th June, and was

¹ Alexander, fifth Lord Home, who was taken prisoner at Pinkie, released 6th December 1548, and appointed Lord Warden, April 1550.

² *Register of Acts and Decrees*, x. p. 160.

³ *Reg. Privy Council*, i. p. 73. Dowlaw was one of the seven beacons between Berwick and Linlithgow that were to be fired in the event of an English invasion. The others were St Abb's Head, Dounlaw above Spott, North Berwick Law, "Dounprender" Law [Traprain], Arthur's Seat, and the Binnie Crag.

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Stirling of Renton, p. 648.

⁵ *Cal. Scot. Papers*, Bain, i. p. 121.

⁶ *Scots Peerage*, viii. p. 585.

then in Lochleven. Elizabeth was uneasy, and dispatched in haste her ambassador, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, to learn what was happening in Scotland. A meeting to discuss the situation was arranged between him and a deputation from the lords, and this meeting took place in Fast Castle on the evening of the 11th July 1567. There were present Queen Mary's secretary, William Maitland of Lethington; Sir James Melville, one of the Privy Council; Alexander, fifth Lord Home; and Throckmorton.

Maitland wrote on the 8th to Throckmorton saying he would meet him near Coldingham on Friday, and lead him that night to Fast Castle, "wheare although yow can have no good cheare, yet, I dare well assure yow, yow shall be welcome."¹ Throckmorton then wrote to Cecil from Berwick on the 11th: "This daye I take my journeye towards the Faux Castle, and am accompanied with Mr Marshall and 200 horses to the bounderoode, where the deputy wardens to the lorde Hume, well accompanied, doe receyve me."² The following day he again wrote to Cecil: "As yow might perceave by my lettres of the 11th of July, I lodgyd at Fas castle that night, accompanyd with the lorde Hume, the lord of Ledington and James Melvin; wher I was intretyd very well accordinge to the state of the place, which is fitter to lodge prisoners then folks at lybertye, as yt is very little so yt is very stronge."³ He goes on to relate at great length the result of the conference. He says he found the lords were suspicious of Elizabeth's motives, and that they would in the meantime neither join with France nor England. When he assured them of Elizabeth's good faith, "the lorde of Ledington smyled and shoke hys head and sayd, 'yt were better for us you wolde let us alone then neyther to do us nor yourselffs good, as I feare me in the end yt will prove.'" The letter finishes with the words, "thus haveinge no more leysure, but compelled to leap on horsebacke with these lords to goo to Edinburghe, I humblye take my leave of yowe, from Fast castle."⁴ On the 14th he wrote to Elizabeth telling her he had reached Edinburgh on the 12th, accompanied with 400 horses.⁵

In 1569, Queen Elizabeth was annoyed with the Scots for having sheltered the Earl and Countess of Northumberland, the Earl of Westmoreland, and "divers others of the principal rebels" who had escaped into Scotland. She sends George Carey instructions on the 22nd December 1569, in which is narrated, "It is vehemently suspected that the said Earls and their complices will either be conveyed to the west coast of Scotland, where they may have shipping, to escape by the sea; or else by help of the Lord Hume will put into Fast Castle, there to remain till

¹ *Selections from Unpublished MSS.*, Maitland Club, p. 191.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 197.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 199.

² *Ibid.*, p. 195.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 203.

they escape by the sea on that coast. Which we the rather suspect, because we understand that the Lord Hume has of late victualled the said castle."¹ And Lord Hunsdon complains to the Regent Murray of this (9th January 1570), and says that the Countess of Northumberland has been received at Home Castle, "where she is yet, unless this day conveyed to Vaux [Fast] Castle, and that the Queen will make him [Lord Home] repent of his folly."² Elizabeth was not long in taking her revenge. On 4th May 1570, the Earl of Sussex writes to her: "Having appointed sufficient force of horsemen, footmen and ordnance convenient for the taking of Fast Castle where your rebels have been most maintained, the same was this day rendered before any piece was planted; wherein I have placed certain shot until your highness' pleasure be further known, finding that the Castle does not belong to Lord Hume, but is rightful inheritance of the young Laird of Lestarrike, now a ward, and son to the Lady Hume by a former husband."³

Elizabeth's reply (11th July 1570) to the Earl of Sussex's letter says, with regard to the retaining of the castles of Home and Fast, "we think it good that they be still kept and guarded to be at our commandment, praying you therefore to have regard herein for the surety of them. Using, nevertheless, to our friends there such persuasion on our part that they may not conceive but that the keeping of them is purposely for their weal, as the same shall so prove in the end."⁴

In June 1572, Sir William Drury writes from Restalrig to Lord Hunsdon of the "dissatisfaction at the Queen of England keeping Home and Fast Castles."⁵

Then follows some correspondence as to the ownership of the castle. Elizabeth writes to Morton (19th July 1573): "We understand that Fast Castle does not appertain to Lord Hume but in right of his wife, who (we are informed) did not consent, but was much grieved and displeased with her husband's doings in these matters against the king, and therefore by no reason can forfeit her right. Wherefore we must needs think, till we can understand reason to the contrary, that the poor lady ought to have good assurance for saving of the right of Fast Castle to her and her heirs, and some consideration of her living during the life of her husband."⁶

Morton writes in reply (13th November 1573): "The right which the

¹ *Cal. Scot. Papers* (Boyd), iii. p. 31.

² *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Hatfield, i. p. 459.

³ *Cal. Scot. Papers* (Boyd), iii. p. 149. According to Holinshed, iv. p. 243, Sir William Drury marched against the castle with a force of 2000 men, took it without firing a shot, and by agreement suffered the garrison of 10 men to depart with their lives. He left ten or fourteen Englishmen in it, who were thought "number sufficient enough to keepe it against all the power of Scotland, the situation thereof is so strong."

⁴ *Ibid.* (Boyd), iii. p. 206.

⁵ *Cal. State Papers* (Thorpe), i. p. 357.

⁶ *Cal. Scot. Papers* (Boyd), iv. p. 359.

Lady Hume may claim in it is only during the wardship of her own son by her first husband, the Laird of Restalrig, which draws near an end.”¹

The castle was given up by the English to the Earl of Morton, who writes on the 13th November 1573 to Elizabeth saying he had “received the houses of Home and Fast castle from the hands of her officers”;² but from a letter of 26th June 1575, it would appear that the ordnance of those castles had not been delivered “because it had not the King of Scotland’s arms or marks upon it.”³ The guns were “two ‘merlownis’ [merlins] of brass and four falcons.”⁴

The young Robert Logan of Restalrig, great-great-grandson of Sir Patrick Home of Fast Castle, came into possession of his father’s lands in 1576.

The Logans of Restalrig were an ancient and honourable family, with a claim to royal descent through a daughter of Robert II.;⁵ but, as Andrew Lang remarks, “their glory was in their ancestor, Sir Robert Logan, who fell where the good Lord James of Douglas died, charging the Saracens on a field of Spain, and following the heart of Bruce. So Barbour sings, and to be named by Barbour, for a deed and a death so chivalrous, is honour enough.”⁶ They reigned in their eyrie above the little loch of Lochend in the parish of Restalrig⁷ for several generations before the castle of Fast came into their possession in 1533, though they had held lands in Berwickshire for many years before that date.⁸ Flemyngton, called Nether Aytoun, passed from a John Logan of Restalrig to his son John in 1495, and these lands passed from Sir Robert Logan to his son Robert in 1539.⁹

Sir Robert’s wife, Elizabeth Home, besides being a co-heiress¹⁰ of Fast Castle, brought to the Logans half “the lands of Hutton and mill thereof, the lands of Bonyntoun with the keeping of the Castle of Berwick, the lands of Horndene, two husband lands in the town of Dunse, two husband lands and a kiln in the town of Lethem, the lands of Nesbetsheills with the wood thereof, and the superiority of the lands of Rawburn, with their pertinents, all in the sheriffdom of Berwick.”¹¹

¹ *Cal. Scot. Papers* (Boyd), iv. p. 626.

² *Ibid.*, i. p. 390.

³ *Scots Peerage*, i. p. 16 n.

⁴ *Cal. State Papers* (Thorpe), ii. p. 850.

⁵ *Cal. Scot. Papers* (Boyd), v. p. 156.

⁶ *James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery*, p. 150.

⁷ The lovely well of St Triduana in Restalrig was said to have been built by the Logans for a family mausoleum. The well was restored in 1908. See *Trans. Edin. Archit. Assoc.*, vii. p. 56.

⁸ A twelfth-century charter, with a seal of Edwardi de Lastalric, confirms a gift of two tofts in eimuthe (Eyemouth) to St Ebbe and the Priory of Coldingham by Robert, son of Matilda of Berwick.—Raine’s *North Durham*, p. 40.

⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Stirling of Renton, p. 647.

¹⁰ Alison, Elizabeth’s sister, was the other co-heiress, and she married Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugas. Sir Walter’s son George is connected with Logan in a number of transactions for the sale of lands in which they had a joint interest. See *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Milne Home, pp. 14 and 64.

¹¹ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Milne Home, p. 222.

From now onwards writers on the Logans have made a grand mix-up in the names of fathers and sons and mothers and sons,¹ but when a sentence of the court pronounces that the name, memory, and dignity of the deceased Robert Logan be extinct and abolished,² what else could be expected?

In 1536, Sir Robert finds cation to the extent of £1000 "to underly the law at the next Justice-aire of Edinburgh for art and part of the cruel Slaughter of Adam Purdy,"³ but what came of this is not shown in Pitcairn. He was alive in 1542, as his son is then named "fear of Restalrig,"⁴ but he was probably dead before his son got the charter of the lands of Restalrig confirmed in September 1543.⁵

In 1542, Lord Seton acquired the gift of Robert Logan the younger's marriage from the Queen, which gift had at one time "pertenit to David Wod of the Crag comptrollar, and renuncit and ourgevin be him in umquhill our souerane ladyis faderis handis for certane sounes of money and compositionis payit."⁶

Soon after this Logan is married to Lord Seton's daughter Margaret.⁷

In 1547, he is appointed to keep the baile fire on Dowlaw by the Privy Council.⁸

In 1555, he is described by John Knox, who, in telling of the sale of the superiority of Leith to the Queen Dowager, refers to him as "ane man neither prudent nor fortunate."⁹

In 1557, he was one of the Lothian lairds who joined the Lords of the Congregation, but later "randered himself undesired to Monsieur d'Osell."¹⁰

In 1560, he was committed to prison by order of the Magistrates of Edinburgh.¹¹ He died in 1561.¹² His widow, Dame Agnes Gray, married [1568?] Alexander, fifth Lord Home.¹³

Robert Logan of Restalrig, grandson of Sir Robert Logan and Elizabeth Home, and son of Robert Logan and Dame Agnes Gray, obtained possession of his father's lands in 1576, fifteen years after his father's death. From this we may presume he had to wait until then for his coming of age. If we are right in this conjecture, the year of his birth would be 1554. He would thus be six years old when his father died, eighteen when he was with Kirkcaldy of Grange at the surrender

¹ See Carr, p. 90; *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Milne Home, p. 14; "The Summons of 1570," *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Earl of Home, p. 116.

² Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, ii. p. 291.

³ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, xvii. fol. 27.

⁴ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, xvii. fol. 27.

⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Stirling of Renton, p. 648.

⁶ *Knox's Works*, David Laing's ed., i. pp. 426-7.

⁷ Robertson's *Antiquities of Leith*, p. 30 n.

⁸ *Scots Peerage*, iv. p. 462.

⁹ *Ibid.*, i. p. 176⁺.

¹⁰ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iii. p. 693.

¹¹ *Privy Council Reg.*, i. p. 73.

¹² Calderwood, i. p. 464.

¹³ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Milne Home, p. 223.

of Edinburgh Castle, and fifty-one when he died in 1606, "Old Rugged and Dangerous."

In 1560, the village of Restalrig, and doubtless also the Logan château above Lochend, were occupied by the English and Scottish troops during the great siege of Leith. Such stirring events must have made a deep impression on the mind of young Logan, then in his sixth year, and may have stimulated a natural propensity to lawlessness and intrigue which he developed to such an extent in later years.

In 1573, a contract was made between Sir William Drury and Lord Ruthven that if Logan was captured at the fall of Edinburgh Castle, he, along with others, was to be "reservit to be justifit be the lawis of Scotland."¹ Logan was in Edinburgh Castle² at the time of its surrender in 1573, but he appears to have escaped this doom, for we find him in 1577 being surety, with others, to the extent of £10,000 that Lord Robert Stewart of Orkney shall remain in ward within the Palace of Linlithgow.³

In 1576, Logan married Elizabeth M'Gill, daughter of David M'Gill, advocate, of Lochcotes, Nisbet, and Cranstoun Riddell, and from her he was divorced.⁴ About 1586, he seems to have married again, for we find the Master of Gray writing to Archibald Douglas: "I was forced at Restalrig's suit to engage some of my cupboard, and the best jewel I had, to get him silver for his marriage."⁵ His wife at the time of his death in 1606 was Marion Ker.⁶ After the death of Lord Home his mother married the Master of Glamis.⁷

In 1576, Logan got possession of his father's lands,⁸ and in the following months he began to dispose of them thus:—A villa in Auchincraw to James Bour;⁹ a husband land in East Reston to Patrick Auchincraw;¹⁰ two husband lands, three acres in Hutsoun's croft, and a cottage in Eyemouth to John Gray;¹¹ certain lands in Coldingham to David Ellem;¹² one husband land in Duns to George Home of Ayton;¹³ four husband lands in Swonwode to William Auchincraw;¹⁴ his half of a fishing boat, eight acres, and five houses in Eyemouth to David Home of Nynewells;¹⁵ his share of the lands of Blackhills to Wm. Home of Ayton;¹⁶ the lands and mill of Huttoun, Bonitoun, and the keeping of Berwick Castle,

¹ *Privy Council Reg.*, ii. pp. 216-8.

² *Scots Peerage*, iv. p. 462.

³ *Privy Council Reg.*, ii. p. 622.

⁴ *Scots Peerage*, ii. p. 486.

⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Hatfield, iii. p. 178.

⁶ Sir H. Hume Campbell, p. 79. In other documents the name appears as Marion Kie.

⁷ *Privy Council Reg.*, iii. p. 649.

⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Milne Home, p. 223; and Stirling of Renton, p. 648.

⁹ Carr's *Coldingham*, p. 223.

¹⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Milne Home, p. 234.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Milne Home, p. 208.

¹² *Ibid.*, Stirling of Renton, p. 648.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Hay of Duns, p. 41.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Milne Home, p. 238.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Milne Home, p. 208.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Hay of Duns, p. 63.

Horneden, Duncce, Nisbitscheillis, Rawburne, Auldhamstocks, Cokburnspeth, Schillistaines, Edwardsounes, and Lumsdaines, and his share of Acrasthland, Aittounes, Beapark, twelve cottages in Coldingham, W. Renton, Swynewod, Renton, Auchincraw, Swyneisfield, and Paxtoun, with the fishings thereof, to Sir George Home of Wedderburn.¹

A singular transaction is recorded in the Register of the Great Seal under date 13th May 1580, when the King wills that Logan shall pay, within seven years, a sum of £3380 to John Lumsden of Blanerne. He was cited at an address over the north side of the loch of Restalrig, where he commonly had his residence, and at the castle and fortress of Fast Castle, where he had his residence at the time with his retainers and family.²

In 1581, Logan complained to the Privy Council that Patrick and John Hume of Manderstown came under "sylenge of nycht" to his lands of Nethir Byre and Flemmyngtoun and "spuilyeit" 20 bolls of oats.³ The Humes protested, and said they were not within six miles of the place at the time.⁴

In 1584, the Privy Council order Dame Agnes Hume, Mr Thomas Lyoun of Balduky, now her spouse, and Robert Logane of Restalrig, keepers of the castle of Fast castell, to deliver it to the King's officers within six hours after being charged, on pain of treason.⁵

Six very interesting letters from Logan, written in 1585-7 to the infamous Archibald Douglas, who was then in London as official agent for the King at the English court, are printed in the "Hatfield Calendar."⁶ These show him to have been a man of considerable education, in touch with the social events of the day, and deeply steeped in the political intrigues of the court. They are too long to quote in full here, but it may be of interest to note that he gave a more pleasing description of James's grief on the death of Queen Mary than is to be found in many other contemporary accounts. He said: "His My. taks the daithe of his mother very hevely, and hes, for that cause, retirrit hemself to Dalkeithe for the space of ten dayes in quyet."

Archibald Douglas, to whom these letters were written, was, on 26th May 1586, tried for the murder of Darnley. Logan was on the packed jury for his acquittal which "absolved him most shamefully and dishonestly to the exclamation of the whole people."

In March 1587, Logan's rule over Berwickshire seems to have been extensive. Ballard wrote from Newcastle: "I hyred a messenger to goe to the Larde of Lesterrick for his safe-conduct, but after three days

¹ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Milne Home, pp. 64-5.

² *Privy Council Reg.*, iii. p. 419.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 649.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iv. p. 837.

⁵ *Ibid.*, iii. p. 449.

⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Hatfield, vols. iii. and iv.

absence my curreour retorned with the report he was gone to Edenbrough to the Kinge.”¹

In 1587, Logan with three others finds caution in £40,000 for the Master of Gray that he shall within a month “pas furth of this realm” and shall not return without the King’s consent.²

In 1591, he finds caution that he “shall not reset or intercommune with the king’s declared traitors.”³

In 1593, Logan began to be in trouble with the law. On 12th February, having failed to appear to answer “upoun his treasounable conspyring, consulting, trafficquing, and divising with Frances, sometyme Erll Bothuill,” he was denounced rebel.⁴ In the same year, “under silence of the night,” he took, from William Nisbet of Newton, gold and silver to the value of 3000 merks.⁵

In 1594, his servants having near Berwick beset Robert Gray, a burgess of Edinburgh, and taken from him £950, “maist cruellie and barbarouslie invadit and persewit him of his lyffe.” Logan did not appear to answer to the charge, and was denounced rebel.⁶

In 1594, John Napier of Merchiston was called to his aid in a search for treasure said to be hidden within Fast Castle. Searching for hidden treasure, by supernatural means, was occasionally practised in those days, and the lurid description in *The Antiquary* of Dousterswivel’s adventures in the Priory of St Rule tells of the secrecy that was necessary on those occasions. Napier, with his familiar, a jet black cock, was more than suspected of dealing in the black arts, and he drew up, with his own hand, a contract binding himself to “do his utter and exact diligens to serche and sik out, and be al craft and ingyne that he dow, to tempt, trye, and find out the sam, and be the grace of God, ather sall find the sam, or than mak it suir that na sik thing hes bein thair: sa far as his utter trawell, diligens, and ingyne may reach.”⁷ The contract is printed in the *Memoirs*,⁸ and the original is now in the possession of Professor Glaisher of Trinity College, Cambridge. One of the clauses provides for its being destroyed when its conditions were fulfilled, and as it is still in existence, this raises a doubt as to whether the search ever took place. Mark Napier is unwilling to part with the idea “that the philosopher actually went to the dreary castle; that there, in his gown and cowl, he sat betwixt the wild Earl of Bothwell and the turbulent Restalrig, both armed to the teeth; that he partook of their daynty cheir—fyne hattit kit, with succar, comfeitis and wyn; and that the

¹ *Border Calendar*, i. p. 249.

² *Privy Council Reg.*, iv. p. 173.

³ *Ibid.*, iv. p. 679.

⁴ *Ibid.*, v. pp. 27-42.

⁵ Lang’s *James VI.*, p. 158.

⁶ *Privy Council Reg.*, v. p. 148.

⁷ *Memoirs of John Napier*, by Mark Napier, p. 221.

⁸ And reproduced in facsimile as well in the *Nat. MSS. of Scotland*, vol. iii.

necromantic nobleman and the lawless chief bowed before the pure but mighty mind, for whom the destiny was yet in store to become the universal benefactor of science and the arts.”¹

In 1597-8, Logan had some dealings with George Ker, the Catholic intriguer with Spain, and on whose person “the Spanish blanks” were found. Ker wrote from Calais (18th February 1597-8): “We haif delt with the skipper qlk. is John Brunne of Burntillund and hes agreit with him to land us at Heymouthe or Fals castle. We hope, God willing, ye morrow to saill.”² Carey wrote (March 1597-8): “I am further enformed that he (George Ker) landed at a place called Coldinghame baye, hard by Listerickes house, a pryncipall man of that Papist faction. It beinge two myles of Eymouthe, and that as the shipp came alonge the quoaast being right against that bay, he toke a bote, and came secretelie to this Listerickes house.”³

In 1598, Logan seems to have regained favour with the King. A royal charter was granted to him of the lands of Fast Castle, Flemington, etc., which he and his ancestors had held of the Prior of Coldingham, now annexed to the Crown, for a yearly payment of 30s.⁴

In 1599, Lord Willoughby, in a letter to Cecil, describes him as a “vayne lose man, a greate favorer of thefes reputed, (yet a man of good clanne as they here tearme it) and a gud fellow.”⁵

In 1599, Logan became bound “not to suffer his place of Fast Castle to be surprised by any of his Majesty’s traitors and rebels or by foreigners and strangers, as he shall answer upon his life and heritage.”⁶

In 1601, he reset John Burn of Coats, a pledge in the hands of the English, who, as Ralph Gray tells Cecil, “is with the Laird of Leystaryek in his howse at Faws castell.”⁷

Before Logan’s death in 1606 he had disposed of his lands of Mount Lothan and Nether Gogar to Andrew Logan of Coatfield in 1596,⁸ Restalrig and Quarrel holes to Lord Balmerino in 1604,⁹ Fast Castle to Archibald Douglas of Pittendreich,¹⁰ and the following disposition shows where the rest of his lands went:—

Robert Logan, sometime of Restalrig, with the consent of Marion Kie [? Ker] his spouse, disposes “the lands of Flemingtoun called Nather Aytoun, Reidhall, Nether Byir, Brownisland, and Gunnisgrene, with the corn and walk mills of Flemington, in the barony of Coldingham and shire of Berwick, to George, Earl of Dunbar, Lord Home of Berwick; and also acquiesced in the acquisition by the said Earl of the lands of

¹ Napier’s *Memoir*, p. 223.

² *Border Calendar*, ii. p. 523.

³ *Border Calendar*, ii. p. 583.

⁴ *Border Calendar*, ii. p. 762.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 65.

⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Hatfield, viii. p. 39.

⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Stirling of Renton, p. 648.

⁸ *Privy Council Reg.*, v. p. 539.

⁹ Douglas’s *Perrage*, p. 65.

¹⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Stirling of Renton, p. 648.

Fast castle, with the Mains thereof or Wester Lumsden, Dowlaw and Doliolme or Cauldsyde with the mills in the foresaid barony, from Archibald Douglas, which he acquired from Logan,—4th Jan. 1606.”¹

THE GOWRIE CONSPIRACY.

The crowning episode in Logan's variegated career was his connection with the Gowrie mystery. Although in his lifetime he escaped the accusation of complicity in it, he must, if guilty, have had many an uneasy hour. Things all point to his living under the apprehension of some such tragedy; and this would explain the selling of the last of his remaining houses and lands and the purchase from Lord Willoughby in 1601 of a share in a sailing vessel then lying at Berwick fully manned.² As Andrew Lang says: “He wallowed in drink; he made his wife wretched; with his eldest son he was on ill terms; he wandered to London, and to France in 1605, and he returned to die (of plague, it seems) in the Canongate, a landless but monied man, in July 1606.”³

The truth about the Gowrie conspiracy,⁴ for the capture of the King and for keeping him prisoner in Fast Castle, will ever be an insoluble mystery. The partisans of the Ruthvens claim that no plot was devised by Gowrie and his brother, and that the whole affair was arranged by the King in order to get rid of the Ruthvens. Modern historians, after sifting the whole evidence, are convinced from Gowrie's falsehood as to the King's departure from Gowrie House, and other indications, that there was some kind of plot laid by Gowrie and his brother. But as to Logan's part in the conspiracy, that is another matter. It is now generally accepted that all the alleged Logan letters, produced at the trial and now in the Register House, are in the handwriting of Sprot. Andrew Lang, who has gone deeply into the question, is of opinion that the most important of them all, No. 4 of the series, is genuine in substance, and was copied by Sprot from an original by Logan,⁵ and that the others were based upon it.

If this be so, then there was a conspiracy on the part of Gowrie, and Logan was in it. Though, as Calderwood said at the time, “it was thought strange by manie that the Erle of Gowrie and his brother would communicate a purpose of suche importance to the Laird of Restalrig, a deboshed drunken man.”⁶

Much has been written and many books published on the conspiracy,

¹ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, Milne Home, p. 223.

² Lang's *James VI.*, pp. 218-219.

³ *James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery*, p. 161.

⁴ For the pros and cons see Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, Scott's *Life and Death of John, Earl of Gowrie*, and Andrew Lang's *James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery*.

⁵ Lang's *James VI.*, p. 238.

⁶ Calderwood, vi. p. 779.

so many as almost to form a small library in themselves. Most of the points in them have been touched on in Andrew Lang's book, so no more need be said than to recall briefly what happened on the 6th of August 1600. The King, James VI., left Falkland to hunt a buck. After the hunt was over, Alexander Ruthven convoyed him to his brother the Earl of Gowrie's house in Perth. When dinner was finished the King was led, under pretext of seeing a man with a pot of gold under his cloak, to an upper chamber. Then word was sent to the party below that the King had left for Falkland, and was riding across the Inch. While his party were in the yard and mounting their horses, a turret window was suddenly thrown open and the King was heard shouting, "Treason! My Lord Mar! Help! Help!" In the scrimmage that followed both Gowrie and his brother were slain.

From the confessions of Sprot eight years later, it would appear that the King was to have been taken to Logan's house of Fast Castle, and that Logan was to be rewarded by a gift of the castle of Dirleton.

Sprot was Logan's "doer," and a notary public in Eyemouth. After Logan's death he produced a number of letters which he said were written by Logan to Gowrie. He alleged that Logan had entrusted them to John Bour, from whom he had obtained them.

These letters have been printed in full many times,¹ but I shall give three extracts from them which specially refer to the castle:—

(I.) "I dowl nocht bot M. A. (Master Alexander Ruthven) yowr lo. brother hes informed your lo. qhat cowrse I laid down, to bring all your lo. associatis to my howse of Fast be sey. qhair I suld hew all materiallis in reddyness for thair saif recayving a land, and into my howse: making as it ver bot a maner of passing time, in ane bote on the sey, in this fair somertyde, and nane other strangeris to hant my howse, qhill ve had concluded on the laying of owr plot, quhilk is alrede devysed be M. A. and me."

(II.) "And the soner ve broght owr purpose to pass it ver the better, before harwest. Let nocht M. W. R. (William Rhynd) yowr awld pedagog ken of yowr comming, bot rather vald I, if I durst be so bald, to intreit yowr lo. anis to come and se my avin howse, qhair I hew keipit my lo. Bo(thwell) in his grettest extremityis, say the king and his consell qhat they vald."

(III.) "I think all matteris sall be concluded at my howse of Fa(st-castell); for I and M. A. R. conclnde that ye sowld come vith him and his lo. and only ane other man vith yow, being bot only fowr in company, untill ane of the gret fisching botis, be sey to my howse, qher ye sall land as saifly as on Leyth schoir; and the howse agane his lo. comming to be quyet. And ghen ye ar abowt half a myll fra schoir, as it ver passing by the howse, to gar set forth ane vaf."

It is interesting to find, as Mark Napier points out, that these letters conclude with committing his correspondents in this nefarious

¹ See Pitcairn, Carr, and Lang.

matter to "the protection of the Almychtie God" or to "Chrystis haly protection"; yet he gives as a reason for excluding Gowrie's "auld pedagog" from the plot, that he "will dissuade us fra our purpose with ressones of religion quhilk I can never abyld."

Sprot was tried in August 1608 on the charge of treasonably concealing his knowledge of Logan's connection with the conspiracy, found guilty, and executed on the 12th of that month. From the scaffold he said that "his continuall beiring of company with Restalrig and Laird Bour, who wes irreligious and without the feir of God, brocht him frome one syn to another."¹

Fast Castle was not used constantly by Logan as a place of residence, but he apparently reserved it for his more desperate adventures while he lived in Gunnisgreen,² near the mouth of the Eye water. It was at Gunnisgreen that his great Yule festivals took place. One of these, referred to by Sprot in his confessions,³ gives a lurid picture of Logan. The Christmas of 1602 arrived, and the Laird "keepit ane great Yule at Gunnisgreen," at which were present eight yeomen. "The Lady (Lady Restalrig) was also present at the table that night, and at her rising she said, 'The Devil delight in such a feast, that will make all the children weep hereafter'; and this she spoke as she went past the end of the table. And, after entering the other chamber, she wept a while, 'and we saw her going up and down the chamber weeping.'" "A fortnight later, Lady Restalrig blamed Bower for the selling of Fastcastle. Bower appealed to Logan; it was Logan's fault, not his. 'One of two things,' said Bower, 'must make you sell your lands; either you think your children are bastards, or you have planned some treason.'" Logan replied, "'If I had all the land between the Orient and the Occident, I would sell the same, and, if I could not get money for it, I would give it to good fellows.'"⁴

In 1609 Logan's bones were exhumed from the grave, where they had lain for three years, brought into court, and a sentence pronounced on them as follows:—

"This Courte of Parliament Decernis and Declairis the name, memory and dignitie of the said umqle Robert Logane of Restalrig to be extinct and abolisheit, and his armes cancellat, rivine and deleitt furth of the buikis of Armes and nobilitie; sua that his posteritie sall be excludit and be unable to posses or injoy any offices, honouris, digniteis, laudis, tenementis, rowmes, rentis, possessionis or guidis moveable or vnmmoveable, richtis and vtheris quhatsumeuir within this kingdome, in all tyme

¹ Pitcairn, ii, p. 260.

² The present house with its secret underground chambers was only built some 200 years ago. Logan's house has long disappeared, but the old building now called the coach-house is said to have been the dove-cot of the old house.

³ Lang's *James VI.*, p. 203.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 203-5.

cunning: And that all the saidis gudis, landis rowmes, tenementis and vther gudis, moveable and vnmmoveable, richtis and vtheris quhatsmenir, pertening to the said nmyke Robért Logane of Restalrig or quhlikis nicht onyways haue pertenit to him at ony tyme, sen his conspyring of the saidis treasonable crymes, to be escheat and foirfaltit to our soverane lord, to appertene and to remane perpetualie with his Majestie in propertie And this I give for dome."¹

With the death of Logan the story of Fast Castle practically comes to an end, and though it did not fall into ruins for another hundred years, what occurred during that time can only be of little importance.

II.

THE BROCH OF DUN TRODDAN, GLEANN BEAG, GLENELG, INVERNESS-SHIRE. BY ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A. Scot.

There can be few if any more beautiful valleys in the West Highlands of Scotland than that of Gleann Beag. It is not a broad glen, and the restricted meadowland on its floor, through which a little river meanders, could never have maintained a large population. The steep sides as they rise to the higher level of the moorland are clothed with a natural growth of hazel and alder, the haunt of numerous buzzards, which soaring upward fill the air with their harsh laughter-like cries. The rocky summit of Beinn a' Chapuill towers upwards in the background on the south, and the head of the glen melts away into a medley of lonely hills to the eastward. The point where it opens on to the shore of the Bay of Glenelg is about one mile to the southward of the Kirktown of that name. Some two miles up the glen, where it narrows, and between the base of the northern slope and the river, is situated Dun Telve, or the Lower Broch, the excavation of which by His Majesty's Office of Works I described in a communication to the Society in 1916. A quarter of a mile farther up, on the same side of the glen but on a shelf some 40 feet or thereby above the low ground, is situated Dun Troddan, or the Upper Broch (fig. 1). Between the two brochs there lie a few acres of cultivated meadowland which the widening of the glen at this point has allowed for. And while the lower broch seems placed so as to defend the access to this haughland from the lower end, Dun Troddan might serve a like purpose from the other direction. As mentioned in my description of Dun Telve, both these brochs were visited by Alexander Gordon about the year 1720, and he has left us a description of them in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, illustrated with a sectional view of Dun Telve, and a front elevation of

¹ Pitcairn, ii, p. 291.

Dun Troddan. He represents the latter as standing erect to a height of 33 feet, presumably above ground level, with its circumference almost complete, except for a gap in the upper part of the wall at one side. Pennant visited the sites in 1772 in the course of his voyage to the Hebrides. He found the height of Dun Troddan to be only 24 feet 5 inches, not much exceeding what that dimension is at the present day (fig. 2); and his illustration shows that whereas the total bulk of the ruin



Fig. 1. View of Dun Troddan, looking up the glen.

has probably been reduced, the elevation has suffered but slightly since that date. It is of interest to note his remark that he could perceive no traces of the winding stairs mentioned by Gordon; "but as these buildings have suffered greatly since that gentleman saw them, I have no doubt of his accuracy"—an expression of faith since justified. Both brochs have been placed under the charge of His Majesty's Office of Works, and with a view to effect their better preservation they have been excavated.

The excavation of Dun Troddan, which had been under way for some time, was completed in the late summer of last year (1920), and I was privileged to superintend the final stage, with somewhat happy results. The broch conforms to type, and, while it remains complete on ground plan, for only about one-third of its extent does its elevation

exceed a few feet (fig. 3). The high portion, however, rises to nearly 25 feet, and shows the remains of three galleries. The entrance is towards the south-west, and looks down the glen. Likewise it faces in the direction of a small rivulet not many yards away, which must have afforded the occupants a never-failing supply of water. To bring the level of the solum beyond the entrance to that of the floor of the passage a pavement has been laid on the outside, measuring some

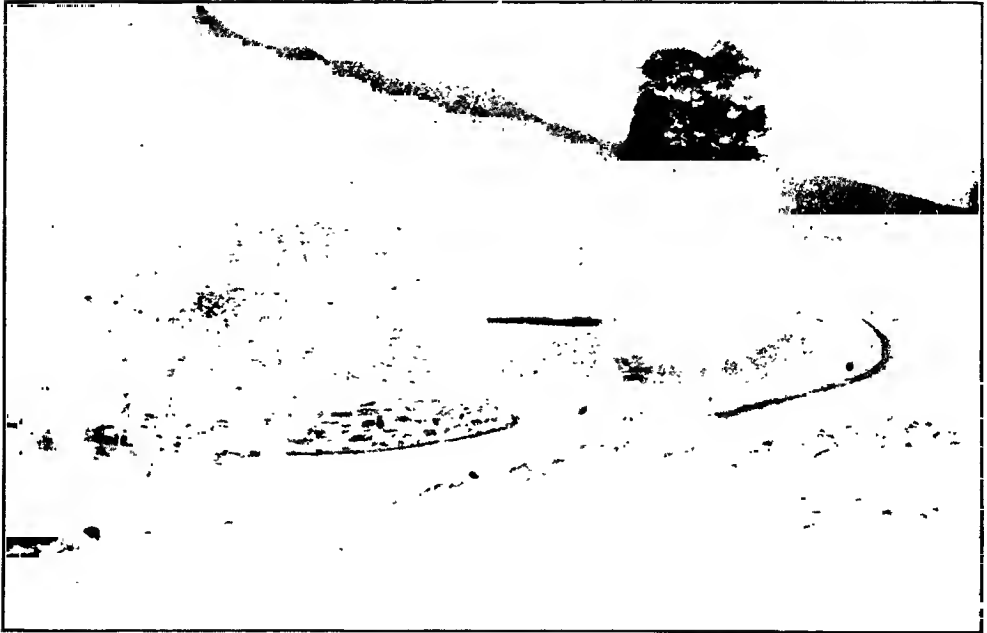


Fig. 2. View of Dun Troddan, looking down the glen.

20 feet in length and 6 feet in breadth. On the right-hand side of the entrance this pavement only extends for 1 foot past the door jambs, but on the left it extends for a distance of 15 feet, running into the level of the foundation. An opening 2 feet 9 inches wide forms the outer end of a passage leading inwards for a distance of 4 feet 6 inches, at which point it expands to 5 feet, thus forming checks for a door, 6 inches wide on the left and 2 feet on the right. This wider portion extends inwards for a farther distance of 9 feet, making the entire passage 13 feet 6 inches in length. The wall of the broch—here at its narrowest—at other parts of the periphery expands to 15 feet. At 4 feet in from the door-check on the left is the entrance, 2 feet 7 inches wide, to a guard chamber, built in the thickness of the

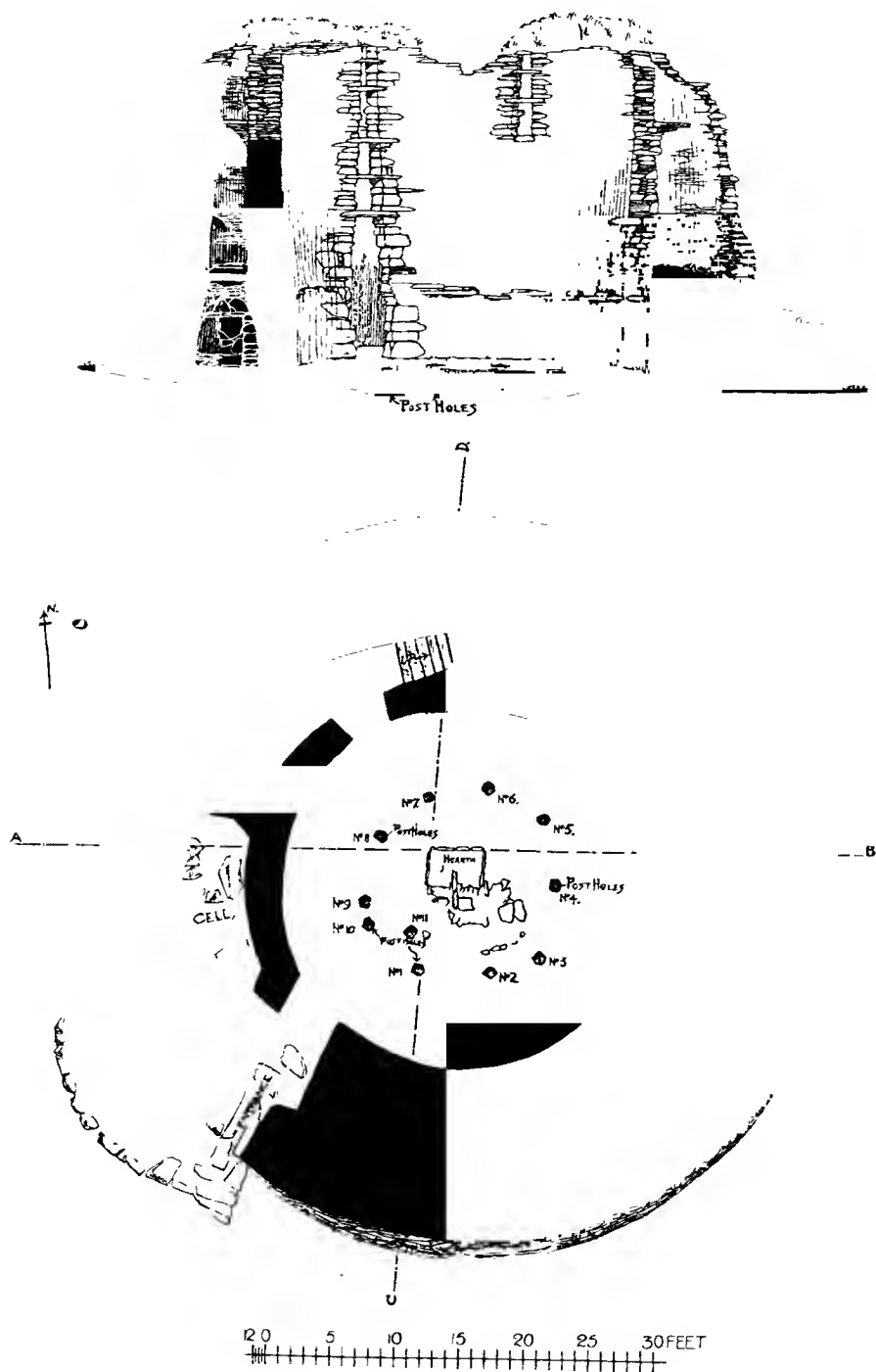


Fig. 3. Ground Plan and Elevation.

wall, and nearer to the inner than the outer face, with a breadth at ground level of 5 feet, and extending inwards following the curve for 17 feet 9 inches. The greater portion of the roof of this chamber is gone. The floor of the entrance passage lies at a lower level than the floor of the court, and on entering the interior there is a sharp rise of 1 foot 6 inches from the edge of a small circular area into which the passage opens. The interior court has a constant diameter of 28 feet. One quarter of the way round the periphery to the left from the entrance, is a doorway 3 feet wide, which gives access to the stair rising to the right, and to a chamber extending for 6 feet to the left of the opening. This chamber is covered with a beehive roof. With nine steps the stair leads up to a landing on the first gallery, along which, at a distance of 18 feet 6 inches, it has evidently risen again, but of this portion only one step remains. Above the entrance from the courtyard which gives access to the stair the opening has been carried upwards as high as the wall remains, in diminishing breadth from 2 feet 6 inches to about 6 inches, crossed at irregular intervals by long slabs tying the opposite wall faces. The lowest of these ties has evidently occurred at the level of the first gallery, and the next at that of the second, but above this their occurrence is irregular, and there is not one directly opposite the floor of the third gallery, the nearest being some 8 or 9 inches below. Commencing at the level of the last-mentioned slab, and 11 feet farther round the periphery, occurs another similar opening only about 1 foot 6 inches wide at the bottom, likewise diminishing upwards, and crossed by slabs at intervals of about 2 feet. Of the three galleries which remain, as shown in the section in fig. 3, the lowest has a height of 5 feet and a breadth of 3 feet 6 inches on floor, diminishing upwards, while the gallery above has a height of 6 feet 6 inches and a breadth at floor level of 2 feet 9 inches. The uppermost gallery has apparently had a height of 5 feet 6 inches. The sides of these galleries appear to be more carefully finished than those of the galleries in the lower broch. The broch wall shows the customary batter. On the interior face, at a height of about 6 feet, occurs a ledge or scarcement formed by an intake of the wall above.

The masonry is of the usual character, formed of large blocks, some of them boulders that have been purposely split, with the interstices neatly filled with spalls.

Before excavation the soil had accumulated to a height of 5 feet on the outside, and the mass in the interior was at least 4 feet deep. On visiting the broch in the latter half of August, I found the excavation had been completed, but for a heap of soil which remained in

the centre of the courtyard measuring some 9 feet by 7 feet, and 4 feet in height. Immediately to the north of this, and between it and the entrance to the stair, there had been laid bare on the very bottom, on the gravel subsoil, a well-formed rectangular oblong hearth measuring 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, paved and neatly surrounded by kerb-stones (figs. 4 and 5). Its main axis lay practically east and west, and while

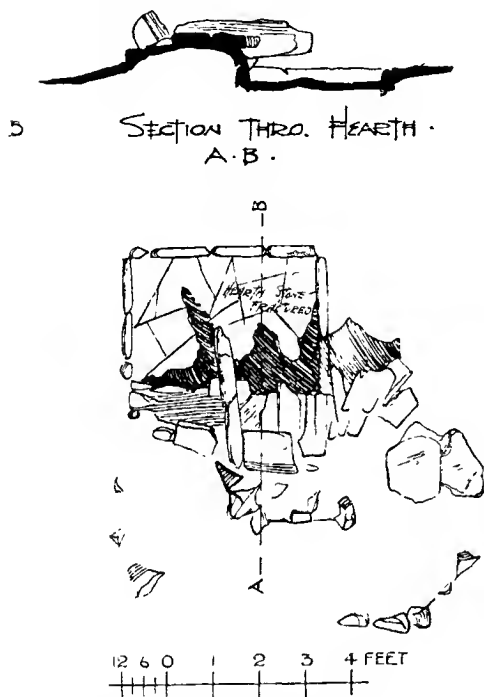


Fig. 4. Plan and section of the two lower Hearths.

its position was almost equidistant from the wall of the broch on the east and west, it was 3 feet nearer to the face of the wall on the north than it was to it on the south. The reason for this will become apparent later on. The mass of soil showed no definite stratification, but we proceeded to remove it in horizontal layers from the top, noting any peculiar features that presented themselves. Throughout there were remains of numerous fires in the shape of charcoal and peat ash, showing that there had at all times been shelter here for the fugitive and the vagrant. Some 6 inches below the surface there occurred a layer of flat stones with charcoal and a certain amount of burnt bone on the top of them; 4 inches lower, more flat stones were met with, having charcoal and small particles of burnt bone above, and, at about this level, we found a small oblong piece of shaped bone measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{9}{32}$ inch with a perforation towards one end. At 2 feet 6 inches above the bottom we encountered another thick layer of charcoal unassociated with paving, and found adjacent a small disc of stone about the size of a florin. Beneath the charcoal was a layer of peat about 6 inches in thickness. Underneath this again occurred a thick band of tumbled stones which possibly correlated the fall of the upper part of the broch, whenever that had occurred. Below this, at 2 feet 1 inch above the floor of the original hearth, appeared the upper edges of two stones set on edge, evidently portions of another hearth. The subsequent removal of the soil disclosed a similar arrangement of stones at right angles, and another parallel, these

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being the one end and part of the two sides of the hearth, the other end of which must have been unwittingly cleared away in the earlier conduct of the excavation. This hearth was so oriented that it crossed the original hearth at an angle of about 45° . The breadth over all was about 2 feet 6 inches, and 2 feet 1 inch within the kerbs. The paving that formed its floor, a small portion of which remained, was some 13 or 14 inches above the ground level. A bed of peat ash 4 inches deep



Fig. 5. View of part of the interior showing Hearths and Post-holes.

covered it. A small piece of iron, probably a nail, was found on the floor; also a perforated bone disc about the size of a halfpenny.

Immediately beneath this hearth, and placed so as to cross the original hearth at right angles, were the remains of another, one end of which had also been carried away in the earlier excavation (figs. 4 and 5). A long slab of schist, 3 feet in length, formed the west side, while two shorter ones amounting in length to 20 inches formed the east. The back kerb was gone, but the paving remained, and lay at a level of 11 inches above the bottom of the primary hearth. The width over all was 33 inches, and inside the kerbs 25 inches. As far down in the mass of debris as the level of this second hearth there occurred a certain amount of displaced building material, including a few largish channel stones of from 8 to 10 lbs. weight, as well as small flat pieces which had probably been employed in the building.

The second hearth was left undisturbed, but the remainder of the mass of debris around it was removed. In this, some 9 inches above floor level, there were found at one or two places small deposits of bright yellow clay. From the same level came a segment of the upper stone of a quern showing a perforation on the upper surface to hold a handle. Alongside lay a flat oblong pebble about 6 inches in length, slightly abraded at one end.

Throughout the mass at various levels we got egg-shaped pebbles, evidently, from their uniformity, specially selected, and of such a size as could comfortably be held in the palm of the hand. None of them were fractured or showed signs of having been in a fire. As none above the ground level could have come naturally into the broch, and as they were certainly not building material, they must have been brought in for some other purpose, possibly to be used as missiles.

In order to settle a question regarding the original levels at the inner end of the entrance passage, I had the inch or two of discoloured soil removed which was covering the top of the gravel subsoil within the court. In the course of this operation I observed, as the gravel surface was cleared, at a spot somewhat in alignment with the western end of the primary hearth, a band of discoloured soil about 7 inches wide and extending to 7 or 8 inches in depth into the gravel, lined with stones on the sides. This we followed to the southward for a distance of 18 inches, and found it led into a small pit with a diameter of about 2 feet, lined with four slabs and filled with wet discoloured silt. The lining slabs were rather irregularly placed against the sides, and on the bottom, 1 foot 9 inches below the surface, lay other two slabs, one on the top of the other. These lay on a clean gravel bed 2 feet 1 inch below the surface.

The full significance of this discovery did not dawn on me at once. The channel leading into the pit, and the black silt-like contents of the latter heavily charged with water, suggested drainage, especially as the pit (No. 1 on plan, fig. 3) was on the lower side of the court. After a night's reflection, however, the presence of the flags in the bottom gave the clue, and I returned to the broch, found the centre, took a radius from there to the pit, and drew out a circle with the point of a pick on the surface. On this line, 4 feet 9 inches to the eastward of the first pit, we struck a second at the same distance as the first, 6 feet 6 inches, from the inner face of the wall. Thereafter, either on or to one side or other of the line of the circumference we located ten others. Though brown spongy matter was observable in several, actually in one hole, No. 6, which had been sealed on the surface by a large stone, the remains of decayed wood, recognisable by its fibrous character, were still visible.

• The post-holes were eleven in number, about 1 foot 9 inches deep and 1 foot to 14 inches in diameter. With the exception of one post-hole almost opposite the entrance they were placed at distances of from 6 feet to 7 feet out from the wall face. The distances apart are less constant. Between the holes Nos. 1 and 2 there is a distance of 4 feet 3 inches. No. 3 is only 3 feet beyond No. 2, but between Nos. 3 and 4 we have a space of 5 feet; between 4 and 5, a distance of 4 feet 6 inches; a space of 4 feet between 5 and 6; 3 feet 9 inches between 6 and 7; 4 feet between 7 and 8; and 4 feet 3 inches between 8 and 9. When we come to regard the positions of the post-holes opposite the entrance we have a different state of matters. No. 10 is only about 9 inches apart from No. 9; and while No. 11 is 2 feet 4 inches away from No. 10, it is placed a couple of feet nearer the centre of the court than any of the other post-holes. It is also only 2 feet distant from No. 1. From the positions of these post-holes it is evident that some special circumstances controlled the arrangements of the posts in the neighbourhood of the entrance. The purpose of these holes was obviously to hold posts intended for the support of the front of a roof, the back of which rested on the scarcement which, as mentioned above, ran round the inner face of the wall at a height of about 6 feet from the ground. A corridor or gallery was thus formed around the court, leaving an area in the middle open to the sky.

The meaning of the arrangement of the post-holes in front of the entrance is a little difficult to understand; but if we may assume that the corridor was closed in between the posts, and on either side of the entrance, and was not a mere colonnade, a suggestion presents itself. The orientation of the primary hearth is peculiar. It is unlikely that it was placed by chance, not only eccentrically but also anglewise to the two principal features of the interior, the main entrance and the entrance to the stair. The position of such an important structure as the hearth was, I have no doubt, carefully considered, regularity and method being characteristic of the broch-builders' erections. The west end of the hearth is placed practically in alignment between posts 7 and 11, and equidistant from either. Now, post No. 1 is only 2 feet distant from No. 11, and so placed as to allow of an increased space between the hearth and the front of the corridor on the south. If we imagine a gate or door giving access to the interior between these two posts, then we can understand the reason for the position and orientation of the hearth—the former to allow more free space to those entering, and the latter that it might lie parallel to the line of entrance. But this extra space only exists in relation to the three post-holes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the south arc of the circle. This

suggests to my mind that the actual entrance into the corridor was between posts 2 and 3, which are placed more closely together than any other pair on the circumference, except those at the entrance, they being only 3 feet apart. It will be observed that there is a post-hole almost directly in front of the entrance to the stair, whence, if the front of the corridor had been open, one might have expected an unimpeded access to the hearth. As for the post in No. 10, its purpose would be mainly to support the roofing between it and No. 1, as the span between 9 and 1, being only 5 feet 6 inches, would not be too great for such a beam as could be obtained. I make this suggestion with due reserve, for I quite recognise that a weak point in it is the absence of post-holes between the inner ends of the passage walls and the adjacent post-holes, Nos. 10 and 1. There ought to have been posts against the wall. Unfortunately, the soil on both sides was broken down, probably in the later occupation, and any evidence that might have existed had been removed, there being, it will be remembered, a depression into which the passage opened. The point, however, should be borne in mind by future excavators of brochs. The existence of a ledge or scarcement at about the level of the first gallery around the interior wall face of almost every broch, which still exists to a sufficient height, has long convinced me that the hypethral or roofless theory of the broch interior was a false one. If my suggestion as to the character and arrangement of the front of the corridor be correct, it may help to confound another theory which I believe to be equally false, namely, that into the interior court cattle and flocks were driven for protection. It was interesting to see in a comparatively recent issue of the *Illustrated London News* a fanciful illustration of this very broch of Dun Troddan showing cattle and sheep in the interior keeping company with kilted savages supposed to be its occupants.

I am unable to say what the shallow trench was that directed me to the first post-hole. Possibly it originally held a beam or tree trunk, the sill of the supposed door.

The relics which this broch has yielded are singularly few. They include seven stone whorls, two perforated discs of schist, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches and $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter respectively, the stone poulder mentioned above, a small waterworn pebble worn at the edges by use as a polisher, a curved object shaped out of whalebone $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length along the outer curve, a small yellow discoid bead of vitreous paste $\frac{11}{32}$ inch in diameter, and a large number of ovoid pebbles. There was not a trace of pottery.

The primary hearth in its rectangular oblong form at once recalls the hearths laid bare in our excavations on Traprain Law. Now, hearths

of this type, as a rule, do not belong to the lowest level of occupation there, but are of frequent occurrence on the levels of the post-Roman period. One does not know exactly when the circular form of hearth gave place to a rectangular one, but, if it was not in common use till subsequent to the second century on Traprain Law, the presumption is it was at least as late at Glenelg. The small discoid bead of yellow vitreous paste is of a style that has been found in the broch of Dun-an-Iardhard in Skye, also associated with Roman remains on Traprain Law, and similarly associated with second-century relics in the Fort of Castlehill, Ayrshire.¹

The paucity of relics within this broch surely implies that it was not used over any considerable length of time for continuous occupation, and the fact of the existence of the three hearths each overlying the other supplies us with evidence of the discontinuance of the occupations over a period sufficiently long for the soil and debris to have accumulated and to have concealed the construction of the earlier occupants. As long as the broch remained intact and suitable for defence, so long probably was the central position of the hearth rigidly adhered to; but, as I have pointed out, the amount of building material in the mass, the excavation of which I supervised, immediately overlying the uppermost hearth, points to a serious ruination having occurred during or immediately subsequent to the occupation which that hearth denotes.

Interesting as the discovery of these post-holes is in the elucidation of the broch construction, the interest it evokes does not stop there. The arrangement at once recalls the plans of the wags or galleried dwellings in Caithness, and the structures to which the late Mr Erskine Beveridge gave so much attention in North Uist. In both these regions timber is scarce, and stone pillars, etc., were consequently employed as a substitute for carrying roofs. The plan of the earth-house on Machair Leathann in North Uist (fig. 6), here reproduced from Mr Erskine Beveridge's *North Uist*,² gives a fair idea of what the interior of Dun Troddan was probably like, and it will be observed that there the chambers are closed towards the interior. Such an arrangement may possibly also have existed in some of the larger hut-circles, many of which are to be met with in Sutherland, where the interior appears too large to have been spanned by a roof; and may not the last survivance be the hearth in the middle of the floor of the fast-disappearing Highland black house, with the hole in the roof for the escape of the smoke?

For the benefit of any future excavator of a broch, I would like to emphasise the fact that, provided the periphery of the broch is complete, every stone or relic within it that wind or water could not bear thither

¹ *Proc.*, liii. p. 128.

² *North Uist*, p. 121.

has been so brought by the hand of man either for building material or for some other purpose, and that consequently every stone must be carefully considered. By so doing we may yet learn how the walls

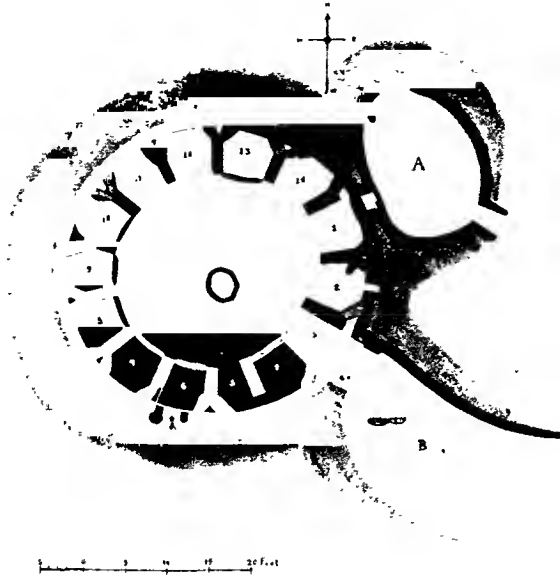


Fig. 6. Plan of Earth-house on Machair Leathann, North Uist.

were completed on the top, and elucidate other facts which perhaps have hitherto been overlooked.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the services of Mr Gregor, the Office of Works foreman, in the intelligent execution of his duties; and to express my thanks to Mr J. Wilson Paterson for the loan of the admirable plans used to illustrate this paper. My thanks are also due to Mr R. W. Sayce, of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, for the photograph showing the hearths, from which fig. 5 is reproduced.

III.

THE BALVARRAN CUPPED STONE, THE "BLOODY STONE" OF DUNFALLANDY, AND A CUP-MARKED STONE IN GLEN BRERACHAN.
BY JOHN H. DIXON, F.S.A.Scot.

THE BALVARRAN CUPPED STONE.

This remarkable stone is on the estate of Lady Stormonth Darling, in a small field behind the keeper's house, at a distance of about 200 yards to the north of the mansion house of Balvarran in the parish of Kirk-michael, Perthshire.

It is a mass of micaceous schist, the prevailing rock of the locality, and is embedded in the soil, the part above ground rounded by glacial action.

The photograph reproduced (fig. 1) shows the stone and its four large cups. Roughly, the stone is 11 feet long by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and rises 15 to 18 inches above the present surface of the ground.

The four cups are nearly equi-distant, the three larger ones in a row; the fourth, which is somewhat smaller, may be said to mark the apex of an almost equilateral triangle, of which two of the other cups define the base. The larger cups are respectively $9\frac{1}{2}$, 9, and 9 inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. The smaller cup is 7 inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

The surface of the stone has been disintegrated by the various agencies of the weather during thousands of years, so that the hardest veins and crusts of rock, and many of the garnets that abound in it, have in course of time come to project as irregular protuberances all over the now rough and uneven surface. These effects of weathering can be distinctly seen in the photograph, though the garnets are mostly too small to appear in it. Such weathering carries us back to a remote period.

But the weathering is not confined to the surface of the stone; the most casual inspection of the cups reveals the impressive fact that the same disintegrating forces have done their work throughout the interior of each of the four cups just as on the surrounding surface of the stone. The garnets and other rough excrescences project inside the cups, though naturally (being less exposed) not quite to the same extent as on other parts of the stone. The inference is irresistible: the cups must have been formed in remote prehistoric times. It is almost unnecessary to say that no marks of the chisel or other tool can be detected in the cups, nor can they have been put to any frequent use in modern times, else

they must have been worn smooth and the protuberances more or less rubbed down.

It has been suggested that the cups might possibly have been "cressets" to light monks to their midnight devotions. Apart from the fact that the cups manifestly date back to a period long anterior to the Christian era, this suggestion has no backing in the presence of any ecclesiastical cell or establishment at Balvarran.

Strong local tradition says that the cups were formed and used for



Fig. 1. The Balvarran Cupped Stone.

the christening of successive Barons of Balvarran, until, the last of the line having been baptised in the house, the family died out. (Balvarran is Gaelic for "the homestead of the baron.") The story goes that one of the Robertsons called Red, or Reid, whilst attending the King at a hunt between Atholl and Braemar, discovered a conspiracy against the life of the monarch, and lost his own life at the hands of the conspirators. The King sent for the son of the deceased, and conferred on the boy certain lands including Balvarran. The first charter extant was granted at a subsequent date by King James II. It is dated 4th August 1451. A long succession of Lairds were Barons Reid, *alias* Robertson. The last was General John Reid, who is described as the fifteenth of the Barons Robertson, *alias* Reid. He used the name of Reid only. He died on 6th February 1807, in the 86th year of his age. He composed the music to "The Garb of Old Gaul," and by his will bequeathed funds, ultimately

amounting to £80,000, to provide for an annual concert at which "The Garb of Old Gaul" was to be one of the pieces performed. For many years the "Reid Concert" was held annually in Edinburgh. The funds have since been applied in founding the Chair of Music in Edinburgh University.

It is commonly said that all the heirs of Balvarran were christened at the stone, a new cup or basin being made for each infant, but that General Reid was not so christened: at his baptism in the house a silver bowl was used, with the disastrous result that there were no more male heirs and the family died out. However, it is of course impossible that the cups were formed for the purpose of being used as baptismal fonts.

The writer is much indebted to Lady Stormonth Darling and her brother, Mr K. O. B. Young, for valuable information and assistance in the preparation of these notes.

THE "BLOODY STONE" OF DUNFALLANDY.

Dunfallandy is on the south-west side of the Tummel (Perthshire) a mile and a quarter below Pitlochry, and is the ancestral estate of the Fergusons of Dunfallandy, the head of that branch of the ancient Ferguson clan, who claim the chieftainship of the whole clan and spell their name with one "s".

Near Dunfallandy House is the modern mausoleum of the family, on the site of an ancient church or chapel. Outside the enclosure is a remarkably fine early Christian sculptured stone, figured and described in *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pp. 286-289, where, however, there is an erroneous statement about the name of the stone. It is not locally called the "Priest's Stone."

The road on that side of the Tummel formerly passed near the old chapel, and parts of it may still be traced. About 350 yards to the south-east of the mausoleum all vestiges of the road cease. Here is the "Bloody Stone" (fig. 2), a partly sunken boulder, the portion above ground measuring about 7 feet in length, 3 feet 7 inches in width, and 2 feet 4 inches in height, but parts of the stone have been broken away (apparently long ago), and it is difficult to give accurate measurements. At the west end of the stone is a cup also partly broken away and therefore difficult to measure, but approximately it is 6 inches in depth and has a diameter of 8 to 9 inches. The cup is weathered internally to such an extent that it cannot be of modern origin.

The stone is called the "Bloody Stone" from a story connected with it. The following brief outline of the popular version of the story is given in order that it may be quite clear that it has no bearing whatever on the origin or purpose of the cup.

Once upon a time (it was after the introduction of gunpowder) a young laird on the other side of the Tummel courted the young lady who was then proprietrix of Dunfallandy. They had walked out together for a long time, but the gentleman's extraordinary constitutional bashfulness always prevented his "popping the question"! A friend of his, inquiring how he was getting on, elicited a confession of the difficulty. The lover begged his friend to act as his deputy in proposing marriage to the girl. The friend consented. They went to Dunfallandy.

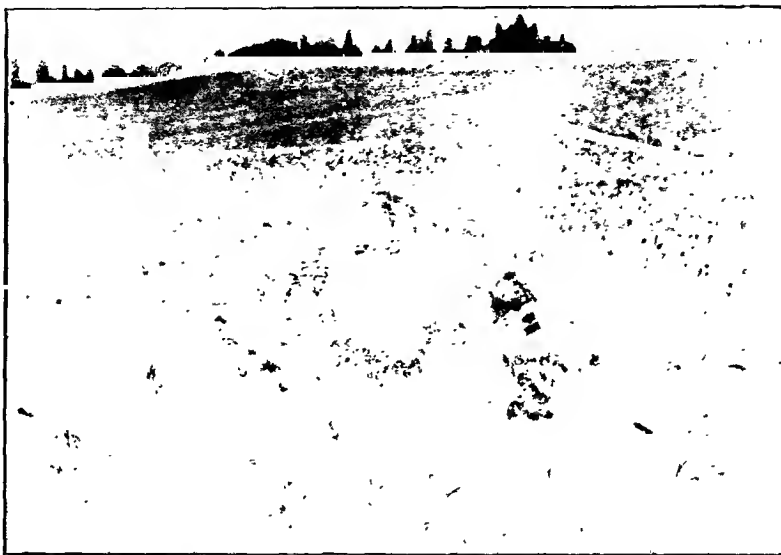


Fig. 2. The "Bloody Stone" of Dunfallandy.

The friend was admitted. The lover waited at a convenient distance. After a long interview the friend rejoined him, and explained that he had been unable to do the business because the young lady was such an inveterate talker that he could not get a word in. Several subsequent visits had similar results. At last the friend, after an unusually lengthy call, informed the lover that he (the friend) had just been married to the lady. The lover departed in furious wrath. He kept a keen lookout, and soon discovered that the young couple strolled together every evening along the road. He loaded his gun and concealed himself behind the "Bloody Stone." When the pair came to the stone he rose up and shot the husband dead. The lover married the Lady of Dunfallandy that very evening, and they lived happily together ever after. The law did not run in the Highlands three or four centuries ago.

CUP-MARKED STONE IN GLEN BRERACHAN.

Glen Brerachan has a devious course to the east of the Ben Vrackie range in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire. The road from Pitlochry to Kirkmichael approaches the Brerachan burn near Dalnacarn farmhouse, nearly six miles from Pitlochry. The road runs on the south-east side of the burn for a quarter of a mile further, where it crosses the stream by a bridge. A roadman's house, called Dahuavaid, is passed on the right, about 100 yards before the bridge is reached. About 200 yards due



Fig. 3. Cup-marked Stone in Glen Brerachan.

east of the house a ridge or spit of land juts out from the adjoining hillside on to an almost level field. The ridge has sloping sides, and the nearly flat top is 10 or 12 feet above the general surface of the field. Near the end of the ridge stands the cup-marked stone (fig. 3).

The dimensions of the stone are:—length 4 feet 8 inches; width 3 feet; height from 1 foot 11 inches to 2 feet 4 inches. The cups are all near the north-east side of the upper surface of the stone, and are more or less in rows. Some are large, with a diameter of 3 inches and a depth of nearly 1 inch; others are much weathered, and vary from small, scarcely measurable, hollows, to cups 2 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The hollows are no doubt cups almost obliterated by ages of weathering. Reckoning them so, there are in all thirty or thirty-one cups. All are of the plain type, without rings or connecting grooves.

The commanding position of this stone on the top of the ridge is very striking.

IV.

RELICS OF THE FAMILY OF INNES OF BALNACRAIG AND BALLOGIE, ABERDEENSHIRE. INCLUDING A PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART. BY THE REV. JOHN STIRTON, B.D., F.S.A.Scot., CRATHIE.

The family of Innes of Balnacraig, in Aboyne, and of Ballogie, in Birse, was a branch of the Inneses of Drainie, in Morayshire, descended from Robert, third son of Innes of that Ilk. The founder of the family was James Innes, of Drungask, in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. His descendants acquired the properties of Balnacraig and Ballogie. The old mansion-house of Balnacraig, which still stands, was built in 1735 by James Innes, a grandson of the above, whose initials and those of his wife, Catharine Gordon, may still be seen above the doorway of the house. Ten members of the family became priests of the Roman Catholic Church, of whom no less than three held the office of Principal of the Scots College at Paris, and were intimately associated with the exiled House of Stuart at St Germain's. The last member of the family was the late Mrs Maria Frances Chisholm, wife of the late Captain Archibald Macra Chisholm of Glassburn, Strathglass. On the death of Mrs Chisholm in 1912, the following relics passed into the possession of the writer:—

PRAYER-BOOK OF LEWIS INNES.

This little volume, which belonged to Lewis Innes, Almoner to Queen Mary of Modena, Consort of King James II. and VII., is in wonderful preservation; the leather covers are beautifully stamped and gilded in the style of the seventeenth century. The title-page, in clear type, stating the nature of the contents, reads thus:—

DEVOTIONS

First Part:

In the Antient way of

OFFICES.

with

Psalms, Hymns, and Pray'rs: for every day
in the Week, and every
Holiday in the Year.

ROAN, MDCLXXXV.

1685.

Across the front page of the fly-leaf is written :—"Louisa Farquharson, Ballogie, April 1834." She was the daughter of Lewis Farquharson Innes of Balnacraig and Ballogie, and married Luke Netterville Barron, Staff-Surgeon, R.N. Mrs Barron purchased the estate of Denmore, near Aberdeen. She died in 1880.

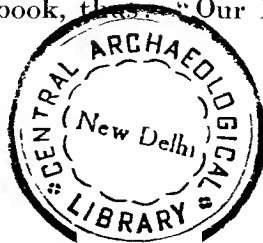
At the top of the second page of the fly-leaf appears the following :—"To James Innes of Balnacraig." He was the builder of the house of Balnacraig. The name of his wife is written across the title-page thus :—

Cath. Gordon
her book.

Catharine Gordon was a niece of Bishop Gordon of Glastirum; she saved the house of Balnacraig when Cumberland's soldiers came to destroy it.

On the page preceding that of the Directions is written the following inscription in a bold hand, although the ink is yellow with age :—"This book was used several years by Mr Louis Innes, Almoner to the Queen of Great Britain and Principal of the Scots Colledge at Paris." Louis, or rather Lewis, Innes was the original owner of the volume. He was the eldest son of James Innes, Wadsetter of Drungask, and was born at Walkerdale, in the Enzie of Banff, in the year 1651. Early in life he was sent to the Scots College at Paris to study for the priesthood, and in this way a connection began between his family and that college, which ended only when the French Revolution had put an end to an institution so long established. In 1682 Lewis Innes was appointed Principal of the College, an office which he continued to hold till the year 1713, when he was appointed to the important post of Almoner to the Chevalier de St George. He had been Almoner and private Chaplain to Queen Mary of Modena, the Queen-Consort of King James II. and VII., and was one of a Privy Council of five at the Court of King James at St Germain.

Lewis Innes was a man of the greatest prudence, and during the years that he acted as Almoner to the Chevalier he was often employed on matters of great delicacy. He received into his charge the original memoirs written by King James II., which form the principal source of information of the reign of that monarch, and it is generally thought that Father Innes was the author of the Life of James that was later compiled, for the original papers were long at the Scots College. (See Introduction, *Innes's Essay*, by Grub.) Lewis Innes died at Paris 22nd January 1738. The notice of his death is written in a clear hand at the top of page 519 in the prayer-book, thus :—"Our Dear Uncle, Mr Louis



Innes, Almoner to the Queen of Great Britain, dyed the 22nd January 1738. Pray for him." The handwriting is in all probability that of his nephew, James Innes, of Balnacraig. The esteem in which Lewis Innes was held is shown by a letter of the Chevalier to Mr Thomas Innes, in which the exiled King states that he greatly regrets to have lost in Mr Innes a most faithful servant, who possessed a capacity and zeal for his service not always to be found in the same person. The Chevalier's father had expressed similar opinions regarding Lewis Innes thirty-seven years before.

The death notices of different members of the family appear on various pages of the book. Under "Matins for the Dead," the following are inscribed:—

Page 520, "My Dear Mother, Mrs Claud Irwin, dyed Nov. 19th, 1733, pray for her."

Page 528, "My Brother, Louis, dyed May 26th, 1726, pray for him."

On page 529 appears the following:—

"February 28, 1744, dyed our uncle, Mr Thomas Innes."

Father Thomas Innes was an eminent critical historian. He was the author of the well-known work, *A Critical Essay on the Early Inhabitants of North Britain*; also, *The Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*. The former was published in 1729. A letter from him regarding this work to the "titular" Earl of Panmure is published in the *Registrum de Panmure*. It is now in the possession of the writer.

Thomas Innes, like his brother Lewis, was Principal of the Scots College at Paris, and assisted his brother to arrange the archives of the See of Glasgow, which had been deposited in the College by Archbishop Beatoun.

Under "Lauds for the Dead," the following are written:—

Page 532, "November 28, 1686, dyed James Innes, my Grandfather."

Page 533, "January 22, 1704, dyed Jean Robertson, my Grandmother."

Page 535, "My Dear Brother, Mr George Innes, dyed at Paris the 29 Aprile 1752 New Style; he was principal of ye Scots College."

On the fly-leaf at the end of the book, the names and dates of death of the last members of the old branch of the Inneses are written in the handwriting of Mary Innes, the Abbess of the Community at Haggerston, who, with her brother William Innes, having entered religion, the properties of Balnacraig, Ballogie, Mid-Beltie, and Carlogie passed to a cousin, Lewis Farquharson of Balmoral and Inverey, who was the grandson of Alexander Farquharson of Balmoral and Claudia Innes of Drumgask, his wife, and who added the name of Innes to his own.

The following names are included in the list :—

“R.I.P.

My Dr Grandmother, Mary Gray, died the 6th of May 1774.
 My Dr Grandfather, James Innes, died the 11th of February 1780.
 My Dr Grandmother, Cathu Gordon, died the 5th of May 1790.
 My Dear mother, Elizabeth Young, died the 5th March 1799.
 My Dr Uncle, Charles Innes, died the 15th June 1803.
 My Dr Uncle, Alexander Innes, died the 15th September 1803.
 My Dr Father, Lewis Innes, died the 27th November 1815.
 My Dr Aunt, Jean Innes, died the 12th August 1828.
 My Dr Aunt, Elizabeth Innes, died February 10th 1829, aged 91.”

Alexander Innes, above mentioned, was a man of great endurance and determination. In the French Revolution, when many priests were killed in Paris, and all the other members of the Scots College had fled, Alexander Innes remained at his post. He was imprisoned and sentenced to be guillotined, but was saved only in consequence of the death of Robespierre taking place on the day appointed for his execution. (See Introduction, *Innes's Essay*, by Grub.)

On a loose leaf inserted in the prayer-book is written, in the handwriting of Lewis Farquharson Innes, “From Lewis Innes to his beloved wife, Margaret Innes, Good Friday, 1826.”

Lewis Innes, or rather Lewis Farquharson Innes, married Margaret M'Veagh, who belonged to an Irish family which settled in Aberdeenshire. He had a son, Lewis Farquharson Innes of Ballogie, and four daughters—Catharine, Eliza, Margaret, and Louisa. Catharine and Eliza died unmarried. Margaret married William Dominic Lynch, Esq., Devonshire Place, London, and was the mother of Mrs Chisholm of Glassburn. Louisa, as already mentioned, married Dr Luke Netteville Barron, and died without issue in 1880. Lewis Farquharson Innes, their brother, died unmarried, at the age of thirty years, in 1840.

Such is the story which this little book can tell—the story of a sainted race now passed away. May it never fall into unworthy hands!

MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF FATHER HENRY INNES.

This document was found in the charter chest at old Ballogie in 1845. The text of the manuscript is as follows :—

“The Rev^d. Henry Innes, Catholic clergyman, died at Ballogie, Aberdeenshire, aged 86. Early in life he went to France, and for many years occupied a prominent station in the Scotch College at Paris, at the time when Principal Gordon presided over that establishment, to which at a former period the celebrated Cardinal Innes, a member of the same family, also belonged. Having to announce officially to many eminent persons connected with Scotland at that time very important

circumstances relative to the college, Mr Innes communicated in 1778 to Prince Charles Edward, then at Florence, the Principal's death, and immediately received a very courteous answer; and about 1787 he had some correspondence with the Duchesse D'Albanie. On various occasions these and other members of the unfortunate House of Stuart acknowledged the attachment of the Inneses to them, and several interesting reliques of the Stuarts are still in the possession of the present proprietor of Balnacraig.

"Soon after the French Revolution broke out, in 1791. Mr Innes returned to Scotland. About 14 years ago he made a short excursion again to Paris and got a pension from the Bourbon Government in lieu of pecuniary claims which he had on that country; on this occasion he was very kindly received by Marshal Macdonald (the Duke of Turenne-brun), who recognised immediately his old friend of the Scotch College. Mr Innes was a man of great benevolence of disposition, superior attainments in literature, and most agreeable manners in society."

Father Henry Innes died in 1833. The Account had probably been written shortly afterwards. The letters from Prince Charles Edward Stuart and the Duchesse D'Albanie above mentioned were published in the second volume of the *Miscellany* of the old Spalding Club in 1842, and one of the letters from Prince Charles Edward is reproduced *in facsimile*.

A BIRTH-BRIEF.

One of the manuscripts found in the charter chest at old Ballogie was a document in Latin, written on the face of a sheet of vellum parchment, and bearing in illuminated colours, at the top, the Royal Arms, and, on the right margin, the coats of arms of:—

- (1) Innes of Drayne;
- (2) Rosse of Kilraock;
- (3) Gordoun of Carnebarrow; and
- (4) Falconer of Halcourtoun;

and, on the left margin, the coats of arms of

- (1) Young of Kinminitie;
- (2) Gordoun of Daach;
- (3) Duff of Terrisoull;
- (4) Pettindreich of yt Ilk.

This birth-brief is in favour of Walter Innes, a son of the House of Innes of Drumgask, and descended from Innes of Drainie in Morayshire.

The diploma was granted by the magistrates of Aberdeen, and bears the signature of James Kennedy, the Town-Clerk. It is dated 9th July 1669. The seal of the city was originally appended to the document, but it has, unfortunately, been lost.

Walter Innes was in the service of Queen Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., when resident in Paris.

The following is an English translation of the document :—

“ TO ALL AND SINGLE

“ Most Powerful, Illustrious, and Mighty Kings, Princes, Dukes, Lords, Bishops, Provosts, Magistrates, and Councillors of towns, cities, and maritime ports, and to all others of whatever condition or rank, Salutation and greeting from our Court. We, the Provost and Magistrates of the City of Aberdeen in the Kingdom of Scotland, Make it Known to you and Testify That upon the day on which these writings are given there appeared in presence of us sitting in judgement an honourable man, James Skeine, a citizen of ours, out of esteem for his friend Walter Innes, a Scotlman, now said to be residing at Paris, and who about 27 years ago left Scotland, petitioning that we as Magistrates of the fore-said city by the Authority which we possess both among our own people and abroad, should testify that he was sprung of an eminent race and honourable family and that he was the son of parents allied in matrimony : Which petition being so just we could not reasonably decline, and Therefore that it may be known that we did not grant this present diploma rashly or by mere assent, but after instituting a diligent scrutiny in the matter, we called into Court James Gordone of Rothemay and James Innes of Drumgask, who, after the solemn oath of our religion had been administered to them gave evidence that the fore-said Walter Innes was the lawful son of Alexander Innes of Kimmintie by Christina Young, his wife, and that the said Alexander Innes was the lawful son of James Innes of Draynie, grandfather of the said Walter Innes by Helen Ross his lawful wife and grandmother of the said Walter Innes, the said Helen Ross being a daughter of Hugh Ross, Baron of Kilravock, by Helen Falconer, a daughter of the Lord of Halkertoune, and that the said James Innes of Draynie, was the lawful son of Robert Innes of Draynie, great-grandfather of the said Walter Innes by Catherine Gordone, his lawful wife, great-grandmother of the said Walter, she being a daughter of the Lord of Carncharrow : that the said Christina Young mother of the said Walter, was the lawful daughter of William Young of Kimmintie, maternal grandfather of the said Walter by Bessie Gordone, grandmother of the said Walter, a lawful daughter of Thomas Gordone of Daach by Elizabeth Duff lawful daughter of Alexander Duff of Terri-Soull, and that the fore-said William Young was the lawful son of William Young of Kimmintie, maternal great-grandfather of the said Walter by Catherine Pettindreich, lawful daughter of John Pettindreich, maternal great-grandmother of the said Walter : It is established from the evidence above recited that all the above-named ancestors of the said Walter were born under the sacred bond of matrimony and that their children lived entirely free from all blemish of spurious birth : Therefore we strenuously ask All and Single among whom the said Walter may tarry that they recognise him as born in lawful marriage and as a man sprung from a distinguished stock and that wherever he may be, when time and circumstance demand it, they shall consider him to be a man of favourable character and moral probity : If they do this (which we hope that they will do) we freely promise to render them, when the occasion arises, equal if not greater service : In Witness Whereof we have ordered this diploma to be authenticated with the seal of our city and the signature of our Secretary. Given at Aberdeen on the ninth day of the month of July in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and sixty nine and of the reign of our most Serene Prince,

Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith, the 21st year."

A PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART.

A number of highly-interesting relics of the Stuarts were in the possession of the Inneses of Balnacraig and Ballogie. These included: a lock of Prince Charlie's hair; an antique silver case, given by King James II. and VII. to Lewis Innes, the Almoner; a shagreen pocket-book, having a secret spring concealed in its folds, which, on being pressed, revealed a miniature, exquisitely painted on ivory and in gold frame, fixed in a steel case, of the Chevalier de St George—a gift from the Chevalier to Lewis Innes; and a portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart as a youth—also a gift from the Chevalier to Lewis Innes, shortly before the death of the latter in 1738.

On the death of Lewis this portrait passed to his niece Claudia Innes, who married Alexander Farquharson of Balmoral and Inverey. The portrait remained for some years in old Balmoral Castle. When Lewis Farquharson Innes, the grandson of Claudia Innes, succeeded to the properties of Balnacraig and Ballogie in 1815, it was brought along with the portraits of the Balmoral Farquharsons to Ballogie and hung in the dining-room of the old house, now demolished. When the estates were sold in 1850, Mrs Louisa Farquharson or Barron, daughter of Lewis Farquharson Innes of Ballogie and Balnacraig, retained the portrait in her own possession, after having handed over as gifts the other Stuart relics of her family, to Thomas, 12th Lord Lovat. After her death in 1880 the picture came into the possession of her husband, Dr Luke Netterville Barron, Staff-Surgeon, R.N., who bequeathed it to his wife's niece, Mrs Maria Frances Chisholm, widow of Captain Archibald Macra Chisholm of the Black Watch. In a letter from Glassburn to the writer, dated 7th July 1901, Mrs Chisholm speaks of it:—"Mr Barron's special legacy to me of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' came safely. It is a true likeness of the Prince; a large, old-fashioned picture I remember so well as hanging in the dining-room at dear old Ballogie, and it now hangs in my drawing-room, near my mother, whose people all fought for him, and some died at Culloden.

"The portrait came into our family through Claudia Innes, the Prince having given it to her uncle Lewis. Mr Rule tells me it is probably worth £500."

Mr James Faed, the late well-known Scottish artist, examined the portrait and pronounced it to be one of considerable merit and the work of an Italian artist. The picture is that of a youth in his teens, of fair, open countenance, with large, beautiful hazel eyes and full

ruddy lips. The head is held erect, and the neck and shoulders are most graceful in their proportions. The Prince is wearing a wig, beneath which some of his own hair is seen falling in graceful curls over his shoulders. He is dressed in a bluish-grey embroidered coat, over which a mantle of crimson velvet lined with ermine has been flung. On his breast is the Star of the Garter, and across his left shoulder is displayed the blue ribbon of the same Order. His neck-cloth is of delicate lawn. The frame of the picture, with the "clam shell" design at the top and bottom, is a contemporary one. It is richly gilt and moulded in the ornate style of the period. Looking at the picture, one is struck with the resemblance between the Prince and his unfortunate ancestress, Mary Stuart.

A recent writer speaks of this resemblance. "Strangely alike in some ways, were Mary Stuart and her equally hapless descendant, Prince Charles Edward. To both these members of an ill-fated line the fairies at their birth were kind. To them was given the gift of beauty—brown eyes, radiant chestnut hair gold-tipped, fair complexion, graceful figure. A light and happy heart, full of generosity and kind thought for others, was possessed by both. Both owned the saving grace of humour, the endearing quality of recklessness, a gallant spirit and a dauntless courage, and, above all, with all these possessions, both Queen and Prince were endowed with that indefinable possession that we call 'charm.'"

This "charm" is noticeable in the portrait, which is undoubtedly a fine one, and the fact of its being a gift from the old Chevalier to a member of so intensely Jacobite a family as that of Innes, and having been retained and cherished by that family for so long, renders it of the greatest value and interest. Its existence has been comparatively unknown, because its owners always maintained a discreet silence regarding their Jacobite possessions, and were most reticent when any mention was made of relics associated with the Royal Family of Stuart. The subject to them was a sacred one, and only second to their devotion to the Church of their fathers was their zeal and fervour in the cause of their King.

MONDAY, 14th February 1921.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, there was elected as an Honorary Fellow:—

The Right Rev. Bishop G. F. BROWNE, 2 Campden House Road,
Kensington, London, W. 8.

The following were elected Fellows:—

JAMES WATSON ALLAN, M.B., C.M., F.R.F.P.S. Glas., Bellefield, Lanark.

CHARLES SHAW TYRIE CALDER, Assistant Architect. Royal Commission
on Ancient Monuments (Scot.), 15 Queen Street.

THOMAS HAROLD CLOUSTON, O.B.E., Langskail. Church Road,
Wimbledon, Surrey.

Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER GARDNER, Artarnian, Row, Dumbartonshire.

Rev. JAMES BRYCE GORDON, The Manse, Oldham-stocks, Cockburnspath.

Miss EUPHEMIA GOURLAY HUTCHESON, Herschel House, Broughty Ferry.

ROBERT LYLE, Strathculm, Helensburgh.

WILLIAM JAMES MOORE, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.F.P.S.G.,
F.R.F.P.S.G., Consulting Surgeon, 17
Lynedoch Crescent, Glasgow.

ALEXANDER WILKIE, 5 Ravelston Terrace.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated:—

(1) By Sir ALEXANDER WALKER,
Bart., Kilmarnock.

Small jar of dark Stoneware (fig. 1),
 $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter
at the mouth, the interior covered with
a greenish-yellow glaze, part of the lip
wanting; found in April 1920 in Kil-
marnock, in the old part of the town
known as "The Strand," while the founda-
tions were being dug for a new build-
ing about to be erected by Messrs John
Walker & Sons, Ltd. The jar, which
was broken by the pick, contained 20



Fig. 1. Stoneware Jar found at Kil-
marnock. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

shillings—5 (hammered) of Elizabeth, 4 (1 first issue, 3 second issue) of James VI., 7 of Charles I., and 4 (2 dated 1660, 1 dated 1670, and 1 dated 1671) of Charles II.

- (2) By Mr GEORGE GRIEVE, Cairnbrogie, Oldmeldrum, through JAMES KEITH, Esq., Pitmedden, Udney.

Stone Whorl, $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch in diameter, with initials W. M., and date 1710 carved on one side, found at Cairnbrogie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire.

- (3) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the Museum.

Fragment of Plaster painted in red, from the bath in the Roman Fort at Inchtuthil, Perthshire.

It was intimated that the following Donations had been received for the Library:—

- (1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII. Vol. i., Part 1, 1509; Part 2, 1513; Part 3, Index. etc.

- (2) By JOHN WARRACK, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Domestic Life in Scotland, 1488-1688. London. 1920. 8vo.

- (3) By THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Origin of the Materials used in the Manufacture of Prehistoric Stone Weapons in East Yorkshire. From *Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society*, vol. xxiii., 1920.

Roman Bronze Ornaments. Pp. 2.

- (4) By T. J. WESTROPP, M.R.I.A., the Author.

The Beginnings of Historic Tradition and Survival of Celtic Mythology in Ireland. From the *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, vol. xi., Nos. 1 and 2.

- (5) By CHARLES E. WHITELAW, I.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

A National Historical Museum. Reprint from the *Glasgow Herald*, of 11th November 1911.

The following Purchases for the Museum and Library were announced:—

Wooden Quaich with silver-mounted rim, bearing the engraved

initials J. B., the exterior of the bowl and the tops of the handles ornamented with interlaced carving, from Perth.

Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire. By William Learmonth, F.R.P.S., F.B.S.E. Cambridge, 1920. Crown 8vo.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION OF DUN BEAG, A BROCH NEAR STRUAN, SKYE. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Of the many ancient forts in the island of Skye none is better known than Dun Beag, near Struan (fig. 1). Occupying a conspicuous position little more than 200 yards from the road which passes along the west side of the island, it shows a fair height of a well-preserved wall and so attracts the attention of the traveller. In 1772 it was visited by Pennant, and in the following year by Dr Johnson. Locally it is said that Sir Walter Scott was taken to the site when he visited Dunvegan Castle in 1814, but as his *Journal* published in Lockhart's *Life of Scott* makes no reference to such a visit, it is very improbable that he saw it. Both Pennant and Johnson wrote a short description of the structure, and although their accounts are rather meagre, it is evident that the building was in a ruinous condition one hundred and fifty years ago. I was told by a local residenter that much damage was done to the building about the middle of the nineteenth century, when the lintels, which until that time still remained in position above the entrance passage, were removed.

In 1914, Countess Vincent Baillet de Latour, F.S.A.Scot., who had previously excavated the broch Dun an Iardhard, near Dunvegan, commenced the excavation of Dun Beag. During the course of the operations (which were only completed last year, 1920) the inner court as well as two small cells, a staircase, and the greater part of a gallery, all within the thickness of the wall, were cleared out; also, a section of the outer face of the wall on the southern arc, which was obscured by fallen stones, was laid bare. An interesting assortment of relics in stone, pottery, glass, and metal, was recovered, which have been presented to the National Museum. The thanks of the Society are due to the Countess Latour for this generous gift and for the admirable way in which she has conducted the investigations. About two hundred tons of stones and earth had to be removed, and, as all the soil was sifted through the fingers, extraordinary patience and perseverance were

required to complete the work. Previous to the excavation the inner court of the broch contained from 4 feet to 6 feet of stones and earth, and the two cells were practically full of similar debris: of the stair and gallery there were no indications, as they were completely covered with fallen material.

Dun Beag is built on the northern end of one of the small rocky eminences which are seen in such profusion in the north-western portions of Skye, and which furnish ideal sites for the numerous defensive

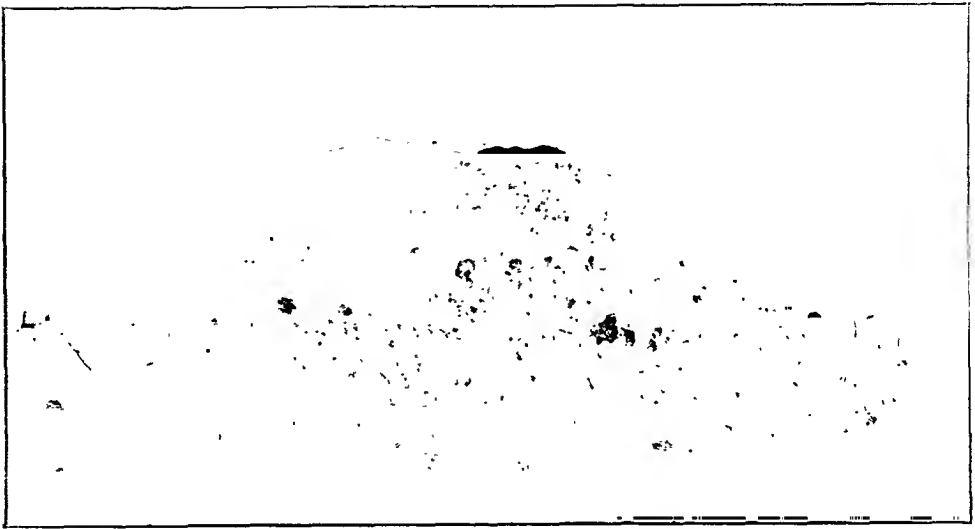


Fig. 1. View of Dun Beag from the north-west.

structures occurring in these parts. It lies at an elevation of some 200 feet above sea-level, about 400 yards east of the milestone set up $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dunvegan and 500 yards north-west of the school at Struan, on the hill-side facing the mouth of Loch Bracadale. It commands a magnificent view of this loch with its islands and deeply penetrating arms; on the south beyond a wide expanse of moorland rise the Red Hills, Blaven, and the beautiful rugged range of the Cuillins; to the north-west are seen the flat-topped summits of Healaval Mor and Healaval Beg, or Macleod's Tables as they are frequently called, while on the distant horizon across the Minch the southern islands of the Outer Hebrides appear in sight; to the north and east is swelling moorland. Some 470 yards to the north, at a higher elevation, on the summit of rocky plateau, is another fort, Dun Mhor, and on the low ground, some 700 yards to the west-south-west, at Knock Ullinish, is a ruined earth-

house. Immediately to the north-east are the foundations of the houses of an old croft, and in the vicinity extensive stretches of tumbled dry-stone dykes mark the boundaries of old stock enclosures.

Access to the broch is obtained from the southern extension of the plateau on which it stands, as for more than half its circumference, on

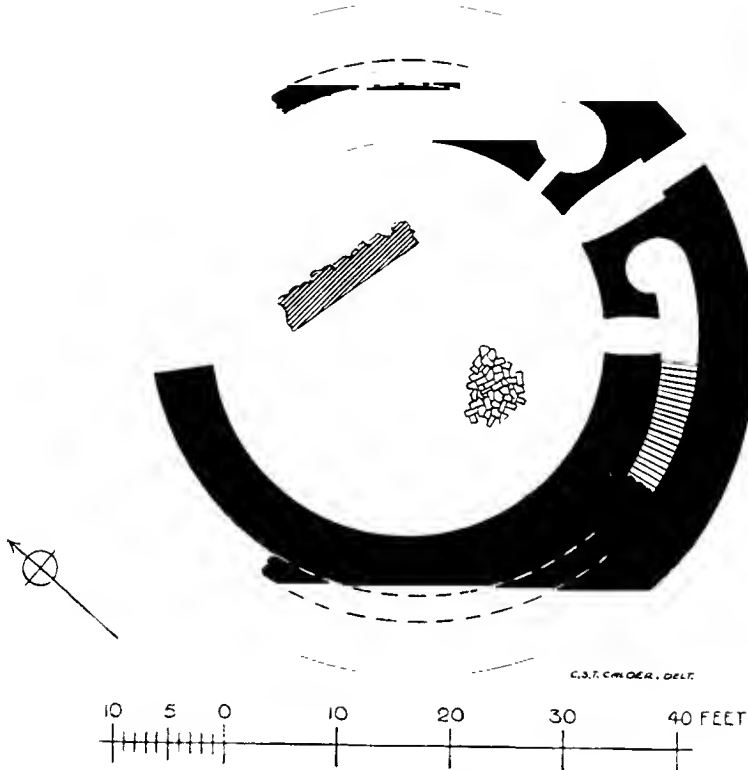


Fig. 2. Plan of Dun Beag.

the northern side, the wall is built quite near to the rocky edge, which generally is no more than 4 feet distant; the height of the part of the plateau occupied by the broch varies from about 10 feet on the east to over 20 feet on the west. The doorway faces slightly south of east and is placed just where the wall curves inwards from the edge of the plateau, a position which made it most difficult of attack and practically invulnerable. For a length of about 15 yards on the north-east the outer face of the wall has been torn down, but round the north and north-west it exhibits a fine stretch of drystone building still rising to 10 feet and 12 feet in height. A length of 9 feet on the west has collapsed as far

as the lowest course, but round the southern curve almost as far as the entrance it is from 3 feet to 5 feet high. As is usual in broch building, the wall shows a distinct batter on the exterior. The courses of building on the northern arc are built with the greatest regularity and average about 1 foot in height, but on the south side larger blocks measuring up to 22 inches in height have been used. The inner face of the wall has



Fig. 3. Entrance, from the interior.

been greatly despoiled, and though the core, which contains the gallery walls, rises generally to a height of about 9 feet above the foundation inside, only three courses showing a height of 3 feet on the north, and four courses rising 1 foot higher on the south, remain in position.

The inner court of the broch forms a perfect circle, two cross diameters measuring 35 feet each, and for the greater part of its area the floor consists of an irregular rocky outcrop. At the level of the floor the thickness of the wall including the internal gallery varies from about 12 feet to about 13 feet 8 inches (fig. 2).

The entrance passage (fig. 3), which is 13 feet in length, is much

dilapidated: on the north side its remaining height varies from 3 feet at the inner end to 1 foot 6 inches at the outside; on the south side for more than half its length nearest the interior it rises to a height of 5 feet 7 inches, but the outer jamb has been entirely removed. At the outside the passage is 3 feet wide, but at a distance of 4 feet 5 inches inwards are



Fig. 4. Entrance to Domical Cell.

checks on either side, 7 inches and 8 inches deep, increasing the width to 4 feet 3 inches. From this part it gradually decreases in width towards the inner end, where it measures 3 feet wide—the same as the outside. The passage is carefully paved throughout, there being a large slab at the entrance. Although it is probable that the door consisted of a large slab, there are no signs of bar-holes behind the checks.

Turning to the right on entering, at a distance of 3 feet from the entrance, on the level of the floor, is a low, lintelled opening 2 feet 4 inches in height and 1 foot 6 inches in breadth (fig. 4), leading through a passage, 2 feet 6 inches in length, into a domical cell within the wall

measuring 6 feet 6 inches by 6 feet on the floor. The walls of this chamber, which are reduced to a height of 3 feet on the south-east side and 6 feet on the north-west, converge towards the roof, and the floor as well as that of the passage leading into it is paved with slabs. Half of the outer lintel of the passage is broken away.

Some 7 feet from the opposite side of the main entrance is a doorway, 3 feet in width, and a passage, 4 feet 10 inches in length, which gives access to a gallery within the wall. The passage is about 3 feet 4 inches wide in the centre, but it contracts on the inside to the same width as on the outside, about 3 feet. Only the inner lintel remains in position, and it stands 5 feet 2 inches above the floor. The gallery is 3 feet 5 inches wide opposite the entrance; on the left it leads into a sub-oval chamber some 2 feet 4 inches from the entrance, and on the right to a stair that led to the upper galleries which no doubt once existed within the thickness of the wall. The oval cell measures 5 feet 9 inches across by 5 feet 3 inches at the floor level, and 5 feet 9 inches in height. The walls, as usual, converge towards the top, which is closed with large slabs. Two lintels, the inner ends of which rest on the remaining lintel over the entrance passage, are still in position, and another crosses the gallery just above the foot of the stair at a height of 6 feet from the floor. It should be noted that neither this entrance passage nor the cell were paved when excavated, though slabs have been laid down for the convenience of the excavators.

The surviving portion of the stair (fig. 5) consists of twenty-one low, narrow steps carefully laid, and rising to a height of about 8 feet in a horizontal distance of 11 feet, which gives an average height of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and an average width of tread of about 6 inches, to each step.

In the west-north-western sector of the wall, some 44 feet 8 inches from the main entrance, measured round the northern arc, is another entrance leading to a long, narrow gallery within the wall. This doorway is 2 feet 3 inches in width, but the jambs are reduced to a height of 2 feet 9 inches and 2 feet 6 inches, and the sill is 2 feet 5 inches above the foundation of the inside of the main wall, making it practically level with the rocky outcrop which occupies so much of the inner court of the broch. The passage leading into the gallery is 5 feet 6 inches long and about 3 feet 9 inches high on the inside, but possibly the last measurement may not show the original height because when it was excavated the lintels had disappeared and the inner part was rudely arched. This entrance had been blocked up long after the original occupation of the dun, and its presence was only discovered after part of the gallery had been cleared out. So carefully was it built up that at the time of my first visit, in the summer of 1914, I was unable to detect it from the inner

court, although the southern jamb had been laid bare, and, its presence being suspected, it was specially searched for. The gallery has only been partially cleared out, round the north-western arc, as further excavation was discontinued on the west and north in consequence of the danger of a further collapse through the outer face of the main wall having been destroyed at these parts. In all a total length of 48 feet was excavated,



Fig. 5. Remains of Stair.

21 feet to the south of the entrance, and 24 feet 3 inches to the north. The gallery varies from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches in width, and the walls are still from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches in height. The gallery probably extends southwards almost as far as the staircase and northwards nearly to the small cell on the north side of the main entrance, distances of at least 30 feet and 20 feet respectively, so that its total length is probably not far short of 100 feet.

In the course of clearing out the interior of the broch many stones were met with amongst the debris; but, with the exception of a rudely built wall, some 3 feet 6 inches in height, with only one face and that

towards the south-west, which was found crossing the north-eastern sector for a distance of 16 feet, no other structure which could be planned was met with. Many layers of red peat ash were found throughout the interior at various levels, with many fragments of rude, hand-made pottery, broken rotatory querns, and food refuse in the shape of occasional animal bones and shells. A regular network of drains occurred at various levels, and the hollow parts of the floor were brought up to the level of the outcrop of rock by a slab pavement on the southern half of the court. The space between the rock and the wall on the opposite side, which lay behind the divisional wall just mentioned, however, did not show any signs of having been paved, although it may have been so originally. The divisional wall and the drains seem to be of very late date, as the greater bulk of the pottery and nearly all the relics were found at the lowest level, some being found under the paving. The gallery within the wall was chokeful of soil, throughout which many animal bones were found.

Such was the condition of the broch when excavated; let us see how this compares with the older descriptions. Pennant says: "... at Struan, a beautiful Danish fort on the top of a rock, formed with most excellent masonry. The figure as usual circular. The diameter from outside to outside sixty feet, of the inside forty-two. Within are the vestiges of five apartments, one in the centre, four around: the walls are eighteen feet high, the entrance six feet high, covered with great stones."¹ He also gives an illustration of the building, which seems to give a view from the north or north-west.²

Johnson describes the dun when recording his visit to Ullinish, which lies little over a mile south-west of the broch, and within sight of it. He writes: "It was a circular enclosure about forty-two feet in diameter, walled round with loose stones, perhaps to a height of nine feet. The walls are very thick, diminishing a little towards the top, and though in these countries stone is not brought far, must have been raised with much labour. Within the great circle were several smaller rounds of wall, which formed distinct apartments. Its date and its use are unknown. . . . The entrance is covered with flat stones, and is narrow, because it was necessary that the stones, which lie over it, should reach from one wall to another; . . . If it was ever roofed, it might have been a dwelling, but as there is no provision for water, it could not have been a fortress. . . . I am inclined to suspect, that in lawless times, when the inhabitants of every mountain stole the cattle of their neighbour, these enclosures were used to secure the herds and the flocks in the night. When they were driven within the wall, they

¹ *Journ.*, 2nd ed., Pt. II., *A Voyage to the Hebrides*, p. 336.

² *Ibid.*, pl. xxxvi.

might be easily watched, and defended as long as should be needful; for the robbers durst not wait till the injured clan should find them in the morning.

"The interior enclosures, if the whole building were once a house, were the chambers of the chief inhabitants. If it were a place of security for cattle, they were probably the shelters of the keepers."¹

Johnson's book, following his attack on the genuineness of Macpherson's *Ossian*, gave great offence to many Highlanders, and one of them, the Rev. Donald M'Nicol, minister of Lismore, felt constrained to publish *Remarks on Dr Samuel Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides*, pointing out many of Johnson's inaccuracies and charging him with intentionally publishing misleading statements about the people, the country, the buildings, and even the weather. The reverend gentleman fixes on the description of Dun Beag as an example of the learned doctor's falsehoods. He takes exception to the suggestions regarding the habits of the people who occupied it, and then goes on to show that the dimensions have been minimised (deliberately, no doubt). About these he says: ". . . the fact is that the former (the diameter) is seventy-two feet, and the latter (the height) about fifteen feet and upwards." Certainly the diameter given by Dr Johnson, which agrees with the internal diameter of 42 feet given by Pennant, is nearer the actual diameter, 35 feet, than that given by Mr M'Nicol, even allowing that he alludes to the external diameter. Pennant gives the latter measurement as 60 feet, which is correct, but this is 12 feet less than Mr M'Nicol's figure.

The three writers disagree about the height, Pennant stating it as 18 feet, Johnson as 9 feet, and M'Nicol as 15 feet or more. It seems probable that Pennant refers to the external height; if he is correct with this measurement, the wall has been reduced about 6 feet on the outer face and 2 or 3 feet at the core since his time. Taking the measurement given by Johnson as that of the inner wall, and supposing it was clear nearly to the floor level, we may consider him in comparative agreement with Pennant. The height given by M'Nicol is indefinite and need not be considered.

Regarding the internal arrangements, Pennant says that there were "vestiges of five apartments, one in the centre, four around," and Johnson that there were "several *rounds* of wall which formed distinct apartments."

From these descriptions it is quite evident that the apartments referred to must have been chambers built in the inner court and not those in the thickness of the wall, as Johnson distinctly says they were round. Chambers and stairs within the wall were no novelty to Pennant,

¹ *Journey to the Western Islands.*

as he had seen the brochs at Glenelg shortly before coming to Dun Beag, but we may be sure that if either the gallery or stair had been at all visible at the time of his visit, Johnson would certainly have had something to say about them. We may conclude that no trace of them was evident in 1772 or 1773. Pennant's statement that the doorway was 6 feet high is quite in accordance with the present height of the best preserved part of the wall on the southern side of the entrance passage. The structures within the broch described both by Pennant and Johnson were no doubt erected long after the main building was constructed, and it is evident that during the last hundred and fifty years they had been removed and new arrangements made.

That buildings so suitable for shelter or defence as a broch should be resorted to long after the original occupiers had passed away, is only to be expected, the later occupants making the structural alterations or additions necessary to their requirements. As in Dun Beag, evidence of occupation in late times may be seen in other Hebridean brochs, Dun an Iardhard, already referred to, and Dun an Sticir in North Uist,¹ being examples. In Dun Troddan, in Glenelg, which was described at our last meeting by Mr A. O. Curle, and which, with its neighbour, Dun Telve, is the nearest mainland broch to Dun Beag, a different state of affairs has obtained, as there were no indications, either structural or in the relics discovered, that it had been occupied by a people other than the early broch dwellers. The reason for this is difficult to explain, unless it was that part of the structure had collapsed or had been overthrown in very early times.

A noticeable structural difference between the Hebridean brochs mentioned and the two mainland brochs is that the former have long galleries within the wall, in addition to domical cells and a stair entrance on the ground floor, while the latter, but for domical cells and the access to the stair, are built solid up to the level of the roofs of the domical cells, a feature seen in many brochs in the north-eastern part of the country.

The absence of a scarcement in Dun Beag is explained by the reduction of the face of the inner wall to a level lower than that at which the scarcement is generally built.

A common feature in brochs is the presence of so-called guard-chambers,² small oval cells in the thickness of the wall on one or both sides of the main entrance, access to which is obtained by a narrow doorway, opening on to the entrance passage. In Dun Beag

¹ Beveridge's *North Uist*, p. 139.

² The term "guard-chamber" seems in some cases to be a misnomer, as occasionally the doors are so low that they can be entered only by crawling on the hands and knees.

there are two cells, but that to the north of the entrance passage has its door, which is very low, facing the interior of the broch, while the cell on the south side of the entrance passage is placed opposite the foot of the stair, a common entrance sufficing for both.

During the course of the excavations a considerable number of relics, chiefly formed of stone, metal, and pottery were recovered. They include:—

Stone Objects.—Six small flint implements, consisting of two discoidal scrapers, two knives, and two flaked objects of indeterminate use; some thirty small fragments of the same material, and three large

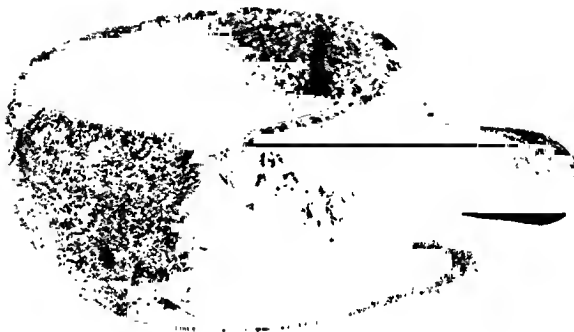


Fig. 6. Stone Cup found in Dun Beag. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

pieces showing no secondary working; and a large outside flake from a nodule, with a thick patina on the inner fractured face.

About twenty hammer-stones, formed of elongated or flattened oval water-rolled stones, varying from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

Two sharpening stones or whet-stones, showing both edges flattened by use: one a flat, oval pebble, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch; and the other a long thin stone with rounded ends, very slightly constricted in the middle, $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

An elongated pebble of brown quartzite, nearly circular in section, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in greatest diameter, highly polished on opposite sides, and a thin, water-worn, irregular disc, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in width, with its upper side slightly hollowed and polished.

A roughly dressed discoidal stone of almost hexagonal shape, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in greatest diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, probably used as a lid for a narrow-mouthed pot or vessel.

A circular disc of dark, micaceous stone, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ inch thick, carefully ground on both faces and round its vertical edge.

Eight flat or sub-oval pebbles, the largest $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, with longitudinal or oblique grooves made by the pointed iron tool used with them to strike fire; one of them, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, has also seen considerable use as a hammer-stone, as it is abraded at both ends.

A carefully fashioned cup of whitish steatite (fig. 6), measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height externally, with a flat,

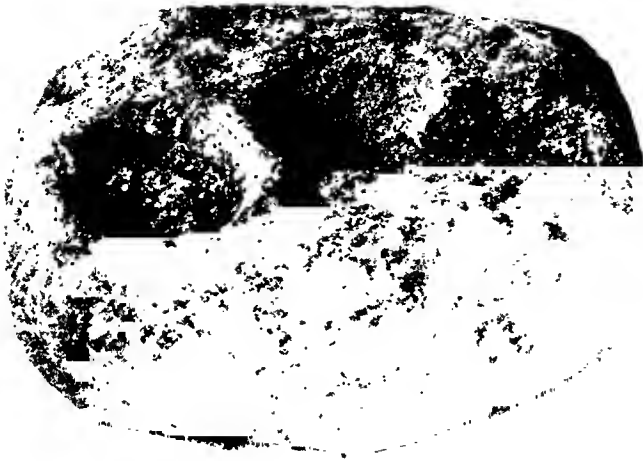


Fig. 7. Small Quern-like Object found in Dun Beag. (7.)

imperforate handle, which broadens towards the extremity, projecting $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the side $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the lip—the cavity is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth.

Ten whorls, several formed of steatite.

A globular ball, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, with a hole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter drilled $\frac{3}{4}$ inch into the stone, evidently the head of a pin of some sort (fig. 9, No. 1).

A pear-shaped pendant, formed of a concretion (fig. 9, No. 2), $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{2\frac{3}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ inch in greatest diameter, with an oval perforation near the narrow end which is flattened, slightly imperfect on one side.

The complete upper stone of a rotatory quern, and ten other fragments of upper and lower stones of similar querns.

A roughly made circular stone resembling the upper stone of a miniature quern (fig. 7), 5 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness,

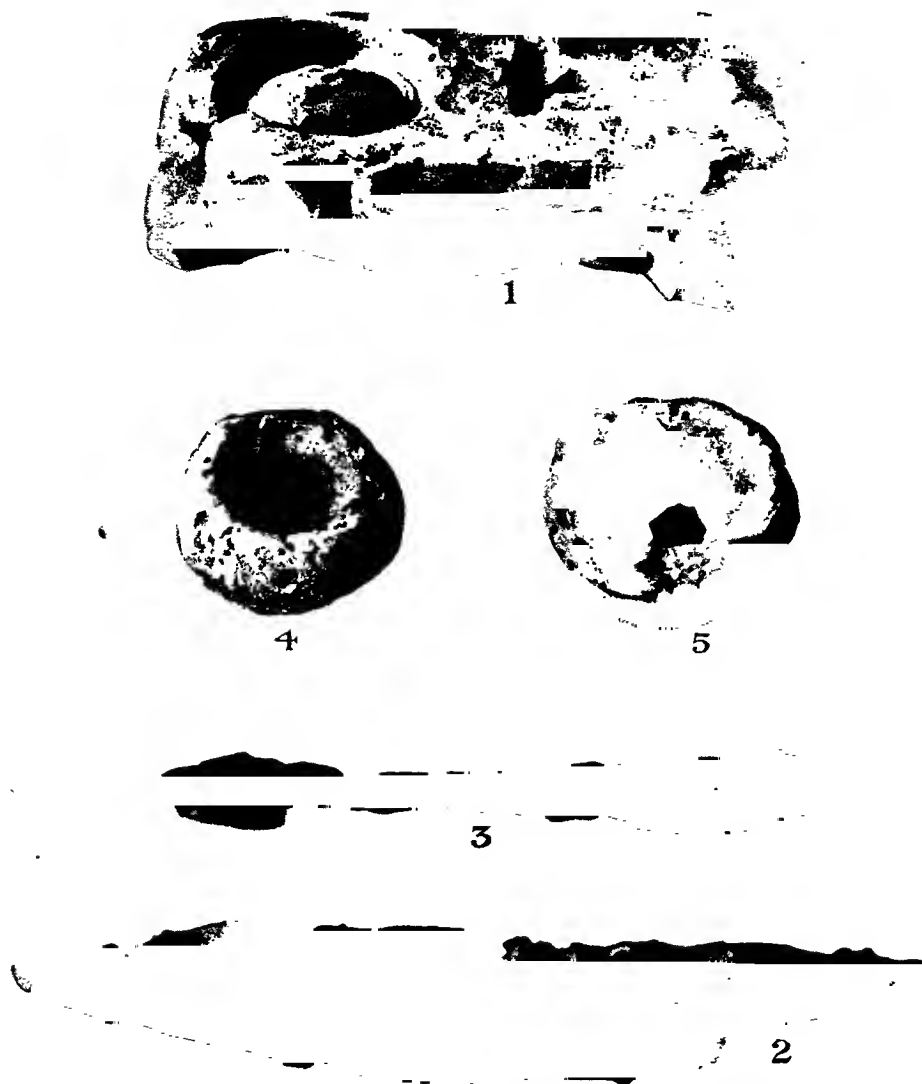


Fig. 8. Stone Mould, Clay Crucibles, and Iron Objects found in Dun Beag. (†.)

with a large central perforation countersunk from both sides and a shallow circular cavity on the upper side, apparently for a handle; the under side is irregular.

Three moulds: one made from part of the upper stone of a rotatory quern, $7\frac{13}{16}$ inches long by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, bearing on the under side a matrix for a bar, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; the fragment of another showing part of a matrix for a bar, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch broad and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch deep; and the third of steatite wanting one end and part of the lower side (fig. 8, No. 1)—on the top side is a circular matrix, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and a T-shaped hollow, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and on both edges and the under side part of a matrix for casting bars or ingots.

Several pieces of dark pumice, one showing narrow grooves formed by rubbing sharp-pointed objects, and others with hollows and flat surfaces formed by rubbing.

Gold Objects.—A flattened ring (fig. 9, No. 3), formed from a flat bar, $\frac{15}{16}$ inch in length, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at greatest breadth, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, tapering towards rounded ends, and bent round so that the ends which are not soldered overlap—cross diameters measure $\frac{29}{32}$ inch and $\frac{25}{32}$ inch externally.

A minute curled strip of thin metal, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{64}$ inch broad.

Bronze Objects.—A small button with flattened bi-conical head, $\frac{11}{32}$ inch in diameter, with a loop for attachment.

Two bronze buckles: the first is complete, but the bow and pin are turned back and fixed by corrosion of the hinge (fig. 9, No. 4)—the front part of the bow is ornamented with foliaceous and possibly zoomorphic designs, and the catch-plate for the strap, which is double, is decorated with a quatrefoil and retains in position the two rivets at the extreme end; the second, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{21}{32}$ inch, formed of thinnish wire, which is of rectangular shape with rounded corners, wants the tongue and hinge bar, but there are perforations for the ends of the latter on either side.

Two finely patinated rings of circular section, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $1\frac{9}{32}$ inch in external diameter respectively.

An oval penannular ring of thin wire, 1 inch in greatest diameter, perhaps the movable head of a ring-headed pin.

A ring of thin wire, $\frac{23}{32}$ inch in diameter, slightly twisted.

A thin flat ring, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{9}{32}$ inch in breadth.

The segment of a ring-like object of oval section, $1\frac{5}{32}$ inch long, the ends rebated so as to overlap the similar terminations of the adjoining segments and showing the rivet for attachment still in position at one end and a rivet hole in the other end (fig. 9, No. 5).

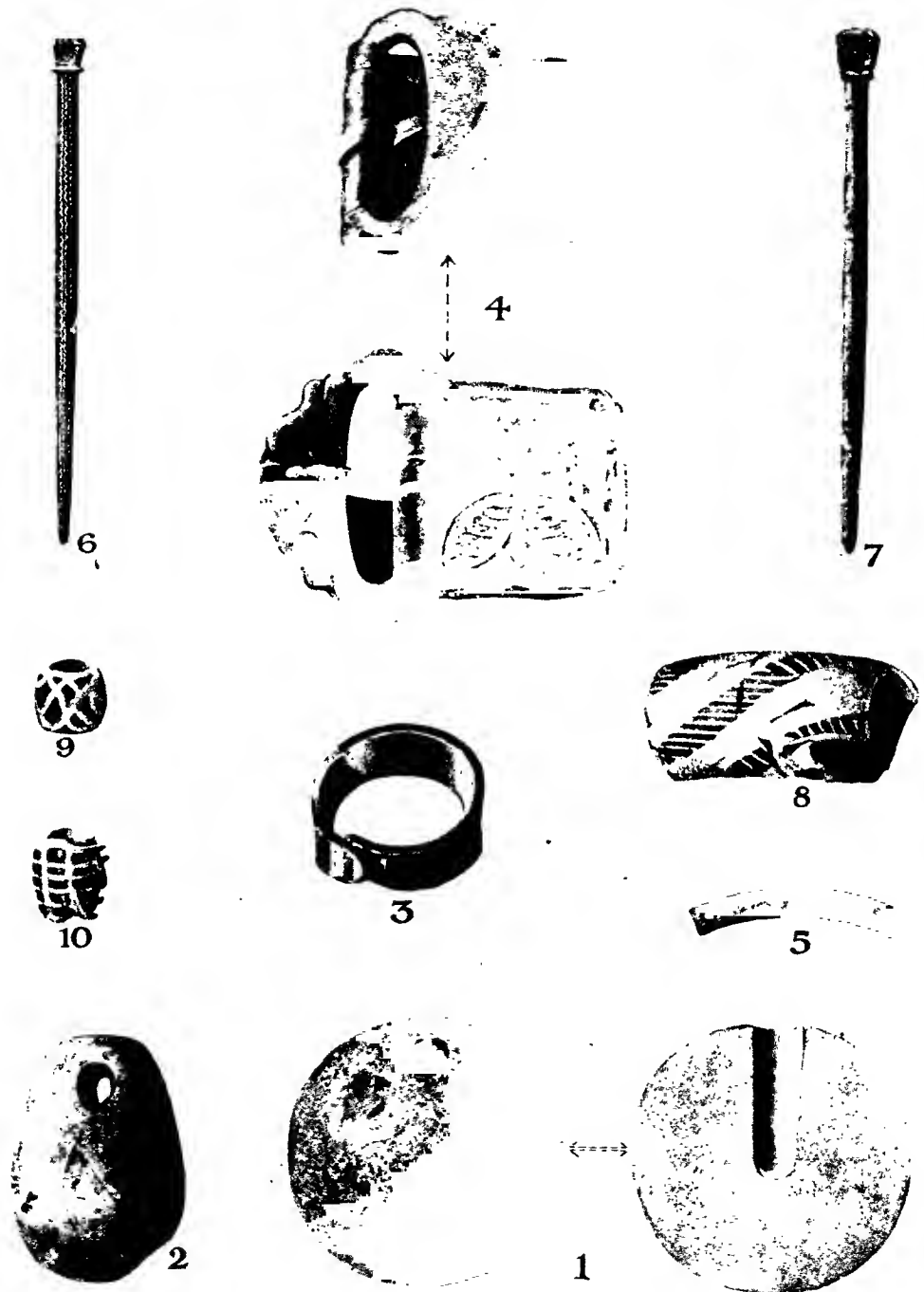


Fig. 9. Objects of Stone, Gold, Bronze, and Glass found in Dun Beag. (I.)

Four pins, two of which are complete: the first, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, has a stem of hammered octagonal section with a head of inverted, truncated pyramidal form and a slight circular moulding below—the narrow panels of the stem have a wavy line engraved along their entire length, and the top is notched round the edges (fig. 9, No. 6); the second, 3 inches long, wants the head, but it seems to have been of the same type as the first, as the stem is similarly ornamented; the third, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, has a somewhat similar head to the first, only it is broader and thinner and bears an incised cross (saltire) on the two broad sides, and its stem is round and plain (fig. 9, No. 7); the fourth, which probably resembled the third, is broken at both ends, the length of the remaining part being $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

A rounded bar, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch long, tapering towards one end and hooked at the other, is probably the pin of a brooch.

Part of a heavy flattened slotted object ornamented on the outside with longitudinal engraved lines, $\frac{1}{6}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad.

A coil of thin wire, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

The ring of a flat shoulder brooch, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, ornamented with a rouletted zigzag design.

A narrow, flat, thin ring of copper, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and a somewhat similar ring, $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches in diameter, lapped over on both edges, both evidently of recent date.

Lead Object.—A small piece of folded sheet lead measuring $1\frac{1}{6}$ inch in length.

Iron Objects.—Part of a bolt, $6\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, with a round head.

Portion of a tapering ferrule for the butt end of the shaft of some weapon or implement, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length.

A tanged knife, $4\frac{11}{16}$ inches in length, with a pointed blade, curved back, and shoulder on the opposite side at the root of the tang (fig. 8, No. 2).

A spear-like object, $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches long, with small spatulate head, probably the head of a fish spear (fig. 8, No. 3).

Two small wire rings, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, probably links of chain mail, the joint in the larger overlapped and riveted.

Fragments of frothy iron slag.

Glass Objects.—Segment of an armlet of plano-convex section, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in greatest diameter, formed of translucent green glass, coated on the exterior with a layer of opaque milky-white enamel, and showing three narrow inlaid bands of clear yellow vitreous paste forming a ladder-like design running obliquely across the exterior (fig. 9, No. 8).

A bead of translucent dark-blue glass with wavy streaks of white enamel encircling the exterior, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, with a perforation quite large in proportion to the size of the bead (fig. 9, No. 9).



Fig. 10. Deer-Horn Pick found in Dun Beag. ($\frac{1}{3}$.)

About half of a cylindrical bead of translucent milky-blue glass with threads of opaque yellow enamel laid on and projecting from the surface so as to form a net-like pattern, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter (fig. 9, No. 10).

A small cylindrical bead of opaque greyish-white vitreous paste, $\frac{5}{32}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

A globular bead of opaque milky glass, $\frac{13}{32}$ inch in diameter.

An oval bead of opaque black glass slightly constricted in the middle, $\frac{17}{32}$ inch in length and $\frac{9}{32}$ inch in diameter.

A globular bead of black glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

Two small beads of translucent blue glass: one a slightly flattened sphere, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; and the other with flat sides, $\frac{7}{32}$ inch in diameter.

A faceted bead of clear white glass, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter.

Bone and Horn Objects.—A wedge-shaped borer of bone, $2\frac{13}{16}$ inches in length, and a pick formed out of the

antler of a red deer (fig. 10), 22 inches long, all the tines cut off except the brow tine, which, measuring 7 inches in length, formed the picking part of the tool.

Pottery.—A whorl formed from a shard of hand-made pottery, roughly dressed to circular shape, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, with a central perforation countersunk from both sides, and a disc of similar material, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, ground round the circumference but not perforated—probably a whorl partly fashioned.

A complete crucible and portions of two others: the first (fig. 8, No. 4)

a small cup of red ware, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2}$ inch in height, the cavity round and shallow; the second (fig. 8, No. 5) of darker clay, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, of conical shape but wanting the base; the third is a fragment of the wall of a somewhat similar vessel, but of more globular shape.

Many fragments of vessels of hand-made pottery.

Coins.—A silver penny of Henry II. and another of Edward I., Canterbury mint; a billon plack (eightpenny piece Scots) of James VI.; an Irish halfpenny of George II.; and a halfpenny of George III.

These finds include a variety of objects that are at once recognisable as typical broch relics. The grooved pebbles, used as strike-a-lights, have been found in many brochs including Dun an Iardhard, near Dunvegan, some 12 miles distant, and in some of the earth-houses in the neighbourhood of Vallay, in North Uist. Carefully made circular discs of stone, finely polished, similar to the Dun Beag example, have been found in half a dozen brochs, in the Lochspouts crannog in Ayrshire, and in the fort on Traprain Law, where four have already been recovered from levels occupied during the early centuries of this era. Stone cups have also been discovered in several brochs, Dun Telve, in Glenelg, alone, having yielded three, which, like the one found in Dun Beag, had imperforate handles. None, so far, have been found on Traprain Law, possibly because the finer drinking-vessels of Roman manufacture were easily obtained and extensively used, but one was found in Dunagoil, in Bute, a fort which, however, is believed to have been built and occupied in pre-Roman times.

The complete crucible is almost identical in form with one found in the group of earth-houses at Foshigarry, North Uist, but it is of much ruder form and texture than those found at Traprain. Another relic, examples of which have been found on the lowest level of the latter site dating probably to about 100 A.D., is the armlet of glass covered with vitreous paste of different colours. The fragment from the Skye broch is slightly heavier in make than those from Traprain.

These objects indicate an occupation of the broch in the early centuries of this era.

In the ornamented bronze buckle and gold ring we have to deal with types of relics of a race, different from the original native broch dwellers, which appeared in Scotland in much later times. The character of the ornamentation on the buckle is more Scandinavian than Celtic, and rings of gold fashioned from flat strips of metal, bent round and unsoldered, have often been found with Viking remains. The discovery of these objects suggests the presence of these rovers, whose occupation of the broch may or may not have been prolonged.

Further, the discovery of coins ranging from the twelfth to the eighteenth century shows that the building was visited, if not occupied, right down through historic times.

Considerable quantities of bones of cattle and sheep were found in Dun Beag, especially among the debris which filled the gallery. These could not have been placed there during the early occupation of the broch, as the gallery would not have been used as a kitchen-midden by the regular broch dwellers. But a small cake or conglomeration of small seeds, measuring about 1 inch square and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, which was found very close to the rocky floor of the building, shows one of the cereals which was used as food probably by the early inhabitants. By the kind permission of Professor Bayley Balfour, Regius Keeper of the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, this has been examined by Miss M. Y. Orr, who reports: "Only one kind of seed is represented, which on investigation proved to be the caryopsis of a grass. These 'seeds' are so completely carbonised that a detailed examination was impossible; but after careful comparison with a large number of grasses and cereals, I am of the opinion that they are the caryopses of either Oats (AVENA) or Rye (SECALE). They are somewhat small, but varieties with small grains—such as AVENA STRIGOSA—were in cultivation in the northern parts of Scotland in former times."

When the excavation of the broch was commenced it was hoped that distinct layers of occupation would be encountered, especially near the floor, but very little digging showed that there had been a great mixing of levels. We have seen that secondary structures had been erected and remodelled later in the broch in comparatively recent times. Each reconstruction entailed the sweeping away of previous secondary buildings, and soil which at one time lay on the floor was raised to a higher level. This was proved by the presence of ash and shards in the centre of the divisional wall of late date erected inside the building. The gold ring and the bronze pins were found about 3 feet from the bottom amongst soil which must have been turned over since 1773, the time of Johnson's visit; but the fragment of the glass armlet, the two variegated beads, the stone cup, and indeed the great bulk of the other relics, were found at the lowest levels.

Though no built hearths were discovered, there were numerous deposits of red peat ash, and the presence of iron slag at various levels suggests the probability of iron smelting within the broch, perhaps at no very distant date, although there was no evidence to indicate the probable period. Possibly the larger of the stone moulds may have been connected with the smelting of iron, but it seems more likely that the smallest mould and the crucibles were used in the manufacture of objects of bronze.

As in the case of the slag, fragments of pottery were found throughout the mass of debris, and consequently it is difficult to assess their date. Although great quantities of potsherds have been found on anciently inhabited Hebridean sites, little is known regarding their chronology. The difficulty of the subject is great because so little scientific excavation or even collecting has been carried out in these islands, and also because hand-made pottery continued to be made there until the middle of the nineteenth century. Narrow-mouthed globular pots of various sizes were in general use, not only for containing and for cooking food but for churning, during many centuries after wheel-turned, glazed ware was being used in many parts of Scotland.

Many of the shards found in Dun Beag represented craggans of comparatively recent date, and some pieces which had particles of iron slag adhering to their lower parts doubtless belonged to the time when iron was being smelted.

On the other hand, a large number of the pieces, especially some of those showing ornamental patterns, probably belonged to the period of the stone cup, glass armlet, strike-a-lights, and polished stone disc. Much of this pottery is of fine texture, quite devoid of the roughly crushed fragments of stone seen in the urns of the Bronze Age. Some of the vessels were small with thin, curved walls of well-burnt clay, but others were of coarse, thick ware. Everted rims preponderate, but several pieces indicate that the narrow lip had a slight inward curve. Some of the basal fragments show that while generally the vessels of which they formed parts were of globular form, they were flattened on the bottom, the inner side occasionally bearing a number of impressions formed by the points of the fingers while pressing it into shape. Two or three which probably had more vertical walls have a slight projection at the base, notched at intervals. The colour of the pottery is as varied as the quality of the clay: some of it is quite red, but most of it is of various shades of brown, stone colour, and dark grey. Much of it is incrustated with soot.

Of the many vessels represented, only in one case is enough left to give an indication of the complete shape and size. It had been a small pot of well-burnt, hard ware of dark colour, with a thin vertical wall and a flat bottom, the external diameter of the mouth and base working out to about $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the height $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the thickness of the wall and base $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. It is an interesting vessel of a type which I have never met with in Scottish hand-made pottery.

Much of the ornamentation consisted of applied patterns, the favourite motive being an encircling band of compressed zigzags. One vessel had been encircled by a small raised moulding with oblique lines

suggestive of a cord pattern, and another by a transverse row of oval or circular rings, about $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, in relief. A small flattened globular pot of a good quality of ware was surrounded by a narrow band of oblique lines between two marginal lines, all incised. Several pieces are ornamented with incised geometric patterns, and one bears a band of alternate oblique hollows and ridges formed by pinching the clay between the nails of the forefinger and thumb. One piece shows a design of very slight, flat curved ridges, with alternate hollows of similar width, as if they had been made with some broad-toothed instrument, and two fragments have the surface rudely scored as if it had been carelessly wiped by some contrivance like the ends of a small bunch of thin straws or twigs, or a very coarse fabric. I think there is little doubt that many of these ornamental motives go back to the early part of the Christian era. Incised geometric designs belong to many prehistoric epochs, but the range of date of the peculiar applied ornamentation is certainly more limited. The protruding rings and the raised zigzag bands have all been seen on pottery found in some of the earth-houses in North Uist which seem to date to the above-mentioned time.

There is also great difficulty in assigning a date to the numerous ornamental pins of bronze which have been found in considerable numbers on and near ancient habitations in the western islands. Four of these objects, as we have seen, were recovered from Dun Beag, but they were found amongst disturbed soil within 3 feet of the gold ring. Pins were until quite late times in general use among the men as well as among the women in the Highlands for fixing their dress, and if any progress is to be made in dating them, it will only be by carefully scrutinising the layers in which they occur and correlating them with other contemporary objects of which the period is known.

The almost entire absence of objects of bone or deer-horn is noticeable, as these materials were largely used for a variety of purposes by the inhabitants of some of the brochs in Caithness, and the earth-houses of the Outer Hebrides. Bone and deer-horn are both represented by a solitary relic—the former by a rather poor borer, and the latter by a pick, formed from a complete antler.

A rather disconcerting discovery was made in the form of several hundred globular glass beads of various shades of blue, amber, red, green, transparent and opaque white colour, also some oval opaque yellow beads. The red beads were made of a yellow glass and were only flashed with the former colour. These ornaments were not the least decayed on the outside, and though many of them were of very crude manufacture, with irregularly shaped holes and occasionally

showing two stuck together, they cannot be considered prehistoric relics. They were all found close to the base of the wall—I saw several picked up close to a whorl—which led to the suggestion that they might have been lost by girls playing about the dun, and have trickled down through the interstices between the stones. This solution of the problem is not satisfactory, because before the excavations were commenced the top of the building was quite covered by soil. Strangers had no opportunity of “salting” the site, as the broch was enclosed by a fence which it was impossible to get through, and besides, as these objects were found all round the interior of the building, they could only have been introduced as the excavations progressed. The only other persons who could have placed them in the broch were the two workmen, and, as they were old trusted servants who had nothing to gain by such conduct, one can hardly believe that it was done by them.

II.

NOTES ON THE DISCOVERY OF A COPED MONUMENT AND AN INCISED CROSS-SLAB AT THE GRAVEYARD, ST BONIFACE CHURCH, PAPA WESTRAY, ORKNEY. BY WILLIAM KIRKNESS, F.S.A. SCOT.

With the exception of North Rognvaldsay, Papa Westray is the most northern of the Orkney Islands, a beautiful little island 4 miles in length and 1 in breadth. It still commemorates in its name the zeal and devotion of the Celtic Anchorite fathers, and it is famous in Norse history as being the burial place of Earl Rognvald in the winter of 1046.

This island possessed at least three churches. At the southern end is a fresh-water loch, which extends almost half across the island. On a projecting point at the eastern margin of the loch there are the remains of a chapel, erected on the site of a broch, and dedicated to St Tredwall.

Near the north end of the island there was another church. Gorrie states that in 1868 the ruin could be seen,¹ but the building has now completely disappeared.

The Established Church, dedicated to St Boniface, is situated on the shore at the west side of the island. It is an old church, probably pre-Reformation, as it has a chancel which has been used as a vault by the family of Traill of Holland. Fragments of masonry which break through the natural grass, growing in great abundance in the vicinity,

¹ *Summers and Winters in the Orkneys.*

show that the church has been built on or near the site of much older buildings. The extent and purpose of these buildings are impossible to determine, as no thorough excavation has been done.

THE COPED STONE.

At the east side of the church in the graveyard there is a coped stone of not uncommon type (fig. 1). It measures 5 feet 1 inch in length, and has a base about 14 inches in width at one end, and 16½ inches at the other; the height at the ends is 8 inches and 10 inches respectively. The sloping sides, which taper from 12 inches to 10 inches on either side, are covered with three rows of well-defined tiles, or shield-shaped scale-



Fig. 1. Coped Stone at Papa Westray, Orkney.

like ornamentation. Along the ridge, which is flat, there is a deeply-cut channel. The stone, which is of red freestone much covered with lichen, lies due east and west, the broader end to the west.

Tradition has it that over a hundred years ago, on her deathbed, a woman asked that someone be sent to Heartie Goe (a small bay near the church) three days after she had died. She told that this stone, which she described, would be found there and asked that it be put on her grave.

On hearing this story, the writer came to the conclusion that the stone had either been discarded and thrown over the cliff; or that it had been considered sacred and held in veneration by the people of the island, and that some priest, to get rid of it, had thrown it into the water. But, after seeing this small bay lashed by the breakers of the Atlantic, and with no possible place of shelter for such a stone, he could not see the possibility of its ever having been there.

This is the only story associated with the stone, which is the third

to be reported from Orkney. George Low, in his *Tour thro' Orkney and Schetland*, 1774, describes two such stones—one in the parish of Deerness, and the other in Rendall. Both are in the island of Pomona. The Rendall stone has since disappeared, but I am able to show a photograph of the Deerness stone (fig. 2). It measures 5 feet 7½ inches in length.

In the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. xxxviii. p. 422, Dr Thomas Ross has compiled a list of twenty-one coped and hog-backed stones found in Scotland. In addition to that number and the one here described, three at Nisbet, Roxburghshire,¹ two at St Helens on the Lea, Berwickshire,² and one at Dornock, Dumfriesshire,³ have been found. Four



Fig. 2. Coped Stone at Deerness, Orkney.

others have to be added to the list of six at Govan. Including the stone seen in Rendall by Low, in 1774, we have a record of thirty-three of these monuments in Scotland. The ten stones at Govan⁴ are hog-backed or curved on the top. At Abercorn there is a hog-backed stone besides the three coped examples; at Nisbet two hog-backed stones in addition to the flat-topped coped stone, and at St Helens on the Lea one coped stone, while the other is only a fragment. The three stones at Dornock, the three reported from Orkney, and the one at St Vigean, Forfarshire, are all coped. Those at Brechin, Inchcolm, Meigle, Luss on Loch Lomond, and Kirknewton are hog-backed. The two found at St Andrews are only fragments.

These monuments are also fairly numerous in England, and if the Gosforth stone found under such unique circumstances is typical of hog backs we can ascertain their date approximately. On the removal

¹ *Proceedings*, xxxix. p. 363.

² *Ibid.*, xlviii. p. 217.

³ *Inventory of the Ancient Monuments Commission (Scotland)—Dumfries*, p. 45.

⁴ *Sculptured Stones at Govan*, plates ii. to vi.

of part of the north wall of Gosforth Church, Cumberland (this wall dating from the early part of the twelfth century), the stone was found under its foundations. It had been put in as rubbish at the north-west corner. The stone measures 5 feet 6½ inches in length, 26 inches high, and 11 inches across the centre of the base, and cannot date much later than the year 900.

THE INCISED CROSS-SLAB.

Within the memory of living man no one had been buried on the north side of the church at Papa Westray. I was unable to obtain a reason for this, but lack of space has evidently broken down the prejudice against this custom, as last summer a burial took place on this side of the church. When opening the grave, a stone was encountered about three feet from the surface. To carry on the work the stone had to be removed; it was broken, and part of it thrown out of the grave. On being cleaned it was found to show incised designs, the combination of which is believed to be unique in Scotland.



Fig. 3. Cross-slab at Papa Westray, Orkney.

The stone measures 23 inches long and 12½ inches wide, and from ⅞ inch to 1½ inch in thickness. It is apparently an unshaped slab, but is smoothed on one side. Incised on the latter face is a geometrical four-armed cross within a circle, the diameter of which is 10½ inches. This cross is surmounted by a small equal-armed cross, the top arm being imperfect. It has a single step at the foot, and to this extent it resembles a Calvary cross. Each end of the side arms terminates in a crescent, a very unusual occurrence. The incisions are all

made with masterly precision: some tool, used as we do compasses, has been utilised to form the arcs and circles.

This stone was rescued by the writer some months after its removal from the earth. For obvious reasons the part left in the ground could not be obtained.

It is interesting to note that a portion of a coped stone and a cross-slab in some ways similar were also both found at St Helens on the Lea, Berwickshire.

III.

NOTES ON FIVE DONSIDE CASTLES. BY
W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, F.S.A. SCOT.

The five ruined castles described in the following paragraphs are all situated in the valley of the Aberdeenshire Don. With the exception of Tillycairn, no architectural description or plan of any of them has yet been published, and the notes and sketches of Tillycairn made by Skene of Rubislaw—which have been reproduced by MacGibbon and Ross (*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii. pp. 601-2)—are not dependable.

All five castles are excellent examples of the different types of fortified mansions, or “houses of fence,” which were being constructed during the last half of the sixteenth century. This was a period of great building activity in Scotland, partly owing to the general improvement in social conditions and national prosperity, and more particularly by reason of the Reformation, which caused the enormous wealth of the medieval Church to fall largely into the grasp of the landed proprietors, whose increased resources manifested themselves in widespread building activities. Upwards of 65 per cent. of the Aberdeenshire castles belong to this period. Architecturally the most interesting phenomena of the time were the development of the original oblong tower-house plan by adding wings designed partly to afford additional accommodation, and partly to secure efficient flanking defence with firearms; and also the increasing attention paid to the superstructure, which appeared in the construction of corbelled turrets, crow-stepped gables, and large chimneystacks. These upper features were invariably handled by the local architects in masterly fashion, the result being a combination of beauty with utility which has rarely been surpassed in the history of construction. All these characteristics of the age are well illustrated by the castles under review.

PITFICHIE CASTLE

is a beautiful ruin on the right bank of the Don, about a mile north of Monymusk village. It is now included in the Monymusk estates, but from about the end of the fourteenth century the lands of Pitfichie belonged to the ancient family of Hurrie or Urrie—possibly descended from the Hugo de Urre and Maulcolum de Ouree of whom mention is made in that sad document, *Ragman's Roll*. A good summary of the main facts in the annals of the family will be found in MacPherson's

Materials for a History of the Church and Priory of Monymusk, and in Dr Davidson's *Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch*. In 1597 Pitfichie was sold to John Cheyne of Fortrie, whose descendants retained it until about 1650, when it was purchased by the Forbeses of Monymusk. The last-recorded inhabitants of the castle were William Forbes, eldest

son of the laird of Monymusk, and his wife Lady Jane Keith, daughter of the Earl of Kintore. Their household in the castle is given by the Poll Book of 1696; the crude ballad with which Lady Keith is associated will be found in Davidson's *Inverurie* (p. 405). Possibly the castle was occupied as a farmhouse for some years longer, but in 1796 Charles Dawson, editing the quaint old poem *Don*, describes it as "now unroofed" (*Don*, a Poem, ed. Charles Dawson, reprinted 1905, pp. 17-18).

The castle consists of a rectangular tower-house, 36 feet by 28, with a large round tower, 23 feet in diameter, attached to its southern corner (fig. 1). It may thus be regarded as an intermediate link between the simple oblong tower and the fully developed three-stepped or Z-plan, with towers echeloned at each of two opposite angles. Other examples of the two-stepped plan in Aberdeenshire are Balfluig, described in this paper—where the "flanker" is square, though modified by a circular staircase on the outer angle,—and Abergeldie on Deeside, where the

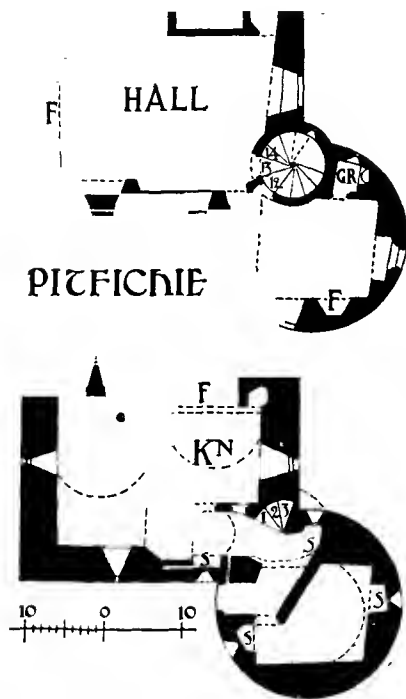


Fig. 1. Pitfichie Castle: plans of basement and first floor.

"flanker" is round, as at Pitfichie.

The basement contains a guardroom in the round tower, and a kitchen and cellar, with a corridor of access, in the main building. It is vaulted throughout, and the walls here are 5 feet thick. The arched doorway in the round tower is defended by two great shot-holes with a wide outer splay, and a similar shot-hole opens from the guardroom on the opposite side of the tower. The kitchen has a large arched fireplace, an oven, and a service window to the passage. Above this were other two storeys and a garret, with a large hall, measuring 25 feet 6 inches by 22 feet, on the first floor of the main house, and a private room, with garderobe, in the tower beside it. At the north-west angle of the main house

is a square corbelled turret (fig. 2), pierced with shot-holes which make up for the absence of a flanking tower at this angle. The flat skewes of this turret are clearly alterations, no doubt replacing original crow-steps. Access to the upper storeys is given by a newel stair 4 feet wide, corbelled out as a turret between the tower and the main house. The stair is lit by a series of loops, of which the lowest has been enlarged to form a window. Near its summit the turret is brought square by a simple moulding, and higher up is further enlarged by an effective label corbelling to form a capehouse, resting on a vault over the stair-head. The gable of this capehouse has, like that of the turret, been altered with flat skewes (fig. 3).

Originally the entrance to the castle was to have been in the re-entrant, not of the tower, but of the main house. It was apparently found that this would provide access too direct for safety to the main stair; hence the plan was modified and the present crooked passage introduced, with doorway in the round tower. The alteration was badly managed, as the passage encroaches awkwardly on both guard-room and kitchen. The original door was then blocked, and a shot-hole inserted to cover the new entrance; but its rear arch and bar-hole still remain to prove the alteration. The similarity of the shot-hole to all the others in the basement, and the fact that the whole arrangement of the plan depends on its present door, with the devious passage and guardroom and staircase adjoining, prove that the alteration was effected during erection.

The date of the castle is not in evidence, but the architectural details permit of conjecture. The corbelling out of the staircase from so near the ground has a late appearance, but the external splay of the shot-holes is a primitive type, and the mouldings everywhere are purely Gothic. The tentative plan also indicates an early date, and I think the castle was erected soon after 1560. Eight yards south-



[Photo. by R. D. Bruce.

Fig. 2. Pittfichie Castle: view from N.W.

west of the castle is still preserved a fragment of the barmekin wall, with an arched gateway now used as the entrance to the farmhouse garden. The gateway is of the usual type, with a half-engaged roll moulding; but the voussoirs at the apex of the arch fell early in the year 1920, and the remaining portion is in a dangerous condition. There are some remains of a straight stair leading to a chamber in the capehouse.

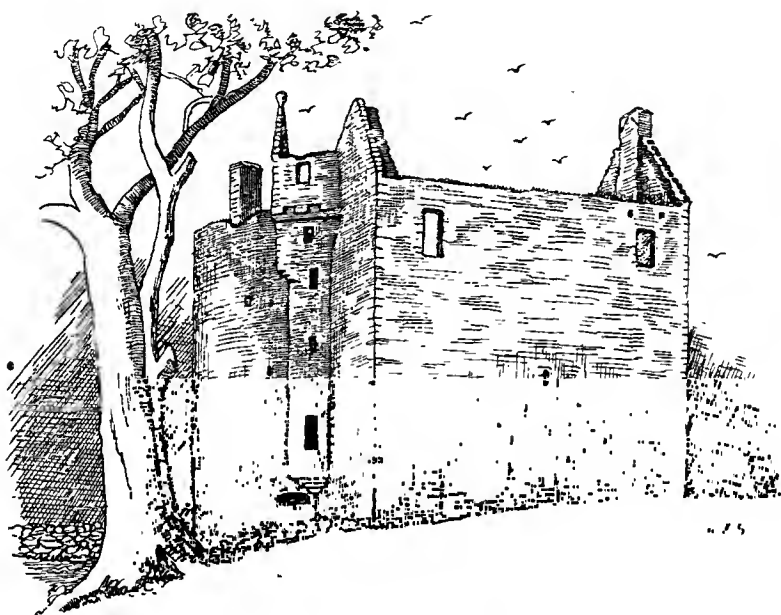


Fig. 3. Pitfichie Castle: view from E.

There is little historic interest connected with the castle, and perhaps its chief claim to distinction rests in the fact that the son of its last Hurry laird was the famous Civil War free-lance, Major-General Sir John Hurry, who was defeated by Montrose at Auldearn on 9th May 1645, served under his old antagonist during the last forlorn attempt of Carbisdale, and was hanged in Edinburgh on 29th May 1650. Though he may have been born at Pitfichie, Sir John was never its laird, as has sometimes been asserted; for the property passed out of the family at a time when, if alive at all, he must have been still a bairn. He is recorded to have served in the Thirty Years' War, but the date of his birth seems unknown.

On 20th January 1590, William Hurrie of Pitfichie, along with Gordon of Knockespoek and others of lesser degree, swooped down

on the lands of Forneidlie, belonging to Duncan Forbes, broke down the houses of two of his tenants, maltreated their wives, and actually sought to burn alive their babies "lyand in thair creddillis." They also plundered these unfortunates of sixteen draught oxen, which were driven off to Pitfichie. During the following days these raids were repeated, crops were laid waste, "moveable gear" carried off, and the poor tenants were reduced to such extremes that they were "putt to beg thair meit." In the end Forbes lodged protest with the Privy Council, and the offenders were duly outlawed. Later two of the party are minuted as giving submission, but the outcome of the affair is not further known (*Reg. Privy Council*, vol. iv. p. 595).

I have to acknowledge the kindness of my friend, Dr William Kelly, architect, Aberdeen, in lending me the excellent plans of this castle, drawn by him from measurements made by Mr James B. Nicol in 1896. The photograph of the castle was kindly taken for me by my friend, Mr R. Douglas Bruce.

Two and a half miles south-south-west of Monymusk, and nearly a mile and a half south-east of Tillyfourie station on the Alford Valley Railway, stands the picturesque, ivy-clad ruin of

TILLYCAIRN CASTLE.

It belonged to Matthew Lumsden (died 27th June 1580), whose *Genealogy of the Forbes Family* is of great value to local historians. So far back as 1722 this castle is described as ruinous (Macfarlane's *Geographical Collections*, vol. i. p. 96), but nothing seems to be known as to the date of its abandonment. The date of erection is even less established, there being no inscription of any sort, though an empty panel remains over the door. The style, however, would place it about 1550: the loopholes—cruciform with an oilette below—are of an archaic type, and the internal arrangements in many respects are somewhat primitive. The castle, which now belongs to the Cluny estate, is used as a henhouse and agricultural store; but in spite of this degradation it is pleasant to record that the ruins are kept in excellent repair, and restoration has been done where necessary.

The castle (fig. 4) is a fine example of the L-plan, rounded at the corners, and measuring 41 feet 6 inches by 37 feet over its longest sides, with a circular staircase tower in the re-entrant, where also is the low arched door, well defended by loops and shot-holes. These last have a rectangular splay, as at Balfluig. The main building was four storeys

high, the wing being carried up a storey higher. In the vaulted basement are the kitchen and a couple of cellars, one of the latter having the usual narrow private stair to the hall above. The kitchen has an arched fireplace 9 feet wide, an exterior stone water-supply trough, and a service window to the main stair. While trenching the floor of the south cellar, on 20th August 1916, I had the good fortune to discover a very fine Gothic pendant, enriched with the cable moulding. On the first floor the main building contains an unvaulted hall, 25 feet by 17 feet, adjoining which in the wing is a vaulted private chamber or with-

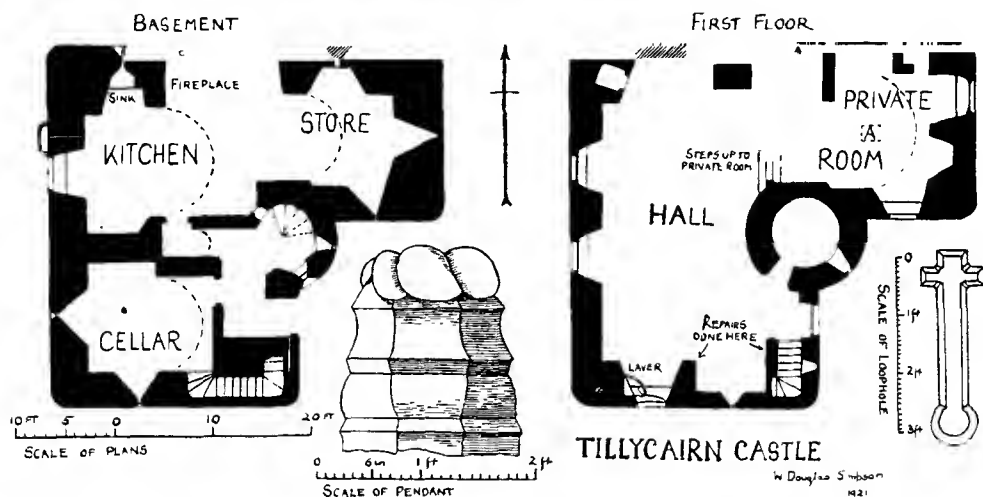


Fig. 4. Tillycairn Castle: plans of basement and first floor.

drawing-room. The hall had a large fireplace, now destroyed, in the rear wall of which is a curious built-up window beneath a discharging arch, while in the ingoing on the left is a square aumbry or salt-cellar, checked for a door. At the opposite end of the hall a stone lavar is contrived in a window-sill. The private room has a rough square aperture in its vault, without dressed stones (see A on plan); probably from here came the pendant found in the cellar. The upper storeys are now ruined, but have plain fireplaces, large windows, cupboards, and garderobes. The great stair in the round tower is completely destroyed, and the private stair nearly so. Massive boulders compose the lower parts of the building, where the walls are from 4 to 6 feet thick: above (fig. 5) are richly corbelled turrets, crow-stepped gables, coped chimneys, and a bold cornice on the east side at the eaves level. This cornice had supported an embattled parapet extending from the stair tower to the turret at the south-east corner, and

designed to protect the entrance below. The door of access to this wall-head still remains in the capehouse of the stair tower. A similar contrivance is found at Harthill Castle in the parish of Oyne. The



Fig. 5. Tillycairn Castle: view from S.E.

turrets are entered by short flights of steps, and have shot-holes pierced downward through the corbelling. The chimney on the south gable is perched on one side, and not on the apex of the gable as usual.

The lands of Tillycairn were granted by Alexander Seton Gordon of Cluny to James Forbes, son of Sir Alexander (afterwards first Lord) Forbes, on 30th September 1444, the grant being confirmed by James V. on 24th February 1539 (*Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1513-1546, No. 2100).

By a charter dated 30th July 1548, the Queen-Regent grants to Master Matthew Lumsden of Tillycairn the lands of Little Linturk and Bridgend, with the alehouse and alehouse croft, which formerly belonged to John Strachan of Linturk, the grant being partly in recompense for the spoliation in June 1544, from the lands of Tillycairn, of nineteen plough oxen, eight cows, and two steers of three years old (*Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1546-1580, No. 238). This John Strachan of Linturk in Tough was a noted reiver, who in 1531, along with Seton of Meldrum and King of Barra, was "art and part of the besieging of the Castle of Kildrummy" (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 246), and, on 14th June 1555, was sentenced to banishment (*Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. iv. pp. 758-9). It may have been as a result of the spoliation of 1544 that Matthew Lumsden built the strong castle whose ruins remain. His son John Lumsden granted the lands of Clova in Kildrummy to his brother Alexander by a charter dated from Tillycairn on 12th January 1588, and confirmed by the Great Seal on 3rd June 1589 (*Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1580-1593, No. 1667).

BALFLUIG CASTLE,

south-east of Alford village, is a fine example of a small fortified house dating from the middle of the sixteenth century; and its value is increased by its known date and good preservation. Now uninhabited, it affords a convenient shelter for the poultry, pigs, and implements of the adjoining farm: this being so, the internal condition of the building may be readily imagined, but at least its use for these purposes has saved it from actual ruin. Unfortunately the structure is falling into rapid decay. The roof is leaking, and the walls stand in urgent need of repairs. There is a huge vertical rent in the east face of the wing, evidently caused by a settlement, which will soon bring all to the ground. At the present stage little expense would put the building in sound condition.

The castle is designed on the plan of a double tower, comprising a rectangular main house, three storeys high, with a garret, and measuring about 34 feet by 25 feet, to one corner of which an oblong tower is affixed, forming a wing, and carried up a storey higher than the main house. Only two parallels to this plan are known in Aberdeenshire, Pitfichie and Abergeldie, and in both the wing or tower is round. At Balfluig, moreover, the exterior angle of the wing is pushed out as a circular tower, containing the main stair. A precisely similar arrangement, in a three-stepped castle, may be seen at Grantully in Perthshire. The bare, unadorned, loopholed walls, the high-pitched roof, the

strange bulky chimneys, the three tortuous stairs, and the gloomy vaulted cellars with their shot-holes and rusty iron "cleeks," complete the *toute ensemble* of an old-world fortress—the tallness of which, in proportion to its bulk, makes it a conspicuous object in almost every direction (fig. 6).

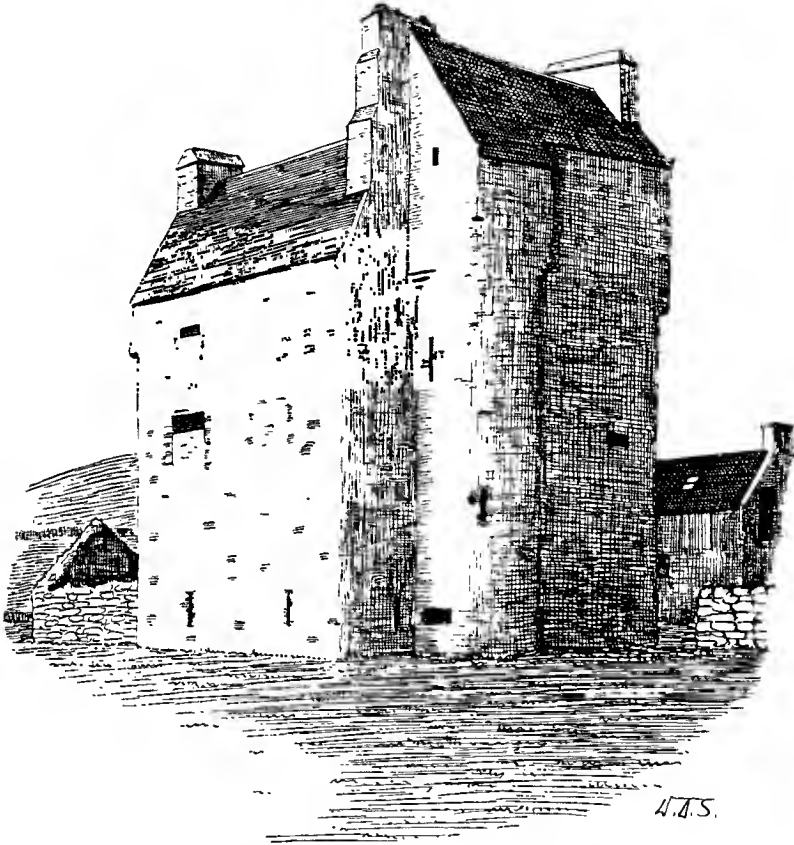


Fig. 6. Balfluig Castle: view from S.W.

The interior exhibits some features of note. Beneath the main stair, which is 3 feet 6 inches broad, a small chamber is formed, roofed over by the ascending steps: probably it was a prison, as in the great tower at Dunnottar. There is the usual private stair, and at the top of the main house a subsidiary flight gives access to the uppermost storey of the wing. The upper rooms have been a good deal pulled about in recent times. There are two halls, one above the other, in the main house, with private rooms adjoining in the wing: that beside the lower

hall is vaulted, being the only room above the basement so treated. This arrangement is found also at Tillycairn, Culquhunny, and Asloun, all described in these notes. The wooden floors are everywhere in sad dilapidation. Only the basement (fig. 7) remains unaltered: it has two cellars, or a cellar and a guardroom, and a large kitchen with fireplace, sink, and drain, all well preserved. The fireplace is fine, with a span of 7 feet: one voussoir has evidently been used for sharpening knives.

High up on the east face of the main house three corbels and two closed doorways indicate a brattice or hoarding to defend the entrance below, which is also flanked by a couple of shot-holes, while a third

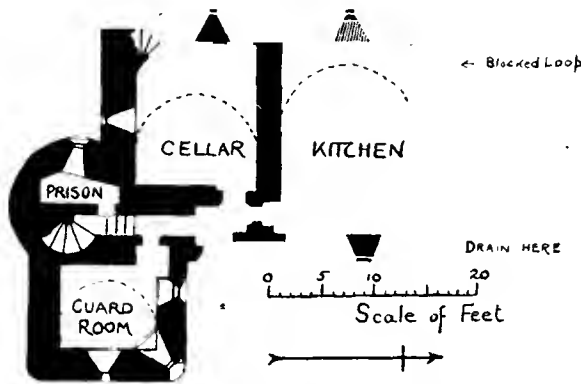


Fig. 7. Balfluig Castle: plan of basement.

opens from the prison beneath the stair. These shot-holes have the rather unusual rectangular splay which is found also at Tillycairn. I have noticed other examples at Castle Stalker in Appin, and at Balone and Fairburn Castles in Ross-shire. This style of shot-hole seems peculiar to the remoter parts of the country. There are no turrets and no crow-steps, but the rounded angles of the building are brought out to the square below the eaves in a manner which recalls the wonted turret to the eye. A similar method of treatment may be seen at Tilquhillie Castle in Kincardineshire, which dates from 1575; but there is some evidence that the gables at Balfluig have been mishandled at a late period. The roof over the main house is ancient and very substantial: that over the wing dates from about 1885. In this connexion it may be noted that in the *Description of the Alford Valley Railway*, 1859 (p. 40), the castle is described as "partially in ruins." It ceased to be regularly occupied about the beginning of last century; the walls are covered with very modern plaster—beneath which, in the vaults, are patches of the

original coating of clay and straw. Over the circle-headed doorway in the re-entrant is incised the date 1556.

Concerning the history of Balfluig there is little to tell. Its Forbes lairds were an offshoot from the Corsindae family: the estate, which in 1650 was erected into the barony of Alford, was sold in 1753 to the Farquharsons of Haughton. In 1704 one of the lairds appears as Lord Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament. According to the *Description of the Alford Valley Railway*, "next it at one time there was another



Fig. 8. The Balfluig Monument at Alford Church.

and similar castle, but all traces of it have gone. Tradition says that anciently the castles belonged to two proprietors, and were in such close juxtaposition that the owners in fits of jealousy used to fire at each other from the high castle walls—the story ending that the one killing the other, the survivor died miserable." A similar story, with less tragic ending, is told of Hallforest and Balbithan in the same county. Can this other castle have been at Endovie, where, according to Dawson (*Don*, ed. 1905, p. 17), a fortalice existed?

Built into the west wall of Alford Kirk is a monument of the Balfluig family, which is a fine and eminently characteristic specimen of the taste of its time (fig. 8). The old church, dating from 1603, in which it originally stood, was removed in 1804 to make way for the present building. The central part of the monument is occupied by a plaque, measuring 1 foot 6 inches by 2 feet, and on this is the following inscription:—

“ Within this isle inter’d behind
 (these stones,
 Are pious, wise, good MARY FORBES
 (bones,
 To BALFLUIG daughter, and of
 (blameless life,
 To Mr. GORDON, Pastor here,
 (the wife.

Expiravit

Apr: 27, A.D. 1728, Aet. suae 46.”

This quaint legend is recessed in a panel with floral ornaments on its border, and on either side a grotesque dwarf figure in flowing robe holds a scroll, one reading “verere Deum,” and the other “nosce te ipsum.” Beneath the inscription is a full-length skeleton, of startling anatomy; it is flanked by a skull on either side. Over all is a ludicrous nude female angel. The whole tomb rests on a moulded plinth, on one end of which is an hour-glass and on the other a coffin. The tomb measures 5 feet 6 inches high, and 4 feet 6 inches broad at the base of the plinth. Its material is Kildrummy freestone, which is suffering severely from exposure.

On the other side of Alford from Balfluig, in a quiet secluded dell south-west of the church, stand the fragmentary ruins of

ASLOUN CASTLE.

Except that it belonged to the Calders, and later to a branch of the Forbeses, nothing is apparently known about the origin of the building: and beyond a traditionary visit of Montrose on the night before the battle of Alford (2nd July 1645)—

“ We lay at Leslie all night,
 They camped at Asloun ”¹

¹ Gardiner, in his description and plan of Alford fight (*History of the Great Civil War*, ed. 1893, vol. ii. pp. 280-93), has adopted the view that the scene of action lay immediately west of the present village of Alford, between it and the Bridge of Don. If this was the ground taken up by the Royalist army on 1st July, it would be incredible that Montrose, on the eve of a decisive battle, with a powerful foe close on his heels, should leave his own camp and spend the night at Asloun Castle, more than two miles away—especially with Balfluig Castle less than half that distance from his camp as sited by Gardiner. But I have elsewhere shown that in his topographical views Gardiner was misled by the present village of Alford, which is purely a railhead. The real battlefield is more than a mile and a half to the west, in the neighbourhood of Alford Kirk, which with the hostelry, smithy, etc., was the only thing approaching a village before the railway came in 1859. The hill upon which Montrose formed line on the morning of battle, and beneath which his army had camped, was the Gallowshill, between the old military road to Muggarthaugh and the right bank of Leochel Burn. Asloun Castle would then be the nearest mansion to the Royalist camp on the Muir of Alford, and thus the natural place for Montrose to seek a night's shelter. See my paper on “The Topographical Problem of the Battle of Alford,” in *Aberdeen University Review*, No. 18 (June 1919), pp. 218-54.

—its history seems a complete blank. The existing remains, however, to some extent tell their own story. In the *Old Statistical Account*, dated 1795 (vol. xv. p. 474), the castle is described as “a square building, with a round tower at each of two opposite angles, of which there is one still remaining, though the greater part of the house was pulled down forty years ago. The first storey was all vaulted, and there was a well in one of the vaults; but the towers were a continuation of one vault above another to the roof.” This statement is fully borne out by the ruins at the present day (fig. 9). The solitary tower, at what had been the north-east angle, still stands, and, draped in luxuriant ivy, is now an extremely picturesque object. It had been about 19 feet in diameter, with walls

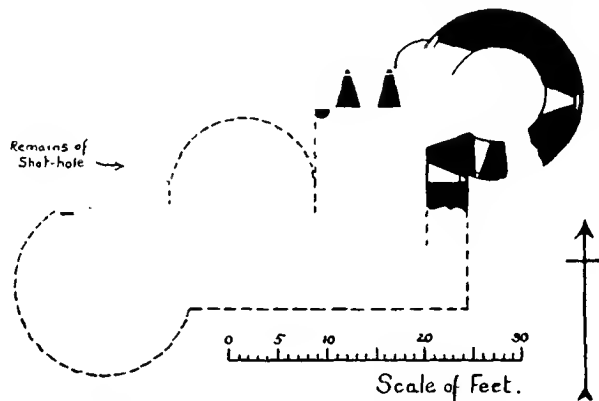


Fig. 9. Asloun Castle: plan of basement.

4 feet thick. On the south side is the doorway, of which one jamb, with a half-engaged roll, and a small portion of the lintel remain: overhead is an empty panel for an inscription or coat of arms. The interior of the tower is much destroyed, but sufficient details exist to show that it contained the main stair, rising to the first floor, above which the building was served by a turret stair whose corbelling is still preserved in the north re-entrant. Over the landing of the main stair was a dome vault, which remains, having a fine cable-moulded sandstone pendant. Above this the tower contained at least two storeys of living-rooms; the lower of these is well enough preserved to indicate that it must have been agreeably appointed, having several small windows and nooks and a garderobe. Beneath the stair, in the basement of the tower, there seems to have been a guardroom, from which open two broad-mouthed shot-holes. The inner walls of the tower show patches of yellow plaster.

Little else of the castle remains except portions of the north and

west walls, and the springing of a vault; but the Z-shaped arrangement of the whole, with the outline of the other tower, may still be discerned. The north wall had been about 29 feet long, the west wall 13 feet. In the former a couple of long loopholes, next the tower, seem to have lit a passage from the entrance to an inner door, one jamb of which, wrought into the wall, partly remains. Despite its poor preservation it is clear that this castle must have been a good specimen of the three-stepped building, and its demolition is greatly to be regretted. What survives is in evil case, choked with filth and rubbish, and overgrown almost completely with ivy, which renders very difficult the examination of its architectural detail. The castle is almost hidden in trees, and, with the little burn of Strow hurrying past to the south, presents an exceedingly romantic appearance.

This castle corresponds closely in structure and dimensions with Rohallion Castle on Birnam Hill, Perthshire, described in *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 207, fig. 3.

A charter of excambion between John Forbes of Towie and "John Cowdell de Asslowne," dated 21st July 1563, and confirmed by the Great Seal on 24th June following, is issued from Asloun (*Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1546-1580, No. 1469).

CULQUHONNY CASTLE

is a meagre ruin in the parish of Strathdon, about 19 miles above Alford. It stands finely on a terrace overlooking the river, between the Newe Arms Hotel and the hall of the Lonach Highland and Friendly Society. All that is known about the castle is that it belonged to the Forbeses of Towie. Tradition bears that it was never finished, and the state of the ruins seems rather to confirm this supposition. The building (fig. 10) is on the L-plan, measuring about 45 feet by 38 feet over its long sides, west and north. The walls are 4 feet 6 inches thick. The doorway occupied the usual position in the wing, but is gone; one jamb of a loophole which had flanked it in the same wall still remains, and there is a long loop in the adjoining face of the main house. From here also the approach is defended by a wide-mouthed shot-hole, which is the only architectural detail that remains in the ruins. There is a small nook for a lamp or keys on the right hand, just within the door. Later, another entrance has been slapped out on the west side. Owing to the greatly ruinous condition to which the castle is now reduced, its interior arrangements are largely obliterated, but the plan of the basement may still be ascertained. From the door a straight passage led through to the spiral stair, about 4 feet 6 inches wide, at the back or north side of the building. In

the basement were three vaulted apartments, of which that at the north end of the main house was the kitchen, with its fireplace in the north wall. Off the south cellar is a curious long vaulted room, about 4 feet broad, which may have been a prison. Above this the main house has entirely perished or was never built, but the first storey

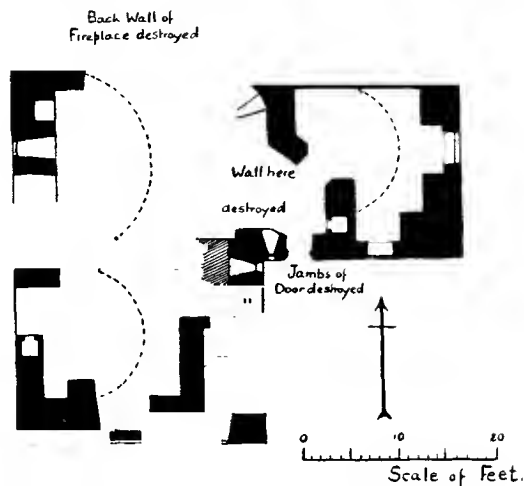


Fig. 10. Culquhunny Castle: plan of basement.

of the wing is still in partial preservation. It contains a vaulted private room, with several windows and mural recesses, and a small fireplace to the east.

This castle is now in a most unfortunate condition. Much of the vaulted basement has fallen, and the interiors, already choked with ruin, are littered with refuse from the adjoining hotel, which almost precludes a detailed examination of the building. The whole is smothered in weeds and grass, and partly hidden by an overhanging mantle of ivy. Although possessed of no historic importance, the castle is still a genuine fragment of old Scottish architecture, and as such is entitled to a better fate.

MONDAY, 14th March 1921.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

ALEXANDER G. W. ARBUCKLE, The Elms, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.
The Rev. WILLIAM HENRY FINLAYSON, Letheringsett Rectory, Holt,
Norfolk.

The Rev. ALEXANDER J. GRIEVE, D.D., Principal of the Scottish Congregational College, 29 Hope Terrace.

J. JEFFREY WADDELL, Architect, Caldergrove, Hallside, Lanarkshire.

WILLIAM WILSON, Advocate, 5 North Charlotte Street.

CHARLES RENNIE COWIE, Woodend House, Partickhill, Glasgow.

JOHN ROGERSON, I.A., A.R.I.B.A., Ochiltree, Cardross Road, Dumbarton.

GEORGE MACKAY FRASER, Solicitor and Banker, Summerlea House, Portree, Skye.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By CHARLES B. BALFOUR, C.B.,
F.S.A.Scot.

Bronze Dagger-blade (fig. 1, No. 1), $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth across the butt which is rounded and pierced by two rivet holes, each retaining its rivet; the midrib extends the whole length of the blade, and the edges are drawn out by hammering for a width of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The weapon is covered with a pale brown patina. It was turned up by the plough on the north side of the policy wall in the Bog Park, Newton Don, Kelso, Roxburghshire, in 1919.

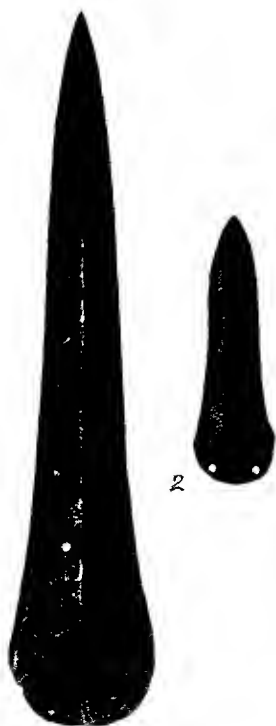


Fig. 1. Bronze Dagger from Newton Don, and Bronze Knife-Dagger from Seggie.

- (2) By Mr WILLIAM ADAMS, Wood o' Cree, Newton Stewart, per ANDREW M'CORMICK, F.S.A.Scot.

Bead of translucent glass, of light blue colour, found with the hoard of objects of the Bronze Age at Glentrool. (See previous communication by J. Graham Callander.)

- (3) By the Rev. S. P. LOCKTON, The Parsonage, Melrose.

Jetton, having on the obverse a fleur-de-lis with a stamen tipped with three pellets between the petals. On the reverse there is an inscription round the edge and a pellet in the centre. Found in the garden of The Parsonage, Melrose.

- (4) By JOHN S. NICOLL, Gowanhead, Farnell, Brechin.

Axe of Felstone, polished, $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{32}$ inches, found at Gowanhead, Farnell, Forfarshire.

- (5) By LUDOVIC M'LELLAN MANN, F.S.A.Scot.

Four Net-sinkers, formed of thin waterworn stones, with a rough perforation near one side, found in the bed of the Clyde at Glasgow:— (a) of schist, oval, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, found on Long Bank, opposite Frew's Mill; (b) of schist, irregularly oval, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found above the north arch of Rutherglen Bridge; (c) of schist, rectangular, with rounded corners, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $\frac{11}{32}$ inch, found opposite Robin's Well; (d) of coarse grit, triangular, with rounded corners, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, found opposite Oatlands.

- (6) By Sir JOHN R. G. SINCLAIR, Bart., Barrock House, Wick.

Clothing found on a skeleton discovered in a moss on Quintfall Hill, Barrock Estate, Wick. (See subsequent communication by Stewart Orr.)

The following Donations to the Library were also intimated:—

- (1) By HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Feudal Aids, 1284-1431. Vol. vi. York and Additions. London, 1920.

- (2) By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1857-62.

- (3) By JOHN EDWARDS, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Knights Hospitallers and the Conquest of Rhodes. From *Proceedings of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 9th October 1918.

(4) By GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., the Author.

F. Haverfield, 1860-1919. From *Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. ix.

(5) By THE SYNDICS OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Cambridge County Geographies. Kincardineshire. By the late George H. Kinnear, F.E.I.S. Cambridge, 1921. 8vo.

(6) By the NORSK FOLKEMUSEUM.

Malerkunsten i Norge i det attende Aarhundre. By Carl W. Schnitler. Christiania, 1920.

Norges kunstneriske opdagelse. Maleren Erik Pauelsens norske landskaper. 1788. By Carl W. Schnitler. Christiania, 1920.

It was announced that the following purchase had been made for the Museum:—

Cast of Bronze Knife-Dagger (fig. 1, No. 2), $4\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{32}$ inch across the butt which is rounded and has two rivet holes. The original, which is broken across the blade, was found on the farm of Seggie, Milnathort. Kinross-shire.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS ON TRAPRAIN LAW DURING
THE SUMMER OF 1920. BY ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot.,
AND JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A.Scot.

On the 3rd of May the work of excavation was once more commenced on the Law. As there was still a considerable amount of promising ground on the plateau to which we have practically confined our attentions since we first broke the surface in 1914, we went forward from the limits of last year's excavated areas. The ground slopes away to the westward, but, as a not inconsiderable unexplored area remained in that direction before the gradient became too steep for occupation, we decided to clear it. This gave us the two irregular areas I and J of the plans, and brought us level at the north end with the extension in that direction of our last year's work. Thereafter an area of 50 feet square, marked K on plan, was cleared out to the north of J, and another of the same dimensions, L, was explored to the east of K. The year's work, therefore, formed an L-shaped figure, extending along the west and part of the north sides of last year's excavated ground. The superficial extent amounted to 9080 square feet for the four sections I-L, some 1400 square feet more than we cleared during the previous summer: and in addition to that the area X which lies in a north-westerly direction down the hill has to be taken into account, amounting to 1075 square feet more.

After removal of the turf and intervening soil, the uppermost level of occupation was reached at a depth of from 1 foot to 1 foot 2 inches below the surface. In the south-east corner of I a built wall was laid bare, slightly curving, as indicated on the plan (fig. 1), and appearing to connect with a setting of stones exposed in the previous year's digging on the adjacent section G, immediately to the south of which was the site of the cache. The stones of the wall were undressed, and formed two courses of drystone masonry. The wall extended for a distance of 9 feet, had a thickness of 2 feet, and a height of 1 foot 4 inches. This is the first piece of actual building we have met with. Slightly to the south-east of the centre of the section a small rectangular hearth was exposed, 4 feet 3 inches in length by 3 feet in breadth, paved with sandstone and surrounded, except on the north, with a kerbing, also of sandstone. Its orientation was directly north and south. Two irregular areas of flat stones, as if pavement, were laid bare, indicated on the plan by unhatched stones. Proceeding

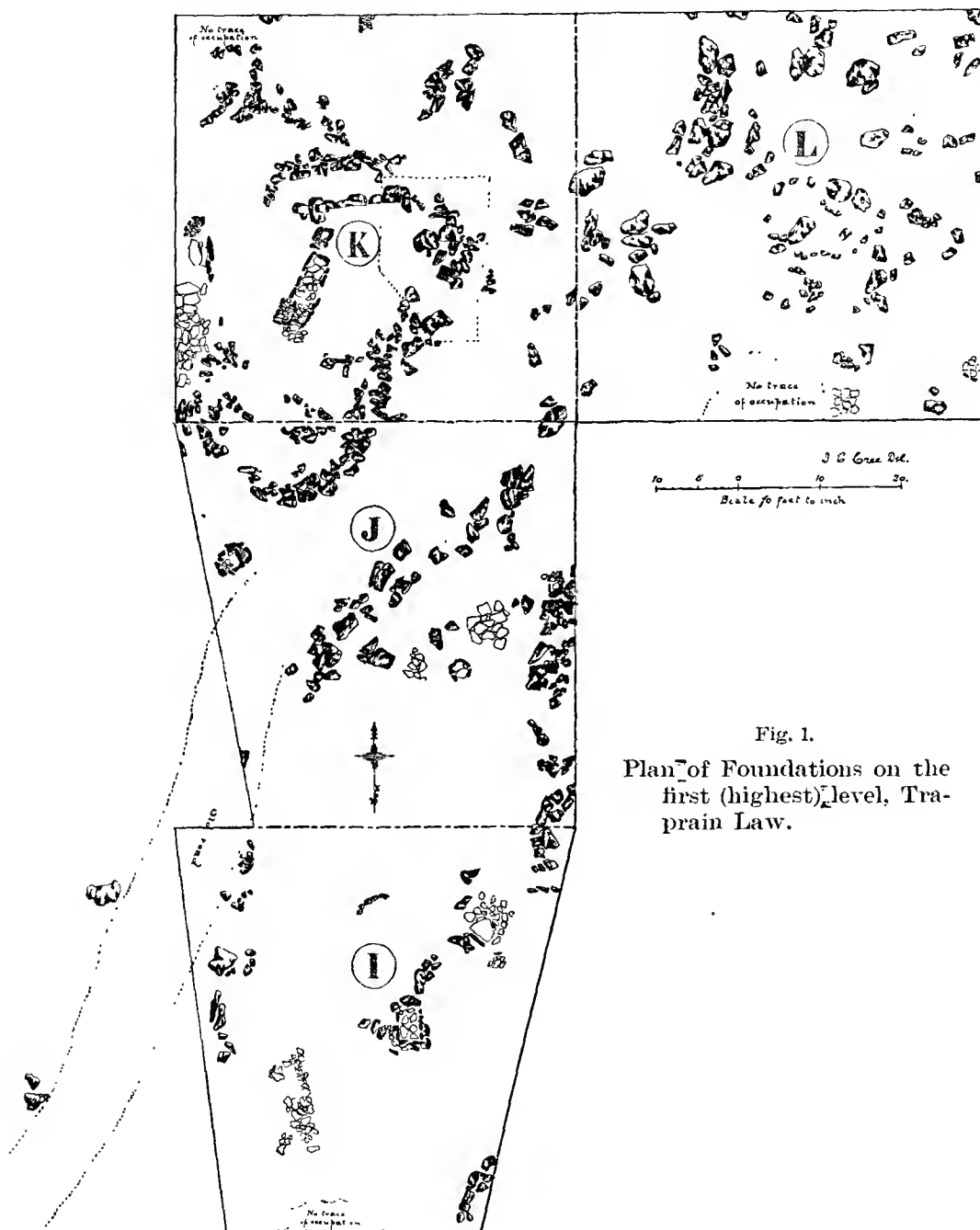


Fig. 1.
Plan of Foundations on the
first (highest) level, Tra-
prain Law.

northward into section J, we found, as shown on the plan, several masses of large stones evidently purposely placed. The more interesting of these were (1) an irregular line which evidently demarcated the south-east side of a road which crossed the section diagonally, and (2) a semi-circular setting on the northern margin, which proved to be the rounded end of a large enclosure extending into section K and terminating at its northern end in a double line of stones placed 3 to 4 feet apart, and which was probably the foundation of a turf wall. The general direction of this enclosure seems to have been north-east to south-west, and it evidently contained the cluster of hearths similarly orientated to the south-west of the letter K on plan and parallel to the irregular setting of stones to the east, which probably represent the foundations of the wall in that direction. To return to section J, here three hearths were exposed—one on the eastern margin laid north and south at the north end of a broad setting of stones, one a small circular hearth some 3 feet in diameter to the south-west of the first, and the third close to the west side of the section and orientated north-east to south-west. The first and last of these hearths call for some remark: the first in respect that the kerbstone which forms its back rests directly upon one of the stones of the setting at the north end of which it is placed, and therefore is presumably of a slightly later date; and the second because it is differently orientated and is divided in two by a large rough hill stone laid on edge across it. The back portion thus formed is raised some 6 inches above the front, an arrangement we met with before in 1915 on the terrace near the quarry. The cluster of hearths in section K consisted of one small rectangular hearth about 3 feet in length by 2 feet in breadth, paved in the usual way and surrounded by a kerb; an unusually elongated hearth 8 feet in length by 3 feet in width and formed in the customary fashion; and at the south-west angle of the latter, and partially superimposed, a third hearth 3 feet long by 2 feet broad. A small circular paved area extended from these hearths at the south end. On the extreme north margin of section K was a small incomplete hearth, rectangular in form and placed north and south. In the north-west angle of the section was an area in which the natural rubble came almost up to the level of occupation, and which itself bore no traces of occupation. The structural remains on section L were practically nil, though many large blocks of stone were scattered over the surface. Fragmentary remains of a small hearth, consisting of two kerbstones and some paving, were exposed in the south-east angle. Along the south line the rock outcropped to a small extent. Though the remains on this level have been treated

as belonging to one occupation, there was some evidence that in reality they connoted two, which succeeded one another with a very brief interval. Thus immediately beneath the southern half of the hearth, towards the centre of section I, there lay an earlier hearth at right angles. We have shown that the hearth on the eastern margin of J was evidently of slightly later date than the setting of stones, on one of which its terminal kerbstone rested. Similarly, immediately beneath the long hearth of the cluster in K lay another rectangular hearth with a similar alignment. It will be readily understood that it is a well-nigh impossible task to keep two levels distinct which are separated by only a few inches, and no distinction can be maintained in the relics recovered from each. One point may be noted. The hearths, with but one exception, lie either north and south or north-east to south-west; and inasmuch as in our previous exploration we have found that in general the hearths of each occupation maintained a similar orientation, it is possible that the north and south hearths belong to the one and the north-east to south-west to another.

With the removal of the vestiges of structures and settings of stones that formed our top level and of some 6 inches of additional soil, we came to the second level relating to what we generally regard as the third occupation. On section I the outcrop of rock which made its appearance on the level above along the south margin shows more fully, extending the area over which no trace of occupation existed. On the western edge of it, however, there was laid bare a portion of a small built wall (shown on plan, fig. 2) of two courses about 10 inches in height by 12 inches in width and slightly curving. A few feet to the north of it was a small circle formed of flat stones. The interior was unpaved, and did not appear to be a hearth. Several small areas of paving, shown by unhatched stones on the plan, occurred at several points in the section. Crossing the north-east quarter of the section was a quadrant formed of stones, several of which were set on edge. Within it was a triangular area measuring some 7 feet 6 inches in greatest length, laid with small stones; and to the outside near the south end were the remains of a hearth merely represented by two kerbstones set on edge at opposite sides and some slabs of flat sandstone with which it had been paved. Passing northward to section J, here there was a considerable area in the centre and a smaller one towards the south edge showing no trace of occupation owing to the outcrop of the rock. As elsewhere, a few paved areas were met with which conceivably represented the interiors of dwellings, and in the north-west corner there occurred a large roughly crescentic-shaped mass of stones corresponding in a marked degree with a setting found

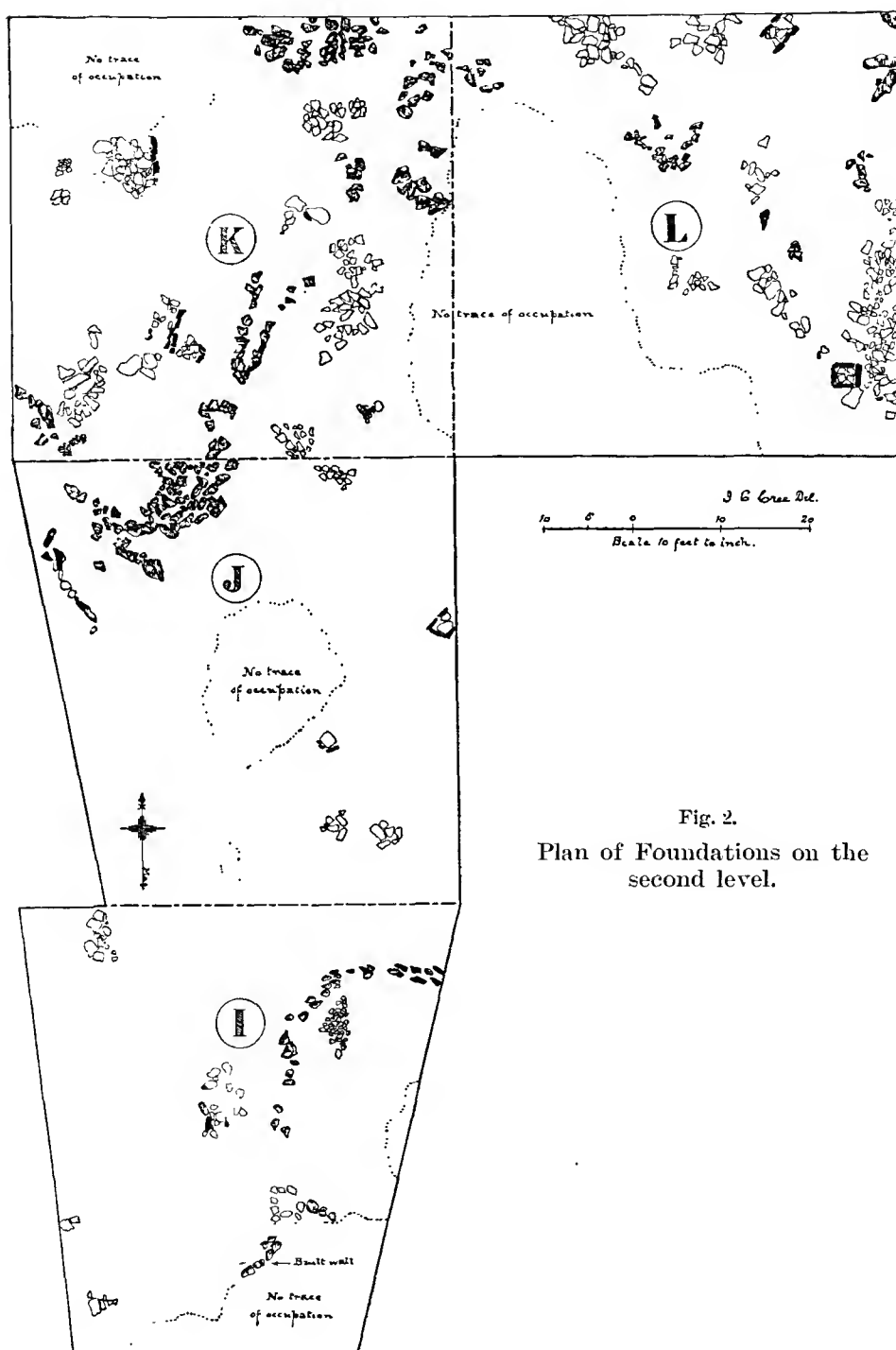


Fig. 2.
 Plan of Foundations on the
 second level.

above it on the first level. To the south-west there was an irregular line of stones some 13 feet in length. Three large stones at the north end of the line were set on edge; and as they were bedded in the level beneath (the third), and are in alignment with a setting of stones on that level, they seem to have been put to a similar use during the periods of both occupations. A large rough stone at the south end of the line, likewise set on edge, had protruded into the level above (the first), and had been utilised there to divide the hearth already described into two sections. Of rectangular hearths there were the remains of two. One, on the east margin of the section, consisted of the major portion of three sides formed with the usual kerbs and paved with two large sandstone slabs. Its main axis lay north-east and south-west. The other hearth, which lay some 16 feet distant to the south-west, was much more fragmentary.

On section K the occupied area was restricted both towards the north and the east by the rising outcrop. Several irregularly shaped areas of paving were met with, shown on plan by unhatched markings. Where the natural rock projected southward from the north-west corner a hollow occurred which had been filled in with soil and rubble and paved over with flat slabs. It was bordered on the east by four stones, set on edge as kerbs. Two hearths, both incomplete, lacking some of the kerbstones and paving, were found a little to the south-west of the centre of the section. They were of the usual rectangular type, and were orientated north-north-east and south-south-west. The more complete one, which lay to the north-west of the other, measured about 5 feet 6 inches in length by 3 feet in breadth.

Passing into section L, we find that the area of unoccupied ground has greatly increased, and the portion which showed signs of having been lived on was practically restricted to the north-east triangular half. Two hearths were found—one almost square, surrounded by kerbstones, towards the south-east corner; and one oblong and rectangular, with kerbs on two sides only, near the north-east corner. The latter was orientated north-east and south-west.

With the removal of a few more inches of soil, the third level was laid bare (fig. 3). On section I a short and somewhat irregular double line of stones towards the southern end, slightly curving in direction, was almost the only indication of structure remaining. On section J the outcrop occupied a greater part of the surface than on the level above. No hearths were found, but several paved areas were uncovered on the eastern side of the section, and on the west side occurred the five large rough stones set on edge which we encountered protruding to the higher level. On section K, owing to the spread of the outcrop, the area which

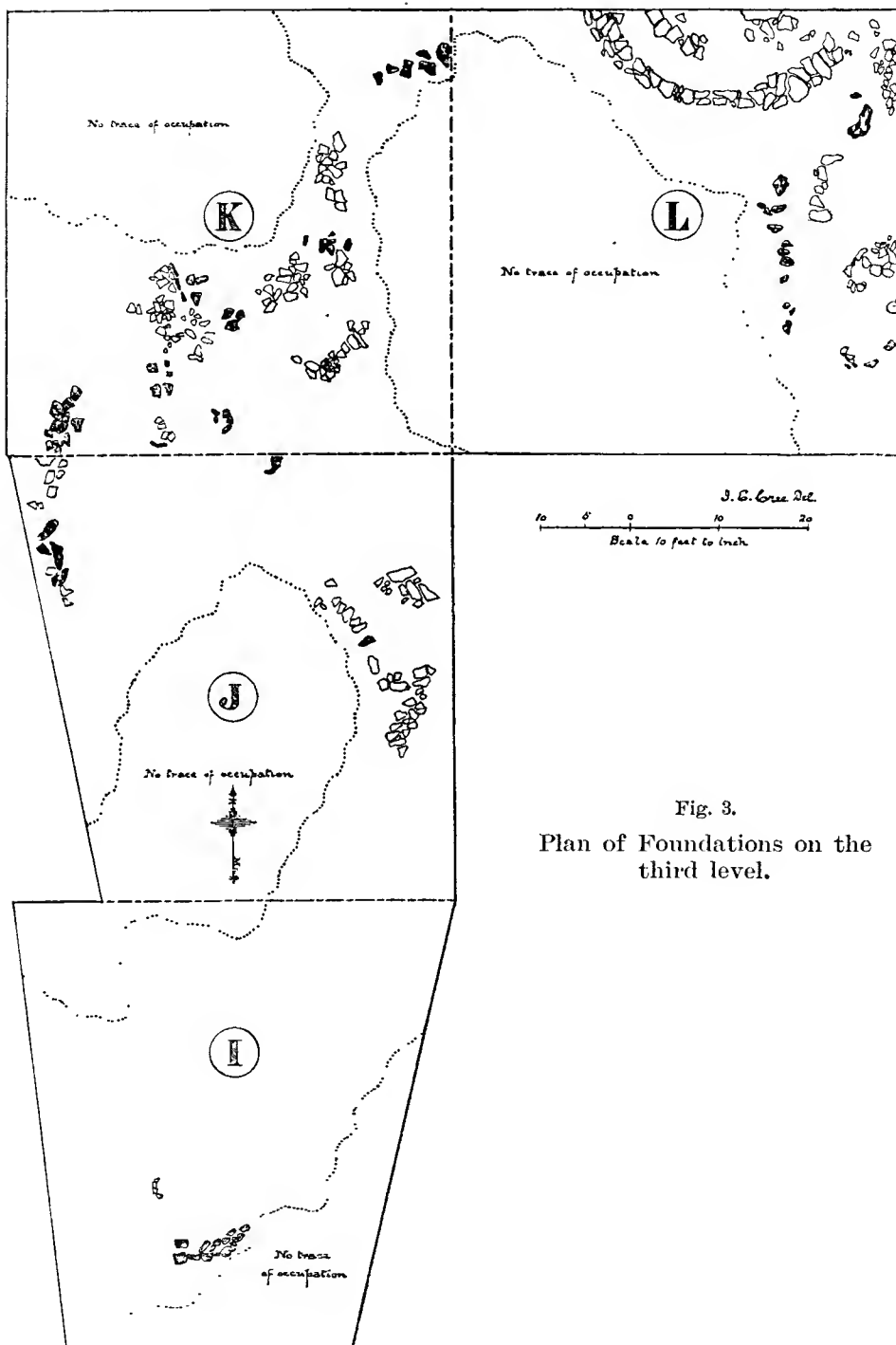


Fig. 3.
Plan of Foundations on the
third level.

had been occupied was reduced to about the southern half. Slight remains of one and possibly of two hearths were found. About 4 feet to the westward of the more perfect of these hearths a small heap of whelk shells was found. The shells appeared to have been emptied out of some vessel. This is the first instance of the finding of the shells of edible molluscs in our excavation. There were also several flat-paved areas, which are indicated in the usual way on the plan. On section L quite one-half was taken up with outcropping rock at this level. No hearths were found, but along the northern margin there was exposed a remarkable semicircular segment of paving. In breadth it varied from about 1 foot 9 inches to 3 feet 9 inches. Inside, at a radius of about 3 feet, there appeared to be a concentric arc. Both of these segments run into unopened ground, which it is hoped will be excavated next summer.

A further removal of a few inches of soil revealed beyond the limits of the outcropping rock the small amount of ground that showed signs of having been under occupation at what we have hitherto regarded as our earliest period (fig. 4). On section I this amounted roughly to about one-half of the whole section. The remains of structure were scanty in the extreme, and consisted of portions of two rectangular hearths as shown on the plan, and of a row of three stones set on edge at the foot of the outcropping rock about 7 feet to the east of the most southerly of the hearths. The hearth in question was situated in a natural hollow in the rock, and the position of the row of stones directly covering it at a slightly higher level suggested a purpose of diverting any run of surface water from flooding the fire. The other hearth, nearer the centre of the section, was remarkable for the small raised platform at the back, such as has been observed in one or two previous instances. There is a possibility that on this platform there was erected a "reredos" or back against which the cooking was done. Judging by an analogy which is said to have survived in Shetland,¹ this consisted of a wall of stone which afforded protection for the fire. However, we found no signs of a superimposed stone structure, and a turf wall with which to back a fire seems rather impracticable.

On section J, beyond the limits of the outcrop, a paved area on the east margin and an irregular setting of large stones in the north-west corner alone suggested structure.

On section K less than one-half of the area was free from outcrop, and there were no remains; while on section L only a few rough stones in the north-east corner and three in the south-east remained of any structure there might have been.

¹ Shaffrey, *The English Fireplace*, p. 11, fig. 10.

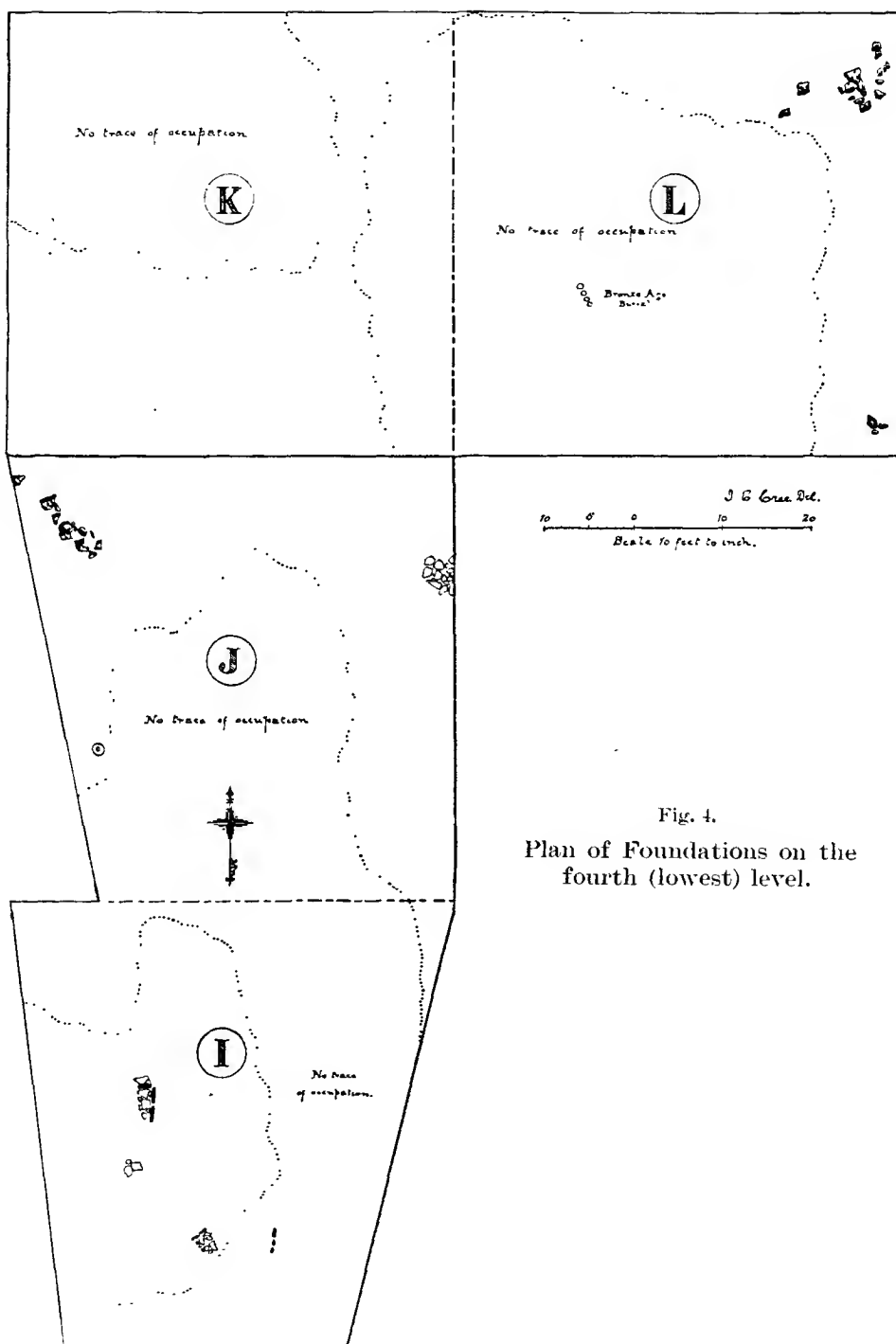


Fig. 4.
Plan of Foundations on the
fourth (lowest) level.

From the foregoing notes it will be seen that the general horizontal character of the levels or floors of occupation was throughout the area of excavation under report disturbed to a serious extent by masses of outcropping rock, which from broad bases at the lowest level sloped upwards to an immaterial protrusion on the highest level. As obviously the movements of the inhabitants on the respective floors were not restricted to the soil-covered areas around the rock or rubble which clothed it, they left occasional relics—bronze, glass, pottery, etc.—on the exposed slopes at higher levels than those on which they actually dwelt, with the result that, when the soil was removed in horizontal layers, the respective strata were found to contain objects obviously

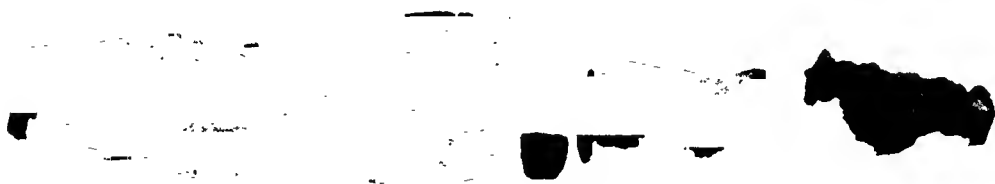


Fig. 5. Cinerary Urns and Incense-Cup Urn from the fourth level. (Ca. 4.)

of earlier provenance than the general horizon of the respective finds. This will be made clear when the relics are described. The result of this is that we are unable this season to be as certain as we would like of the relative periods of the relics; nor can we, owing to the gradual restriction downwards of the extent of occupied ground, draw conclusions as to duration of occupation, etc., from the relative amounts of pottery found on each level, as we were able to do in our last report.

Following the method previously adopted, we have dealt with the plans from the latest down to the earliest in the order in which they were exposed by the spade, and as formerly we shall proceed to treat of the relics conversely from earliest upwards, so that changes in fashions or developments in styles may the more readily be observed.

One of the most interesting features of last summer's excavation was the discovery on section L, while the second level was being laid bare, of a Bronze Age burial. In a position on a natural ledge of rock,

shown on the plan of the fourth level as obviously belonging to the earliest period, there were found portions of four cinerary urns and a small incense cup (fig. 5). These urns were only about 1 foot 8 inches below the present surface, but when originally buried they cannot have been covered by more than about 6 or 8 inches of soil which contained the latest level, and it is not surprising that they were in a crushed condition. Practically all the rims of the urns were recovered in a more or less complete state. Considerable portions of the walls also remained, but only one of the bases. Probably all four urns had been inverted, but only under the largest were incinerated human remains found.



Fig. 6. Cinerary Urn from the fourth level.

A fairly large portion of the wall of this vessel lay over the incense cup, and probably had served to protect it from destruction. After restoration as far as possible, the urns correspond to the following descriptions:—

- No. 1. About three-quarters of the mouth portion belonging to the type with heavy overhanging rim, ornamented with a lattice pattern formed by the impressions of a rough twisted cord (fig. 6). The top of the rim is bevelled inwards, and bears no ornamentation. The colour is a dirty red. External diameter of mouth when complete, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. External diameter at shoulder, $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Wall, $\frac{11}{16}$ inch thick.
- No. 2. An almost complete section of a shoulder part, encircled by a cordon. The indicated diameter over all at the shoulder is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the thickness of the wall $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Colour, dark reddish.

- No. 3. About two-thirds of the mouth, encircled at the shoulder by a single cordon (fig. 7). The space between this and the lip is filled with a series of large vertical lozenges formed with a pointed implement. The rim is bevelled inwards, and is ornamented with a zigzag pattern. Estimated diameter at mouth, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. External diameter of shoulder, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Thickness of wall, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Colour of ware, reddish.



Fig. 7. Cinerary Urn from the fourth level.

- No. 4. The upper portion, encircled at shoulder by a single cordon, the space between the rim and shoulder ornamented with oblique impressions formed by a rough twisted cord (fig. 8). Over-all diameter of mouth, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; of shoulder, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Wall, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick. Colour, brightish red; ware very friable.

The incense-cup (fig. 9) is of dark-coloured ware, bowl-shaped, with a slightly rounded base, and rather deep in proportion to its width. External diameter of mouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; height, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch; thickness of the wall at the mouth, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. The vessel is rather coarsely made, and is devoid of ornamentation.

The discovery of these urns confirmed an impression which had gradually emerged from the character of some of the relics of our earlier excavations—that we have, in addition to the four Iron Age occupations, also to deal with one belonging to the Bronze Age. But it has not thus far been possible to identify an actual floor of occupation of that period, the relics being few in number and sparsely scattered. No domestic pottery that can be assigned to the Bronze Age has yet come to light. The majority of the relics are small chisels or punches. Of these we have now found eleven; one in 1915, five in 1919,

and five last summer. All came from the lowest level, with the exception of two, both imperfect, found in 1920 on the second and third levels. Those last found measure respectively $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch. They are straight-sided, rectangular in section, and taper to a point at one end, much resembling in type four implements found in the hoard of Bronze Age relics from Loch Trool, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, recently presented to the National Museum of Antiquities; also presenting an almost closer analogy in type to a



Fig. 8. Cinerary Urn from the fourth level.



Fig. 9. Incense-Cup Urn from the fourth level. (f.)

small chisel found in the Heathery Burn Cave, Durham.¹ In addition to the chisels of this type we also recovered last summer a shouldered chisel of bronze (fig. 10, No. 15), measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The cutting edge, which is curved, measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth. At the lower end of the tang, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch from the cutting edge, a stop projects from each side to prevent the tool being driven too deeply into the handle when in use and thus splitting it. The tang is squared, and measures about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length. It is of an unusual type, and somewhat closely resembles a specimen found at Yattendon, Berks, with a founder's hoard.² It is also nearly akin in character to the bronze chisel found in 1916 in a grave on the farm of Balneil, Wigtownshire, with a cinerary urn and other relics.³ The Balneil chisel has, however, in place of the side stops on the Traprain example, well-defined shoulders. We have also recovered this year from the second level a small segment of the orifice

¹ Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 166, fig. 191.

² Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 169, fig. 196.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. 1. p. 302.



Fig. 10. Bronze Age Relics found in different years. (Ca. 5.)

of a socketed axe of bronze (fig. 10, No. 3), and there can be no doubt that the object (fig. 10, No. 4) found in 1914 and illustrated as No. 9 of fig. 44 in the Report of the excavations for that year was part of another. Portions of narrow dagger-blades or knives were found in 1915 and 1919 (fig. 10, Nos. 1 and 2),¹ to which the blade from the Isle of Harty hoard² presents an analogy. On the third level of section I last summer there was found an imperfect object of bronze (fig. 10, No. 17), consisting of a blade of which about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the length remained, by 1 inch in breadth, and a tang rounded at the end and measuring about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in breadth. In the blade, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the tang, is a small circular perforation. This object suggests a Bronze Age razor-blade; but as it appears to have had only one cutting edge, it more probably falls into the class of knives, resembling rather closely, as far as it goes, the knife from the Isle of Harty hoard illustrated by Sir John Evans.³ It differs, however, in being perforated like a razor-blade. We have thus, apparently, remains of knives of two classes, both very unusual in form, and both finding analogies in the same hoard, which was of the late Bronze Age, and included socketed axes and moulds from which they were cast.

The small triangular polisher found in 1915 (fig. 10, No. 20) is another Bronze Age relic; also the portion of a penannular armlet found in 1914 (fig. 10, No. 18), and a button found in 1919 (fig. 10, No. 19); and so probably are the arrow-heads and scrapers of flint of which every season we find a few. The absence of characteristic pottery other than cinerary urns, so far, may indicate that we have not been actually on the site of an occupation; but possibly the finding of the greater part of a saddle-quern on the third level of section J may have reference to a settlement. While the saddle-quern in itself is not necessarily a Bronze Age relic, it was found on this level associated with a couple of flint scrapers and a stone celt, and is the only quern of this kind that we have thus far met with. It measured over all 1 foot 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 1 foot 1 inch in breadth, and was worn down to a depth of 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

As in previous years, with the exception of these late Bronze Age relics, there appears to be nothing among any other finds of last season that indicates their belonging to an earlier period than that commencing with the advent of Agricola in the end of the first century of our era.

We have, as last year, illustrated in association the various objects found on each level; but it will be observed, for the reasons stated above, that in various cases objects seemingly from the same level are obviously not coeval. Thus the flint scrapers and stone axe from the third level

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. I. p. 136, fig. 45, and vol. liv. p. 66, fig. 7, No. 5.

² Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 212, fig. 253.

³ Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 214, fig. 260.

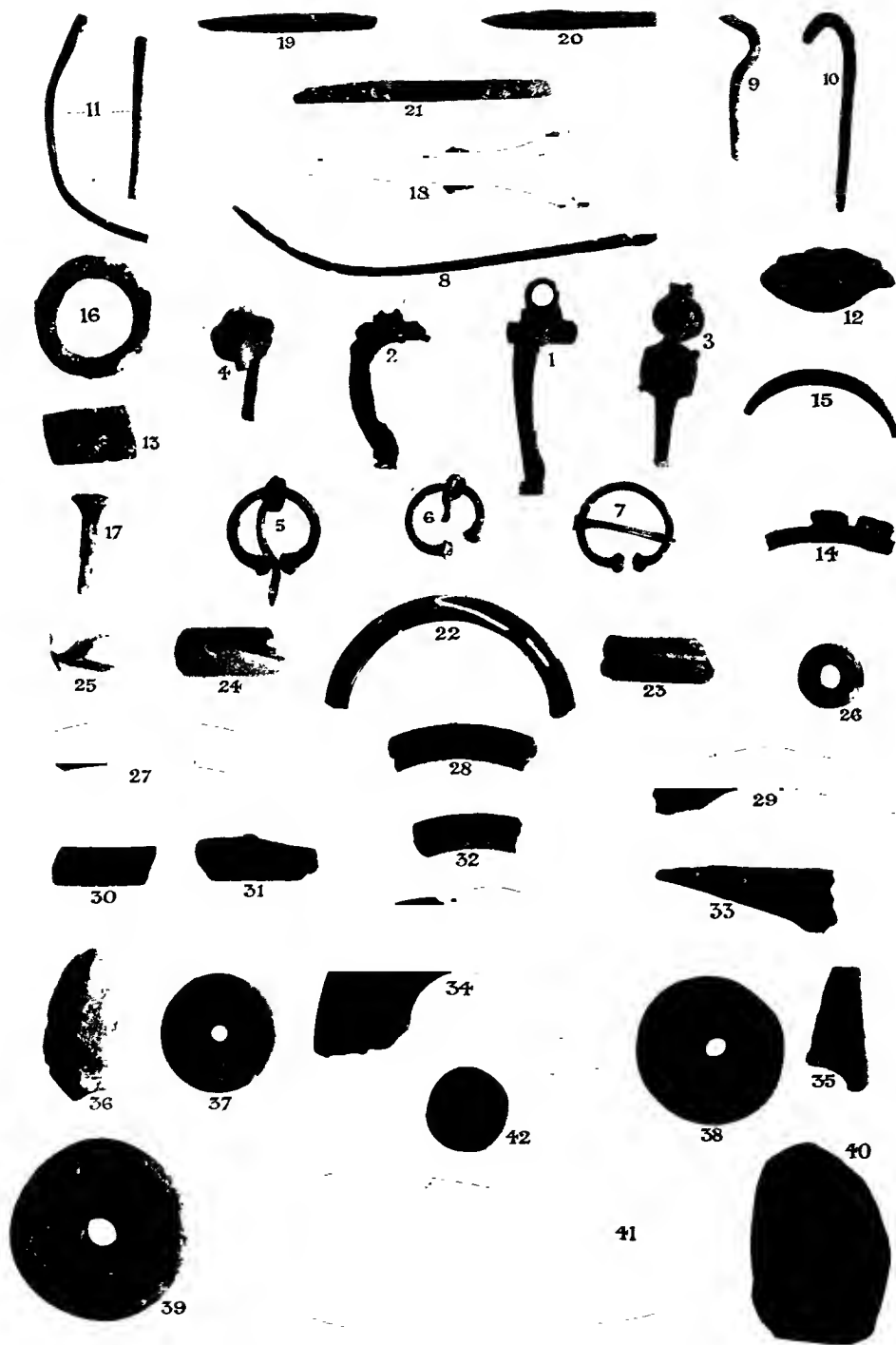


Fig. 11. Group of Relics (other than of iron) from the fourth level. (1.)

could not be contemporaneous with the bow-shaped fibula and coin of Victorinus (263-267 A.D.), also found there.

Relics from the fourth level are grouped together in fig. 11.

Fibulae.—We have three complete bow fibulae from this level, the head of another, three small penannular brooches, and what appears to be about one-half of a fourth. One (fig. 11, No. 1, and fig. 12, No. 1) is complete except for the pin, and measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The bow, which is plain, but for a rosette or notched disc towards the head, is flat-sided. The rosette is riveted through the bow. A lightly engraved line runs along parallel with the margin on both sides. The cross-piece at the head is grooved. The pin has been hinged, and the ring at the head is rigid. The plate, which is the survival of the collar at the base of the ring, is ornamented with a bar notched on its surface between two grooves. There is a socket at the foot which has on its surface a small, flat-headed boss rising in the centre, which may have been surrounded by enamel. This type cannot be earlier than the second century, and may possibly belong to the third. The second fibula (fig. 11, No. 2, and fig. 12, No. 2) is identical with one found on the third level in 1919, and illustrated in the Report for that year.¹ It has a plain bow, rounded at the sides. There is the socket for a rosette or boss towards the head, and another, imperfect, at the foot. A band of silver is inlaid along the bow and across each end of the cross-piece. The pin has worked on a hinge. The cross-piece is grooved, as in the last example. This fibula is also comparatively late in form, and its period is probably in the second century. The third bow fibula (fig. 11, No. 3, and fig. 12, No. 3) is of a type of which we found a fine example in 1919.² This specimen is fairly complete, the ring, the pin, and the lower part of the catch-plate only being lacking. As it is, the brooch measures 2 inches in length. The bow, instead of being round, presents a rhomboidal section towards the foot, and has a trumpet-mouth form at the head. Along the mesial line of the front and back portion there appears to have been a band of silver, while the positions of three spots of silver are observable on both sides of the foot portion; on the head, one spot of the metal remains on one side, and a trace of the other is visible on the opposite. On the crest of the bow is a circular disc containing between two rings of silver a circle of dark blue enamel within which is a disc of red enamel, much decayed, with a silver spot in the centre. Small bronze projections extending from the side of the central disc tend to produce a square aspect. The coiled spring is of bronze. The ring has been an integral part of the casting, as in the case of the later brooches with hinged pins. The fragment, representing a head (fig. 11, No. 4, and fig. 12, No. 4), has

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 78, fig. 12, No. 1.

² *Ibid.*, vol. liv. p. 78, fig. 12, No. 2.



Fig. 12. Special Objects from the fourth level. (1.)

a coiled spring of bronze and an iron pin. The ring has been formed from an axial wire. The other fibulae are of the penannular type, and of small size (fig. 11, Nos. 5 to 7, and fig. 12, Nos. 5 to 7). In one the terminals are somewhat more elaborately finished, with mouldings below the actual knobs, than is the case in the usual small penannular brooches of this type. The terminals of that shown in No. 6 are of an unusual character, having a socket or cup on the ends of the ring with a flange below it. These small brooches are not uncommon on Roman sites in Scotland, and on that account may be of first or second century date. No. 7, as is usually the case with the type, shows a fine bright patina. A fragment of a fourth calls for no comment.

Pins.—There are imperfect remains of three objects, two of which may have been pins. One of the latter, formed from a piece of rounded bronze wire, has a bend at the head (fig. 11, No. 9, and fig. 12, No. 8); and the other (fig. 11, No. 10, and fig. 12, No. 9) is in the form of a hook, the wire from which tapers down the shank. The third object (fig. 11, No. 11, and fig. 12, No. 10) is of indeterminate use; it is broken into two parts, which together measure 5 inches in length; formed of a wire elliptical in section at the centre, it takes a square form at both ends, there being a notch on one side $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from one end.

A bronze ornament (fig. 11, No. 12, and fig. 12, No. 11) of the class usually termed harness mountings is identical with two which were found in 1919 on the lowest and third levels respectively. It is a leaf-shaped object, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, with a prominent boss in the centre, and slight prominences at both ends confined to opposite sides. The ornament much resembles a human eye with a projecting eyeball. There is the usual square loop at the back. Another object of the same class is an oblong rectangular plate (fig. 11, No. 13, and fig. 12, No. 12), measuring 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, absolutely devoid of ornament, and furnished with a loop, as above. An almost identical specimen was found in 1914, also on the lowest level. A short segment of a ring with two flat-topped prominences, both on the same side and towards one end (fig. 11, No. 14), does not explain itself. An almost identical fragment was found on the third level, the two possibly belonging to the same ring, though they do not exactly fit. Equally inexplicable is a curved object, about one-half of an ellipse (fig. 11, No. 15), with an arc of $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch. The circular rod of which it is formed is tapered to both ends, and its use is indeterminate.

Other objects of bronze from the fourth level are:—A piece of a thin mounting bent to a loop, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth, and ornamented along both edges with a row of repoussé dots; a ring (fig. 11, No. 16) measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter over all; a couple of studs or short nails with round

flat heads, both imperfect, the longest (fig. 11, No. 17) 1 inch in length; a small piece of semi-tubular binding, probably for the edge of a sheath, similar to pieces found in previous years;¹ also the chisel with the side stops, and three of the other chisels (fig. 11, Nos. 18 to 21, and fig. 12, Nos. 13 to 16) mentioned above.

Glass.—There are segments of eleven glass armlets. Five of these are of opaque white glass and one of opaque yellow, of the class usually associated with our earliest level,² and with no trace of ornamentation; one small fragment shows the end of a loop in blue glass on its surface. There is also one piece, amounting almost to one-half of an armlet (fig. 11, No. 22), which has had an interior diameter of about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It is triangular in cross section and of a dark olive-green, almost black colour, with hook-like figures of white enamel which have been trailed along the surface before the glass composing the armlet cooled, so that they are to some extent incorporated in it. This is a variety that has hitherto, for the most part, been found on the higher levels. One piece, of translucent, pale green glass, has the end of a loop of opaque white glass appearing at one end; a segment of pale bluish-green translucent material has been coated on the outer surface with a layer of somewhat opaque sapphire-blue glass, into which there has been run along the mesial line a cane of opaque white, with, on either side, a small eye-shaped ornament in similar material (fig. 11, No. 23). A segment, of pale green translucent glass, is covered on its convex surface with alternating oblique stripes of dark blue and pale yellow opaque glass, and shows the remains of a yellow spot on the blue (fig. 11, No. 24). In accordance with the invariable practice followed with regard to specimens of this character, the outer cover has been cut down at the extremity so as to form a short stump or projection, presumably to hold a mounting. This pertains only to one end of this specimen, as the other is fractured.³ The only other pieces of glass are a triangular fragment of thin, clear, colourless metal, having two engraved parallel lines across it; a small segment of milky-white colour with an inlay of blue (fig. 11, No. 25); and several fragments of clear green glass, with trails and hooks of white.

There are two glass beads. The first (fig. 11, No. 26) is of sapphire-blue translucent glass, into which has been fused, somewhat irregularly, a wavy ribbon of opaque white. It is discoidal in form, and measures $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest diameter. Similar beads were found in the excavation

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 185, fig. 34, Nos. 3 and 4.

² *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 177.

³ These armlets have been treated of at some length in the Report for 1915, *Proceedings*, vol. l. p. 104.

of the Roman site at Newstead,¹ also by General Pitt Rivers at Bokerly Dyke.² The other is a small globular bead of green translucent glass.

Of parts of glass vessels there are three fragments: two of pale green colour, about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, and the other of similar colour and double the thickness.

Jet or Lignite.—There are segments of six armlets of this material (fig. 11, Nos. 27 to 32). One is markedly triangular in cross section and measures about $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length; two of them are of brown material, and two of black. One of the last (fig. 11, No. 29) is much chipped and flaked over the surface, and presents a peculiarity in having a sharp arris on the inner surface, which would render it rather unsuitable for wear. It has the appearance of a "waster." A triangular fragment (fig. 11, No. 33), with a thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, is curved in the direction of its length, and looks as if it might have been a piece of a beaker or cup. There is also a segment, amounting to about one-half, of a broad flat ring (fig. 11, No. 34). It measures in diameter over all about $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches, and is about 1 inch in breadth. In the periphery, equidistant from both ends, two angular adjacent notches have been cut, leaving a triangular projection between them, while, towards one end, on either side, there has been sunk by a drill a cone-shaped hollow $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. The ring has been bevelled to an arris on the inner edge.

Stone and Flint.—An arrow-head of dark brown flint (fig. 11, No. 35) is of elongated form and lop-sided, with a single barb. This is the first arrow-head of this peculiar type that we have met with in the course of the excavations. This level has also produced a scraper, worked on one edge, of grey flint (fig. 11, No. 36), and eight flakes, two of which show secondary working.

There are three whorls (fig. 11, Nos. 37–39): one of red sandstone, measuring $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch in diameter, with the perforation seemingly made from one face only; another, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter; and the third, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

An irregularly shaped piece of green radiolarian chert (fig. 11, No. 40), 2 inches in length and 1 inch in thickness, has a hole on one surface in form of an inverted cone $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across. The stone has been rudely shaped, and the surface in which the hole is sunk appears to have been rubbed down till it is slightly concave, while the under side is flat. The purpose this stone served is not obvious.

A stone, somewhat in shape like a small thin stone axe, slightly tapered towards the butt, with flat sides and a blunt cutting edge (fig. 11,

¹ J. Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post*, plate xci. figs. 17 and 19.

² Pitt Rivers, *Excavations*, vol. iii., plate clxxvii., No. 12.

No. 41), also comes from this level. The butt is broken away, and one-half of a perforation appears on the broken surface towards one side. This has probably been a whetstone. There is also a second whetstone, of lunette shape, symmetrically ground from both sides to a sharp edge along the straight side (fig. 14, No. 59).¹

There is one small playing-man of sandstone (fig. 11, No. 42), measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter. Playing-men have hitherto been rarely found on this level.

Bone.—The fragment of a hollow cylindrical bone handle, split longitudinally, shows a design of chevrons with the alternate angles filled in with transverse lines, all incised (fig. 12, No. 17).

Iron.—There are no iron relics from this level calling for remark.

Pottery.—The only piece of Roman pottery deserving notice is a small portion of the lip of a dark grey cooking-pot, the body ornamented with scored lattice ornament. Other two small rim fragments of this vessel were found on the third level, and a third on the second level. They were contiguous parts, and when cemented together formed about the quarter of the rim of a vessel of about



Fig. 13. Clay Vessel of native manufacture. (3.)

5 inches diameter at the mouth. A fragment with identical rim section was found on the third (so-called second) level in 1914.²

In section L was found the greater portion of a hand-made pot of coarse ware of native manufacture (fig. 13). The fragments lay embedded among clayey soil, in a position which showed that when the vessel had been discarded it must have been complete except for small portions of the wall. The restoration shows that it has been rudely made, of semi-globular form, and with one side bulging out considerably more than the other. It measures $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the widest part, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base.

Coins.—Three coins were found on the lowest level. One, a denarius, believed to be of Valens (A.D. 365-378), is obviously out of place, while

¹ This has been figured by mistake amongst the relics found on the third level.

² *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 163.

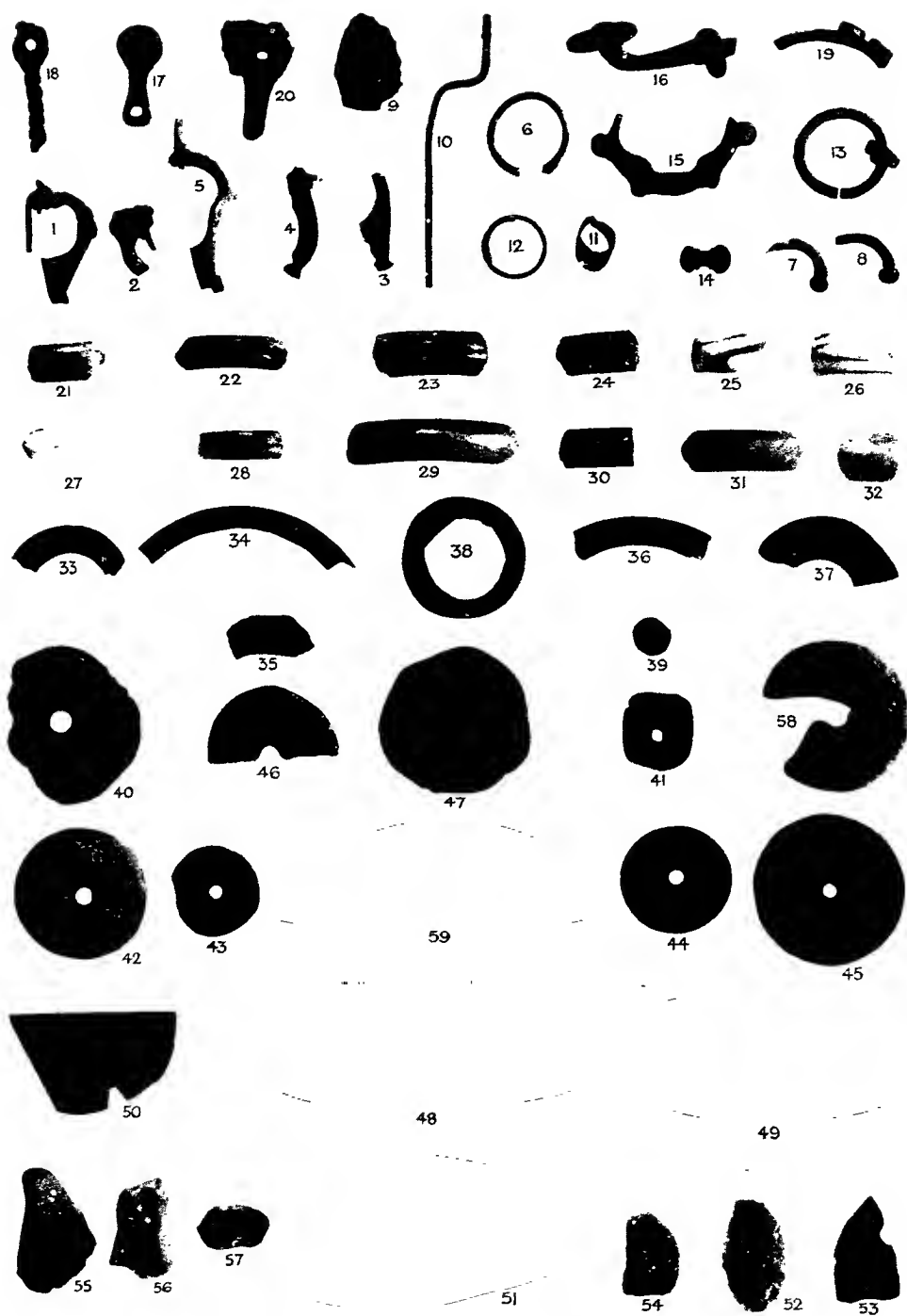


Fig. 14. Group of Relics (other than of iron) from the third level—except No. 59, which was found on the fourth level. (†.)

one, a second brass of Domitian (A.D. 81-96), is in its correct level. The third is indecipherable.

Relics from the third level are grouped together in fig. 14.

Fibulæ.—There are remains of seven fibulæ. A small bow-shaped one (fig. 14, No. 1, and fig. 15, No. 1), measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, is of a not uncommon type, with a floriated knob in the middle of the bow, and should belong to the second century. It has a coiled spring, on which the pin has worked. The front part of the pin, half the spring, and a large part of the head of the fibula which covered it, are wanting. The only comparatively perfect fibula is one of unusual shape and attractiveness (fig. 14, No. 5, and fig. 15, No. 2). It is a bow fibula, and the pin, the only part wanting, has worked on a hinge. On the highest point of the bow there is a bead; thence, forward to the foot, the bow is plain; towards the head the bow assumes an oblong form, and contains a rectangular panel filled with three bands of enamel separated by strips of metal. These bands are divided up into sections of different colour, the only one now clearly identifiable being turquoise blue, which is the colour of three alternate sections in the centre row. Across the base of the ring are two slight mouldings, one of them enriched with pellets, while the ring itself is pointed outwards and incised with a couple of diagonal lines converging on a vertical moulding at the point—a suggestion of late Celtic decoration. Two parts—the head and foot of another bow fibula (fig. 14, Nos. 2 and 3, and fig. 15, No. 4)—are much corroded. On the head remains of enamel are visible, consisting of a leaf-shaped figure of blue enamel on either side, with a circular spot of the same colour between. The pin has worked on a spring. A bow only represents a third fibula of the class (fig. 14, No. 4, and fig. 15, No. 3) which has had a boss above the head; it has been silvered along the top of the bow. Two small penannular fibulæ with plain spherical knobs are represented by a terminal fragment of each (fig. 14, Nos. 7 and 8), and there is a plain circular discoid brooch, abraded round the edges, with catch and hinge-plate beneath, of a type not found hitherto on the hill (fig. 14, No. 9, and fig. 15, No. 6). A penannular ring (fig. 14, No. 6, and fig. 15, No. 5), $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest diameter, has probably been a brooch, but both the recurved terminals are gone.

Pin.—There is only one pin from this level (fig. 14, No. 10, and fig. 15, No. 7), imperfect, and measuring $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches in length. It has a bend or shoulder on the stem, and the head, which is flat on one side, has a small tapered cavity on the other, above an oval moulding. A very similar pin was found in 1914 on the lowest level,¹ and another was found at Newstead.²

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 172, fig. 25, No. 1.

² James Curle, *op. cit.*, plate xcii., No. 11.

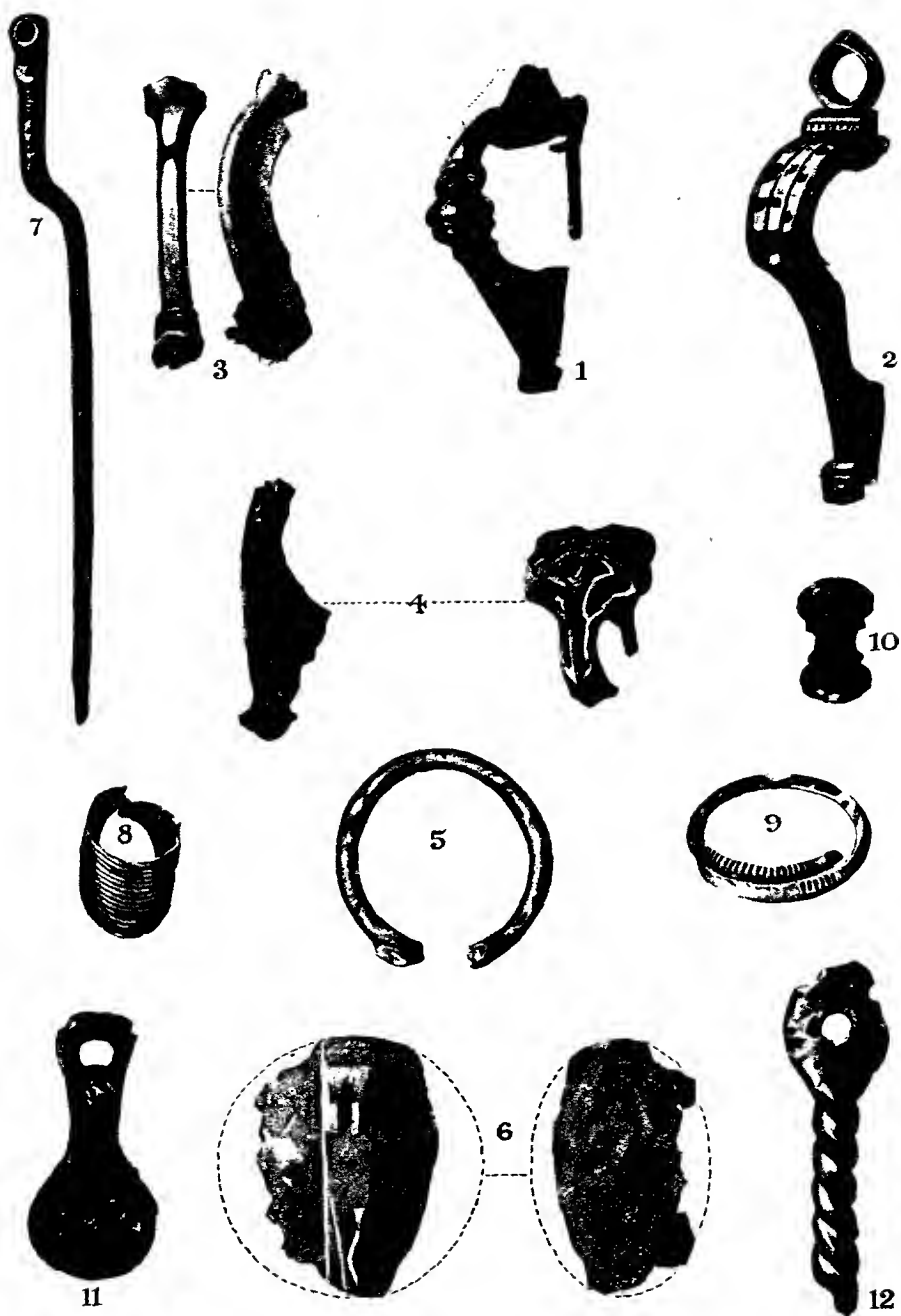


Fig. 15. Objects of Bronze from the third level. (1.)

Finger Rings.—A finger ring (fig. 14, No. 11, and fig. 15, No. 8), formed of a strip of bronze $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in breadth in centre and tapered to a point at both ends, is ornamented with a series of narrow horizontal flutings which run out about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the ends. This ring is possibly a Bronze Age relic. A similar ring, formed of a plain strip of bronze, was found in 1919 on the third level. A little more than one complete coil of a spiral finger ring of bronze, with a ribbed surface except for a short length at one end (fig. 14, No. 12, and fig. 15, No. 9), is of a class of which Traprain Law has already yielded several examples.

A ring, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter over all, with a smaller ring working upon it (fig. 14, No. 13), does not reveal its purpose. The smaller ring seems too slight to have formed the head of a pin with a ring as heavy as the larger one attached, and the overlap of the ends does not suggest such an ornament. Two very similar combinations of rings were found on the second level.



Fig. 16. Bronze Terminal of belt or strap. (q.)

Button.—A dumb-bell-shaped button is the only other personal relic of bronze (fig. 14, No. 14, and fig. 15, No. 10). It measures $\frac{11}{16}$ inch. One found in 1914 came from the lowest level.

Harness Mountings.—This level yielded a portion of a terret with spherical protuberances on the outer periphery (fig. 14, No. 15), similar to those found in previous years, and also another object, which has evidently been attached to the end of a strap to serve as fastener or button (fig. 14, No. 16, and fig. 16). It consists of an oval head in the form of a petal, with a boss in the centre, a design which we have frequently met with in the objects usually designated dress fasteners. Instead, however, of a triangular loop springing from the back and projecting on a lower but parallel plane, there is a thickish stem, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, terminating in a square plate, at the back of which there is an elliptical loop. The upper part of the stem or shank is carried slightly above the surface of the plate, and is finished off with a characteristic late Celtic moulding.

Miscellaneous Relics of Bronze.—One object, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, spatulate and perforated at the end of the shank (fig. 14, No. 17, and fig. 15, No. 11), has undoubtedly been one end of a tubular padlock, and is most probably Roman.¹ Another object is a portion of a handle formed from a flattish strip of bronze, the ends of which, after forming a loop which

¹ See *Proceedings*, vol. xlv, p. 192.

has been hammered out flat, have been intertwined (fig. 14, No. 18, and fig. 15, No. 12). This method of forming a handle was in vogue in Bronze Age times, and this, too, may possibly be a relic of that epoch. It recalls certain parts of Bronze Age bits for horses found on the sites of lake dwellings at Moeringen.¹ There are also a small ring, $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter, and a part of an object formed from a thin plate of bronze, bifurcated at one side, with a perforation in each wing. Another object is a segment of a bronze ring, on the periphery of which, towards one end, are two flat-topped studs (fig. 14, No. 19). This object is identical with the fragment found on the fourth level. Part of a stout ring, tapering considerably towards one end, was found. A short rod of bronze, square in section and broken in two, has probably been another Bronze Age chisel, but it is in too incomplete a state for certain determination. The portion of a tanged blade (fig. 14, No. 20, and fig. 10, No. 17) is mentioned above (p. 167) among the undoubted Bronze Age relics.

Glass.—This level yielded fifteen fragments of glass armlets, representing apparently thirteen or fourteen armlets, as two pieces seem to belong to the same one, and possibly other two may be related. Three are pieces of opaque white glass, of which one is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth and another $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Two more, of opaque white, are ornamented with lines of light brown (fig. 14, Nos. 25 and 26). Four fragments are of opaque yellow glass. Five other pieces are decorated: one of them is of pale green translucent glass, coated with strips of opaque enamel, yellow and brick-red (fig. 14, No. 24). One end of this last-mentioned piece has been checked or slightly reduced in diameter; the other end has been fractured. Another piece of pale green translucent glass is coated with yellow opaque enamel, traversed obliquely by two parallel lines of dark blue separated by a yellow line (fig. 14, No. 22). A segment of similar green glass has also been decorated with dark blue (fig. 14, No. 21). Another fragment of the same green glass has been coated with dark blue enamel, into which chevrons of yellow have been blended, with lines of yellow along the edge (fig. 14, No. 23). Still another fragment of pale green translucent glass has had threads of white glass trailed along it. This last fragment is a lighter form of armlet, such as is usually associated with the higher levels. The last piece of an armlet to be noticed is a short segment of dark blue translucent glass with a white opaque line along each edge, and three contiguous bands of dark blue glass inlaid with an opaque white thread applied plastically on the surface along the central line of the armlet (fig. 14, No. 30). The only other object of glass is a segment, about one-third, of a light blue translucent spherical bead, the surface of which shows iridescence.

¹ Gross, *Les Protohelvètes*, pl. xxiv., Nos. 15-17, 19, and 20.

Jet or Lignite.—There are small unimportant segments of seven armlets (fig. 14, Nos. 34 to 36), one of them seemingly part of an unfinished ornament. There is one complete ring (fig. 14, No. 38), measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch over all. It is somewhat roughly fashioned, rectangular in section and irregular in thickness, being thinner on one half than the other. Two pieces of this material are segments of rings, the larger with an estimated diameter of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches over all, and the other with a diameter somewhat less. These rings are, as a rule, flat on the sides and thicker than the armlets, their cross section being elliptical, while that of the latter is usually triangular. The only other objects of jet are a small counter or playing-man (fig. 14, No. 39), $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and two whorls (fig. 14, Nos. 40 and 41).

Stone and Flint.—Of whorls of stone this level yielded four complete (fig. 14, Nos. 42 to 45), and portions of two others; thus, with those of lignite and pottery included, the whorls represented are ten. Not one of these came from section I. From that section, however, there is a roughly shaped disc of coarse sandstone which conceivably is a whorl in the making (fig. 14, No. 47). There are two oblong hones (fig. 14, Nos. 48 and 49). One of these, of a close-grained red sandstone, has on both faces a longitudinal groove about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad, as if produced by the sharpening of a chisel or gouge. Another object of stone is an irregularly shaped piece of coarse sandstone about the size of a pigeon's egg, flat on one side and showing on the other three small depressions as if caused by a drill. There are two whetstones. The first, of an unusual form, is a rather thin triangular piece of fine-grained buff-coloured sandstone (fig. 14, No. 50). One angle is acute, formed by the convergence of two straight sides, the surfaces of which have been very smoothly polished. The third side is on a curve, and is interrupted by a wedge-shaped slot cut out of it. There is about a quarter of a small, flat-bottomed, saucer-shaped vessel with a low, upright brim. A complete axe (fig. 14, No. 51) in good condition is the only other stone relic. It measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, has a curved cutting edge, and tapers to a blunt point at the butt. It has been slightly flattened on the sides. Of two hammer-stones, one is abraded at the ends and the other round the circumference.

Six flints were found: a leaf-shaped arrowhead of grey flint, with the point wanting (fig. 14, No. 52); a hollow-based, almost lop-sided, arrowhead of dark grey flint, with a notch broken out of one edge (fig. 14, No. 53); a small discoidal scraper of grey flint (fig. 14, No. 57); two unworked flakes of black and grey flint, and a small one-sided scraper of yellow flint (fig. 14, No. 54).

Whorls.—A whorl made from the base of a Roman Samian dish was

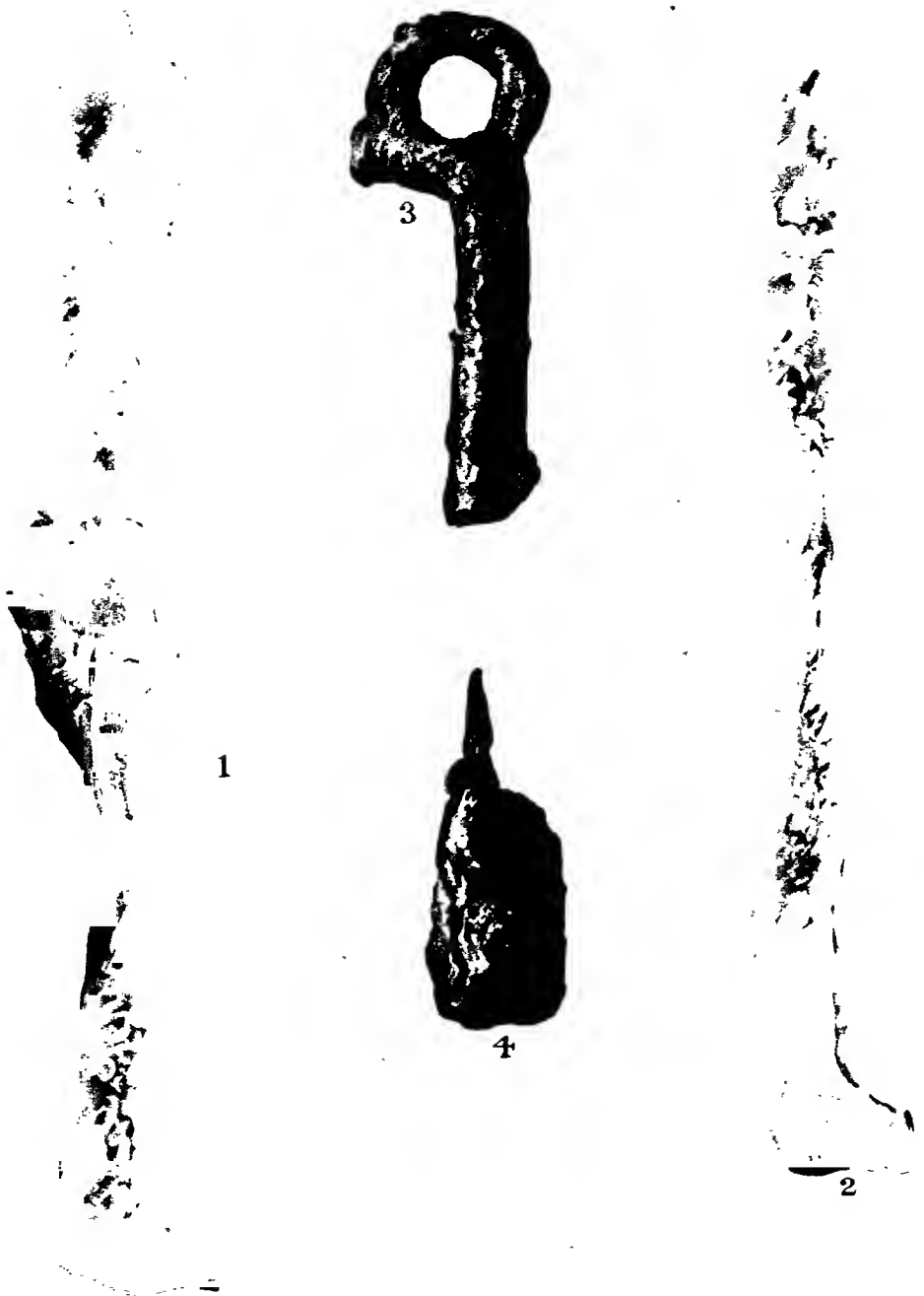


Fig. 17. Objects of Iron from the third level. (1.)

found (fig. 14, No. 58). It bore a potter's mark, of which only the first letter, "D," and the last two, "U S," remain. DEVIXTUS is suggested for the complete name, and for this space allows. On the under side, in graffiti, are the letters "T B," repeated. Half of another whorl, formed from a shard of coarse pottery, was also recovered.

Iron.—The iron objects worthy of note from this level are very few. Two spear-heads (fig. 17, Nos. 1 and 2), an ox-goad (fig. 17, No. 4), part of a bucket handle, and a fragment, possibly part of the cheek-piece of a bit (fig. 17, No. 3), comprise the lot. Of the spear-heads, No. 1, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, is lanceolate, and has a closed socket, which is a characteristic, as

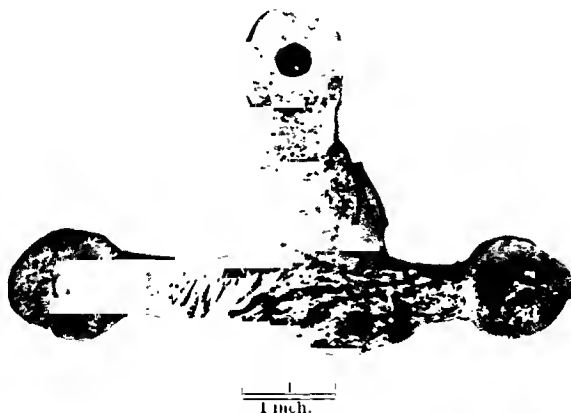


Fig. 18. Mounting of Iron for handle of bucket.

we have shown before, of the La Tène weapons, while No. 2 has a shorter leaf-shaped head and has a split socket. The opening does not extend, however, far up the socket, and as a spear-head of similar form, with a slightly opened socket, was found on the lowest level in 1919,¹ it is probably equally a Celtic weapon. The ox-goad takes the usual form of such objects, a number of which have been found on Romano-British sites in England.² Its structure differs slightly, for, instead of being formed spirally from a narrow strip of iron, it has been made from a shorter and broader piece by the two ends being brought together so as to form a socket with a point drawn up from one. The three-armed object (fig. 18), with a perforation at the end of each arm, has obviously been attached by two of the arms to one side of a bucket. The other perforated arm extended above the rim of the bucket and formed the loop through which the handle passed.

Lead.—There is a small coiled strip of lead.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 73, fig. 9, No. 1.

² *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 189.

Pottery.—A considerable quantity of Roman and native ware came from the various sections, I to L, on this level, but not much of it has any distinctive interest. A triangular shard of Samian is part of the bottom of a vessel of indeterminate form, and is impressed with a potter's mark which reads CHRESIMI. This potter is represented at Silchester¹ by the same stamp, also at Wroxeter.² Little is said to be known of him, but he is supposed to be of South Gaulish origin. On the under side of the fragment there are the remains of an inscription in graffiti, which probably read "Antonius" when complete. The glaze on the ware is poor and the base has been thin.

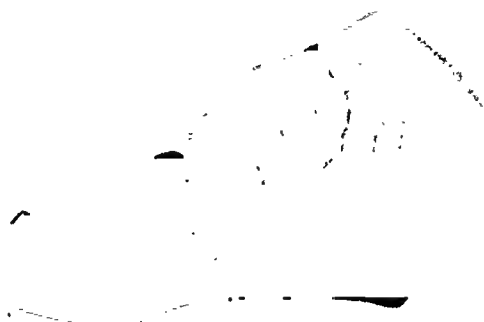


Fig. 19. Fragment of Samian Bowl.

Two shards of a thick decorated ware (fig. 19) are contiguous parts of the side of a large bowl (Dragendorff, form 37). No traces of rim or base remain. The decoration is in the panel style, the demarcation of the panels being produced by a wavy line. The general character much resembles that of the ornamented bowls found in a cellar at Bregenz.³ It is probably of South Gaulish make. Two birds are represented in separate panels, one with its head raised and the other with its head down, and two small figures, each carrying a bunch of grapes; a larger panel bears a less reputable figure with a staff in the left hand.

Portions of the rim of a black cooking-pot with lattice ornament, which join together, have come from this as well as from the second and fourth levels, showing again the mingling of periods which circumstances rendered inevitable in last summer's excavation. A small reeded and curved handle of buff clay is similarly made up of pieces from both levels.

¹ May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 213.

² Bushe-Fox, *Excavations at Wroxeter in 1912*, p. 41.

³ Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, pl. xvi., Nos. 1 and 2.

Coins.—Only one coin was found on this level, a small brass, believed to be of Victorinus (A.D. 263–267). This fits in quite well for dating with the third-level coins of the previous year, which were those of the reigns of Probus, Allectus, and Carausius, all belonging to the last quarter of the third century.

Relics from the second level are grouped together in fig. 20.

Bronze—Fibulae.—There are three bow fibulae (fig. 20, Nos. 1 to 3, and fig. 21, Nos. 1 to 3), and the lower part of the bow of a fourth (fig. 21, No. 4). Two are of the same type—that which has a socket at the foot, a socket for a boss of some sort at the head end of the bow, with a flange projecting between this socket and the cross-piece. Both of these have had hinged pins and fixed rings. On one the bow is perfectly plain (fig. 20, No. 1, and fig. 21, No. 1), but on the other there is a series of lozenge-shaped compartments running from the upper socket to the foot (fig. 20, No. 2, and fig. 21, No. 2), flanked on either side with triangular compartments; but of the enamel which probably filled these there is not now a trace. A similar fibula, but still enamelled, came from the lowest level in 1914. The third bow fibula is of very simple design, with a plain bow, lacking both sockets and the flange at the head (fig. 20, No. 3, and fig. 21, No. 3). Like the others, it has had a hinged pin. The only penannular brooch is of the common form with the fluted knob terminals (fig. 20, No. 4, and fig. 21, No. 5). The pin is broken at the hinge. As is usual with this style of fibula, it is beautifully patinated. This peculiar condition points to a common origin for these little brooches. Fig. 20, No. 5, and fig. 21, No. 6 illustrate an object which perhaps ought to be reckoned a buckle rather than a brooch, as it conforms to no known type of the latter. It is not, however, of the usual fashion of a buckle, in which the pin is fixed in the centre of one side and lies across the loop if it happens to be, as in this case, elliptical—not along it. Nor, with a lozenge-shaped plate for the pin to rest on, could this object function properly as a buckle. It almost looks as if a brooch had been evolved from a buckle. The object, in form elliptical, measures in extreme length $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and in breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. It is formed of a rod of bronze, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch broad and plano-convex in section, being flat on the under side. On one of the longer sides of the ellipse the rod is expanded to form a flat oblong plate, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, while on the opposite side a similar plate extends for half the length and abuts against the head of a curve formed by turning back the one end of the rod, while the contiguous plate has formed, as it were, the other end. The penannular character is thus, however, merely suggested, as the ring has actually been made continuous. The pin, which remains, but is detached, has worked on a collar at one end,

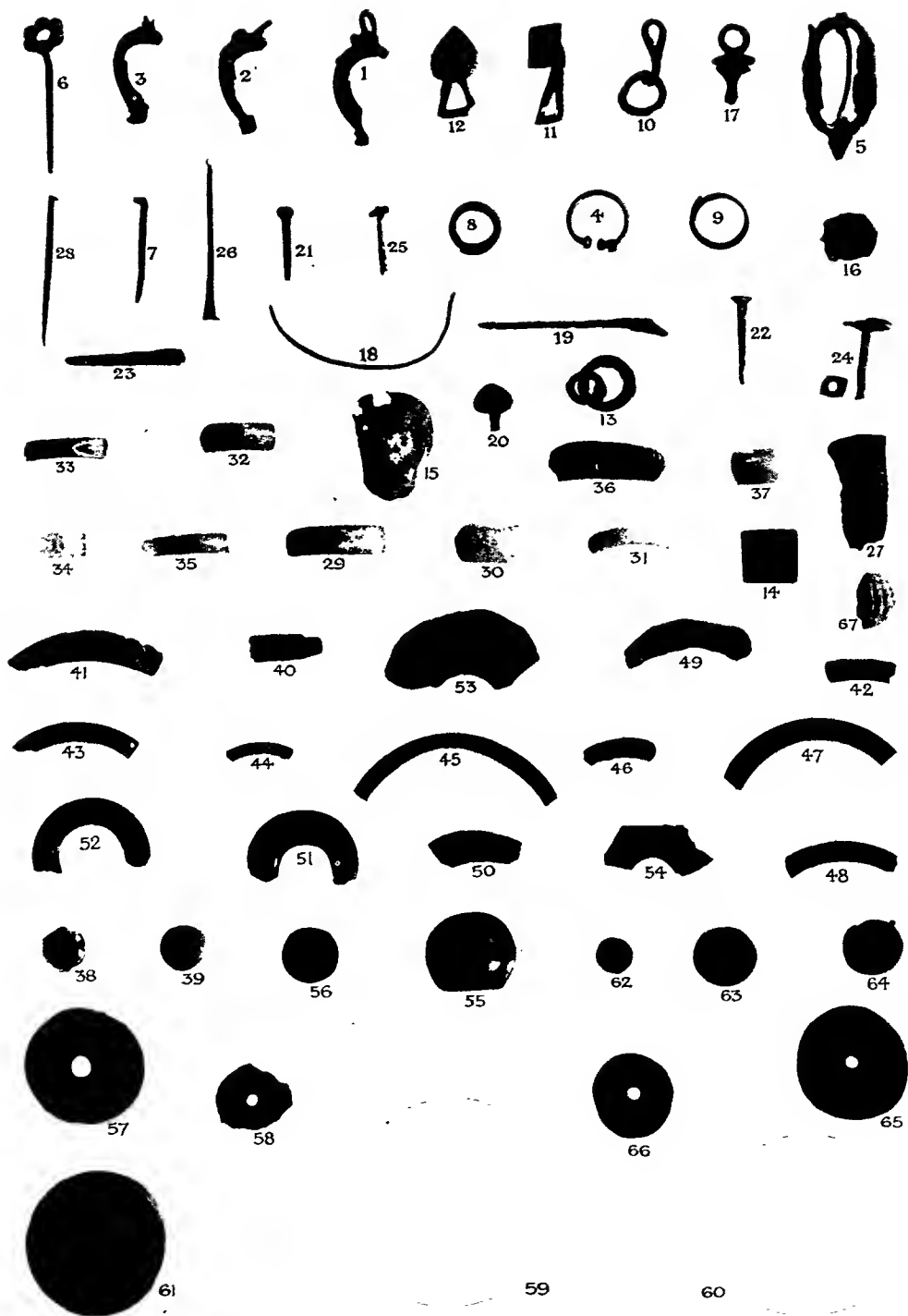


Fig. 20. Group of Relics (other than of iron) from the second level. (3.)

while it appears to have rested at the other on a lozenge-shaped plate. There is no catch on this plate, and, as the pin has a movable collar and tapers to a point, it does not seem likely that it was fixed to it. The surface, from having been dipped in a solution of tin, has still in parts a silvery appearance.

Pins.—A pin, with a circular head formed of six beads on the front and flat on the back (fig. 20, No. 6, and fig. 21, No. 7), resembles such a one as would have been cast in the mould found on the third level in 1919.¹ The stem is shouldered and not quite of its original length. Over all, the pin measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A second pin (fig. 20, No. 7) is possibly a stem with the right-angled turn, from the end of which a head has been broken off.

Finger Rings.—Two finger rings are both of the coiled wire type. One, of silver (fig. 20, No. 8, and fig. 21, No. 8), is perfect, and consists of three coils formed from a wire thicker and heavier than is usually employed. It has an interior diameter of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. The other (fig. 20, No. 9, and fig. 21, No. 9), formed of a lighter wire, remains to the extent of two and a half coils, and has an interior diameter of $\frac{13}{16}$ inch, being rather larger than usual.

Dress Fasteners.—Three complete examples of these objects were found on this level. One (fig. 20, No. 10, and fig. 21, No. 10), of a new type from Traprain Law, is in the form of a somewhat lightly made, plano-convex ring, to which the loop is attached by a shank grooved on the under side and brought across the periphery of the ring from the inside, in such a way as to give the appearance of being hooked on. The two other dress fasteners are of not uncommon forms—one (fig. 20, No. 11, and fig. 21, No. 11) with a square plate and a triangular loop, and the other (fig. 20, No. 12, and fig. 21, No. 12) of the ordinary boss and petal, or eye form. Both forms, in previous years, have been found on various levels. The head of another, of flat, discoid form, was also discovered.

Miscellaneous Objects in Bronze.—From this level, as from the level below, there is a ring, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter over all, with a smaller ring working upon it (fig. 20, No. 13). A slight thickening on one part of the smaller ring may be where a pin has been broken off, but it is not obvious. An ornament, practically a square of $\frac{7}{8}$ inch (fig. 20, No. 14, and fig. 21, No. 13), has been divided on its upper surface into four triangular spaces with controlling lines of bronze left undisturbed in the *champlevé* process. These spaces have been filled alternately with dark blue and bright yellow enamel. The surface of the ornament, especially that of the enamel, suggests that the piece has been a failure and has not been

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 81, fig. 14, No. 3.

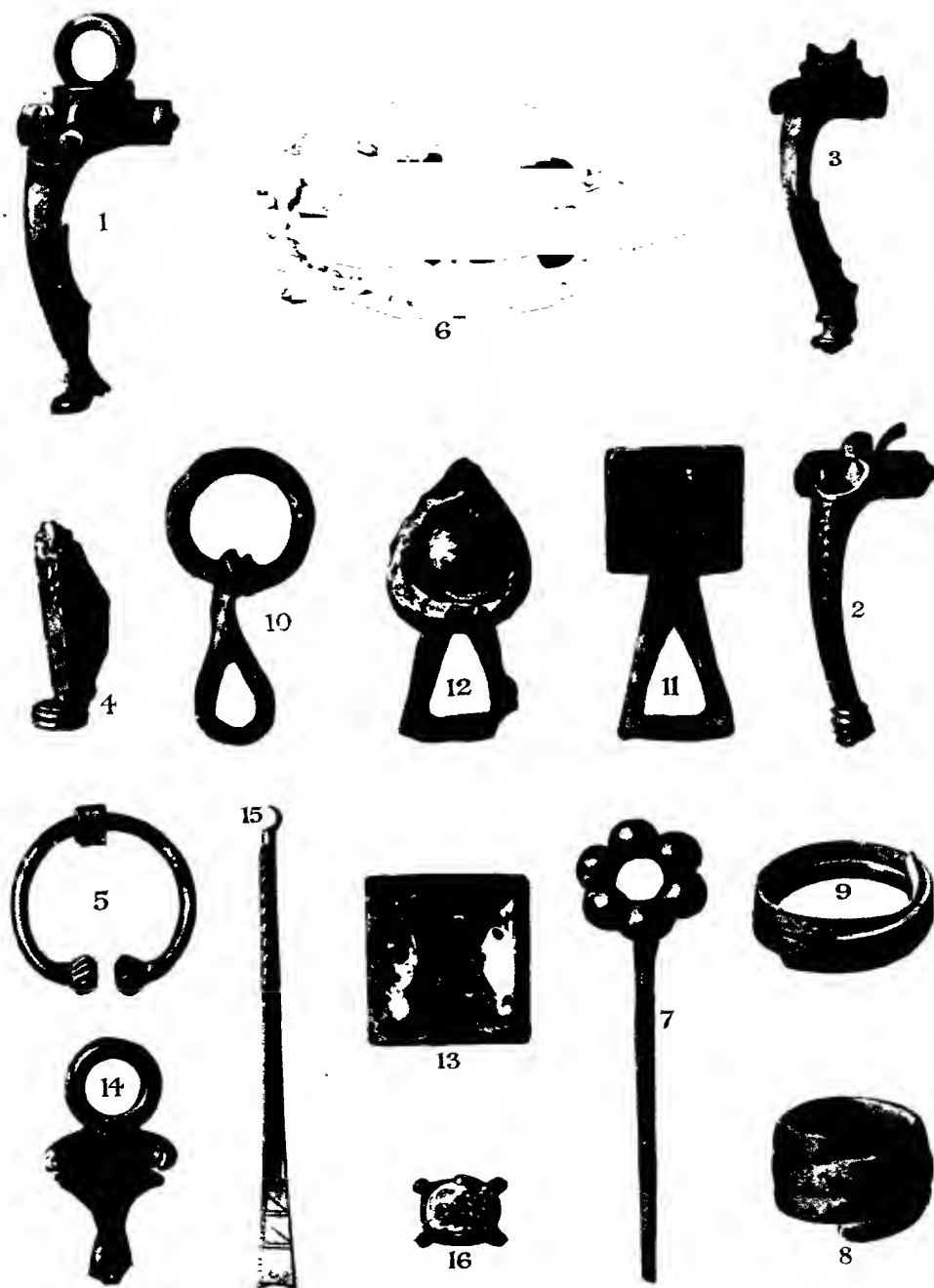


Fig. 21. Objects of Bronze and Silver from the second level. (1.)

completed. One of the triangles of yellow enamel does not appear to have been completely filled; the surfaces have not been polished and are somewhat vesicular, while the enamel has not been confined very successfully to its beds. The condition of this piece points to enamel work having been done on the hill. An oval mount with four small rounded projections springing from the edge (fig. 21, No. 16), and inlaid with a setting of blue glass which has been cracked by fire, bears a strong resemblance to the ornament on the front of the bow of a fibula found on the third level in 1919.¹ A disc of bronze (fig. 20, No. 15, and fig. 22, No. 1), $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, bent round and damaged at the edges, has been a mounting. Around the centre is a double concentric circle. A peculiar helmet-shaped object (fig. 20, No. 16, and fig. 22, No. 2) is open at its base, and towards the lower edge of each side is pierced with an oblong rectangular opening about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in depth. It is evidently a mounting, and its peculiar construction suggests that it has been used at the junction of two straps crossing each other at right angles, each strap passing through the two opposite openings. A most unusual relic is a mounting in the form of a bull's head with horns (fig. 20, No. 17, and fig. 21, No. 14), to the top of which is attached a fixed ring, the whole being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length. A slight projecting ledge on the back, below the ring, shows that this object has been attached to the edge of a vessel to hold the end of a loop handle or a chain. An ox head of bronze, but slightly larger, was found some years ago by Mr Willoughby Gardiner in his excavations at Dinorben.² It was found in a high stratum which yielded Roman coins of the third and fourth centuries. Similar heads have been found on Ham Hill.³ A curved strip of bronze (fig. 20, No. 18, and fig. 22, No. 3), $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, imperfect and tapered to both ends, has possibly been a handle to a light casket, or some such object. A stem or handle, with an imperfect flattened-out expansion at one end, slightly concave and curving backwards (fig. 20, No. 19, and fig. 22, No. 4), is an object of uncertain purpose. A stud (fig. 20, No. 20, and fig. 22, No. 5), with a heavy conical head, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, and a short, imperfect stem, from its weight may have been the tip of a spear butt. An object with a flattened spherical head and a shank (fig. 20, No. 21), imperfect, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in full length, from the rapid taper on the latter has more probably been a nail than a pin. A nail (fig. 20, No. 22), $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length, was found. There is also, as mentioned previously, from this level the greater part of what has evidently been a bronze chisel or punch (fig. 20, No. 23,

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 78, fig. 12, No. 2.

² *Arch. Cambrensis*, 6th series, xiii. part 2, p. 195, fig. 2.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 1906, xxi. p. 133.

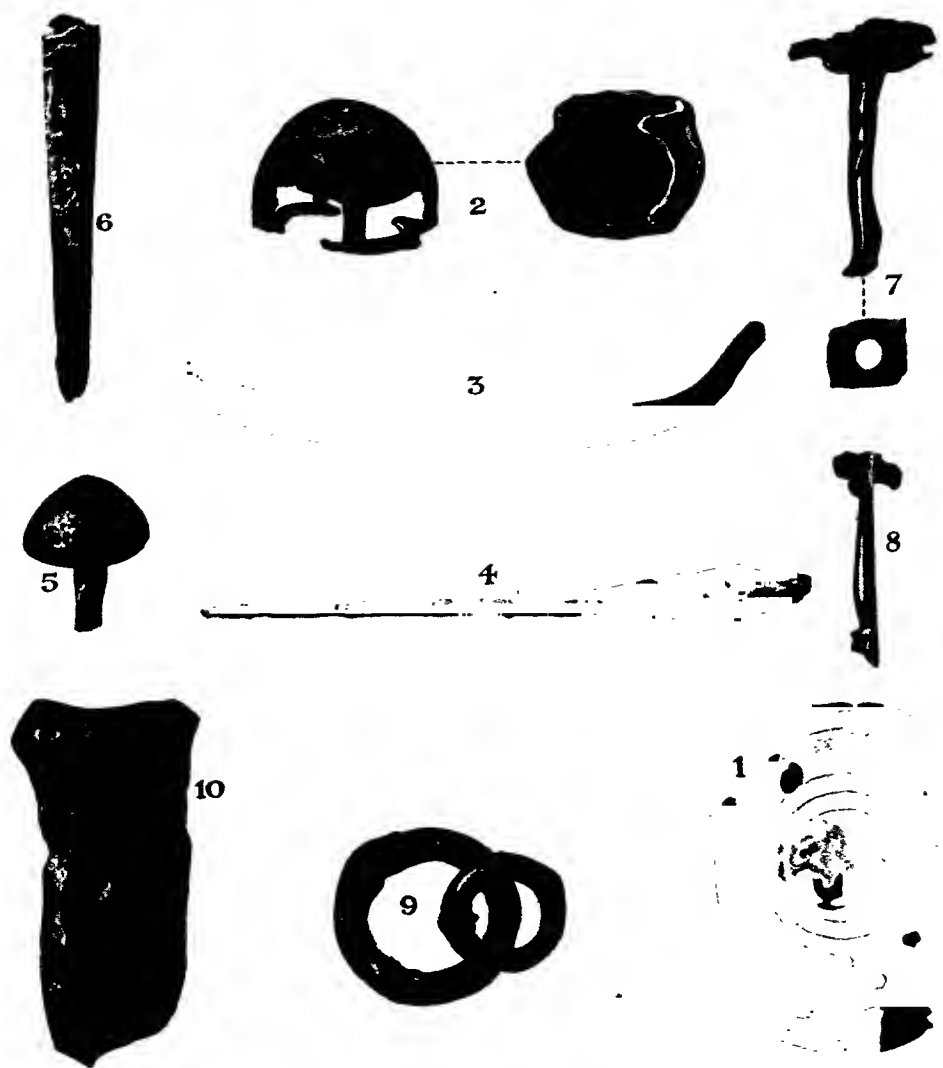


Fig. 22. Objects of Bronze from the second level. (†.)

and fig. 22, No. 6). It measures, with the point or cutting edge lacking, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length. Like the others of its class, it is square in section and diminishes towards the point. Fig. 20, No. 24, and fig. 22, No. 7, is a rivet, square in section, with a thin flat head and a thin rectangular washer on the other end. A similar rivet, with the washer wanting, was found on the fourth level in 1914. Fig. 20, No. 25, and fig. 22, No. 8, is an object in shape of a bisected baluster, with a loop at one end through which an iron pin has been thrust. It is impossible to say what purpose it has served. The object shown in fig. 20, No. 26, and fig. 21, No. 15, has probably been part of an étui, a portion of a rather fragile ring remaining at one end. At the broad end there appears to have been a projecting point at both sides. The surface is decorated with transverse and diagonal lines, and the edges are lightly waved towards the ring end on one surface and towards the broad end on the other. A small segment of a socketed axe of the Bronze Age (fig. 20, No. 27, and fig. 22, No. 10), previously mentioned, is the only other object of bronze.

Silver.—This metal is represented by a well fashioned pin, $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length (fig. 20, No. 28). There is a short, incomplete right-angled return, from which the head has evidently been wrenched.

Glass.—There are fifteen fragments of glass armlets, probably representing thirteen different specimens, as four of the specimens range themselves in pairs. One pair is composed of segments of opaque white and brightly surfaced glass, of the lighter make, which we incline to attribute to the later periods of occupation. Seven pieces are of duller and heavier opaque white. One piece is of opaque yellow glass, and two, probably portions of the same armlet, are of pale green translucent glass with a white opaque thread trailed along the surface. Two other pieces, of pale translucent green ornamented with white opaque threads trailed on the surface, though similar in appearance, are not identical in section (fig. 20, Nos. 33, 34, and 35). They are of a kind that has been frequently met with before. The last piece is a segment of pale green opaque glass, coated on the upper surface with opaque yellow and a broad band of brick-red, from either edge of which short parallel lines of the same colour protrude into the yellow so as to simulate a cord pattern (fig. 20, No. 36). An oval yellow spot like an eye appears in the middle of the red band. As is the case with almost all the pieces of armlet of this class, the end which is not fractured is cut down for a short distance so as to form a tenon or neck. The only other objects of glass are half of a melon-shaped bead of blue vitreous paste (fig. 20, No. 67) and two playing-men, one of the latter of clear brown glass chipped out of the bottom of some Roman glass vessel

(fig. 20, No. 38); the other like a button (fig. 20, No. 39), $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, of blue opaque glass, and most likely of Roman origin.

Jet or Lignite.—The objects in this material are somewhat numerous, and include eighteen fragments of armlets. Two of these have either never been finished or have been roughly used. On one of them there is a slight transverse groove close to the end. The interest in this lies in the treatment of the end of another small fragment (fig. 20, No. 40). This piece has been reduced in diameter for $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the end, and above this necking two grooves run from either side to meet on the crest, forming a chevron. The surface of the termination is irregular, as if it had been fractured, whereas in the glass armlets, which show a somewhat analogous treatment, the end is always smoothed down. Five fragments appear to belong to two armlets. Further than that, one armlet, represented by three pieces, has been of unusually light make—little more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. One piece, that calls for particular remark (fig. 20, No. 41), has been an armlet triangular in cross section, and on one of the ends of the fractured portion there are cut two chevrons, the points of which are on the apex of the triangle of the section, the base being the inner circumference. This style of ornamentation, which appears on several pieces of these armlets found last season, has not been observed previously. It recalls a fragment of an armlet of Kimmeridge shale in the Devizes Museum, from the Romano-British settlement on Cold Kitchen Hill, which has a design formed with incised curves upon the front of it.¹ Fig. 20, No. 55, is the one half of a spherical pin head, somewhat larger than any found previously, and has measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The pin, the socket for which appears in section, has been $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, and was probably of iron. A little iron rust remains at the end of this hole. A small playing-man (fig. 20, No. 56), $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, has been scored with the point of a knife on both flat surfaces. There are four pieces of rings, two of them seemingly unfinished fragments (fig. 20 Nos. 53 and 54), and the other two of rings (fig. 20, Nos. 51 and 52) with interior diameters of $\frac{7}{8}$ inch and 1 inch respectively. The only other objects of this material are two whorls (fig. 20, Nos. 57 and 58), a well-fashioned specimen and an imperfect example.

Stone and Flint.—There are three highly polished discs of sandstone (fig. 20, Nos. 59 to 61), measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter respectively. The two larger of these are of fine-grained sandstone, thin and very smooth. There are three playing-men (fig. 20, Nos. 62 to 64), one being fashioned from a small flat pebble with the edges rubbed down. Two complete whorls (fig. 20, Nos. 65

¹ *Wills Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxv. p. 406, fig. 27.

and 66) and broken pieces of two others are the only other stone objects, while a neatly fashioned and small leaf-shaped arrowhead, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, a small scraper, and a calcined oval object are the only pieces of worked flint.

There are ten polishing or sharpening stones of various sizes and shapes. The largest is flat and oblong in form, and measures $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length; another, of square section, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, has been worn hollow by use on the four sides; four, varying from $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches to $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, are long, flat, and ovoid in shape, and one shows deep grooves formed by a sharp tool; one, formed from a flat oval pebble, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is smoothed round the edges; another, of lozenge form, measuring 3 inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diagonally, shows the edges obliquely ground; another, beautifully formed, and measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, is of rectangular shape; and another, formed from a rounded pebble of grit, has a number of hollow grooves rubbed out on the flattened side. In addition, there is a piece of a hone with a semi-circular groove across one end.

Half of a disc of stone, rudely dressed into shape and perforated, measuring $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, is broken across the perforation.

Iron.—The iron objects worth remark are more numerous from this level than from the one below. They are shown in fig. 23. Nos. 1 to 4 are blades of knives or shears, and not differing essentially from others that we have found in previous years. Nos. 5 and 6 are sockets for the butt ends of spears. Similar sockets we have found previously, but split. No. 7 is a light rod of iron showing a spiral twist in its formation. It is $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, and its purpose is not obvious. No. 8 is probably the cheek-piece of a bit; No. 9 a link of a chain in the form of a figure eight, such as we have found previously; No. 10 is a short section of a bar broadening towards one end, where it is cut off obliquely so as to form a wedge-shaped object; and No. 11 is a large conical-headed nail or bolt, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter at the base of the head, which must have been used in some heavy piece of wood-work.

Pottery.—A fragment of Samian ware is a piece of the rim and side of a bowl with overhanging flange (Dragendorff, form 44). The slight curve of the portion of the side above the flange indicates that the bowl was hemispherical, resembling an example from Rheinzabern of the Hadrian-Antonine period.¹

A class of pot not met with previously is represented by four shards of light reddish-brown colour, one of which came from the top level. Each bears the remains of decoration, consisting of two somewhat

¹ Oswald and Pryce, *op. cit.*, p. 203, pl. lxi., 2.

rudely incised lines of zigzags bounded and divided by incised horizontal lines. A shard which appears to be decorated in a similar manner



Fig. 23. Objects of Iron from the second level.

was found at Woodyates.¹ There is also a very small fragment of a rim, decorated *en barbotine* with a leaf.

None of the other fragments were of any moment.

¹ Pitt-Rivers, *op. cit.*, p. 150, pl. clxxxvii., No. 12.

Coin.—Only one coin was found on this level, and that one sadly out of date—a second brass of the Emperor Nerva (A.D. 96–98). For dating purposes, it is therefore of no use.

Relics from the latest or first level of occupation are grouped together in fig. 24.

As usual, the relics are less numerous than those from the corresponding areas on the lower levels.

Bronze—Fibula.—There came one fibula from this level (fig. 24, No. 1, and fig. 25, No. 1). It is bow-shaped, of the well-known Backworth type, with the floriated knob and the pin (amissing) working on a spring. From its style, it obviously does not belong properly to this level of occupation, but to the lowest, and consequently is only proof of the mingling of relics of different periods which had unavoidably occurred last season.

Ring.—Fig. 24, No. 2, and fig. 25, No. 2, shows a contorted finger ring rudely fashioned from a piece of fluted wire into a ring of two coils.

Pin.—A pin (fig. 24, No. 3, and fig. 25, No. 3), bent, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length following the curve, with an oblong rectangular head surmounted with a narrow crest at right angles to the front of the head, small projections at the upper angle on the front, and a loop-like moulding extending down the stem, recalls a very similar pin recovered from the highest level in 1919,¹ and others, without the crest, obtained previously from other levels.²

Miscellaneous.—Fig. 24, No. 4, and fig. 25, No. 4, is a semi-cylindrical object of bronze, corrugated on the upper surface, closed at the ends, and pierced near each end for a stud or nail. A mould, found on the third level in 1919,³ was for the casting of an article of the same kind, but of smaller dimensions. It has been a mounting, but for what is not apparent. Fig. 24, No. 5, and fig. 25, No. 5, is a toilet object presumably, of which we have found other examples last year. It measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, and has been fashioned with a number of minute teeth at the broader end, to be used for purposes, too obvious for description, in a state of society when washing facilities were not provided. It was probably made with a ring at the pointed end, and was carried attached to tweezers. Fig. 24, No. 6, and fig. 25, No. 6, shows a rather diminutive toothed toilet scratcher, measuring only 1 inch in length. It appears to have had four teeth. Possibly associated with it originally was the pair of tweezers (fig. 24, No. 7, and fig. 25, No. 7). Such a pair was found in 1914 on the highest level. Two pairs were obtained in the excavations of the Roman fort at Newstead, and there

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv, p. 96, fig. 23, No. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. liv, p. 81, fig. 14, No. 1.

² *Ibid.*, vol. l, p. 101.

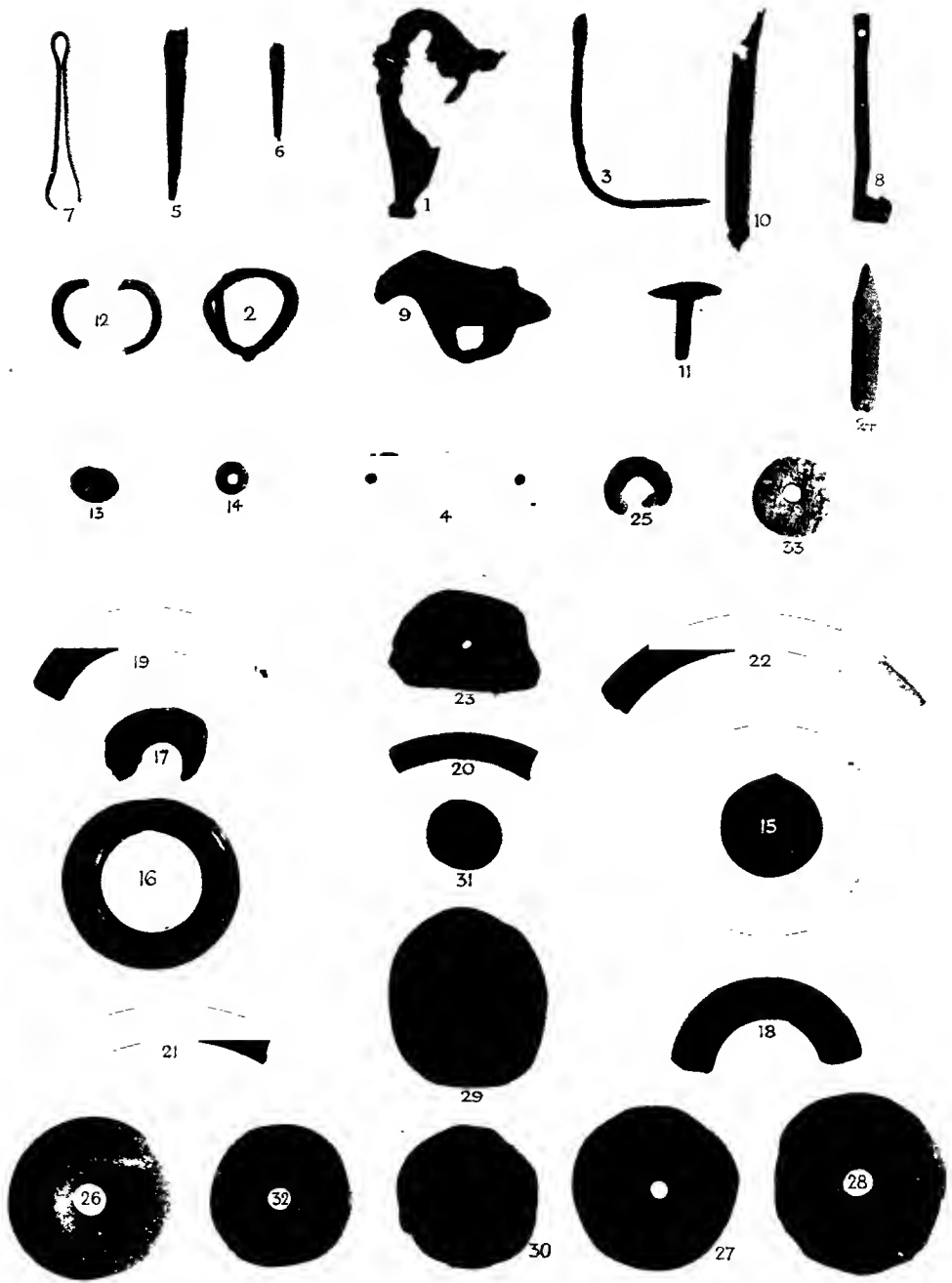


Fig. 24. Group of Relics (other than of iron) from the first level—except No. 13, which was found on the second level. (½.)

are numerous recorded instances of their occurrence on other Roman sites.¹ The key (fig. 24, No. 8, and fig. 25, No. 8) is a relic² of an uncommon sort. It has been for a tumbler lock, and is of the pipe variety. It is formed from sheet bronze folded over, and a small perforation at the upper end of the shank shows where a ring has passed through for suspension.

Perhaps the most remarkable object of bronze which we have yet recovered from Traprain Law is a boldly modelled figure of a raven (fig. 24, No. 9, and fig. 25, No. 9). The object appears to have been cast. Through the lower part of the casting, beneath the bird's body, is a perforation $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. A ridge across the back indicates the ends of the folded wings. The extreme length of the relic is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Marked traces of what appears to be iron oxide, within the perforation, indicate that the bird rested on the top of a ring or rod of iron. Possibly it has been a mounting on harness. A figure of a cock, in solid bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, was found in the Roman villa at Great Bedwyn, Wilts, and is preserved in the Devizes Museum. Another of a similar heavy make was recovered at Corstopitum³ in 1908, while another bronze cock was found at Wroxeter in 1913.⁴ In the case of the two last mentioned the feet are wanting, and there is nothing to show whether they also had any arrangement for attachment.

A piece of semi-tubular binding (fig. 24, No. 10), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is similar to various other pieces found in previous years. A flat-headed stud with a stem (fig. 24, No. 11), square in section, is slightly cut down to a smaller dimension at the end, and was possibly completed with a disc to act as a washer. Lastly, there is a smaller stud with a hollow semi-globular head.

Silver Ring.—Two pieces of a finger ring to contain an oval setting were found on this level (fig. 24, No. 12, and fig. 25, No. 10), about 1 foot apart. A portion of the shank of one piece is missing. On the level below, about 5 feet distant from the position on which these two pieces were found, there was found a setting of red amber (fig. 24, No. 13, and fig. 25, No. 11), $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, slightly convex on the back and flat on the front. On the front the surface has been relieved with a reticulated pattern formed of incised lines which have been filled with some white substance. The interior measurement of the ring has been $\frac{13}{16}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Although there was a slight difference between the levels in which the setting and the fragments of the ring were found, there seems no doubt that they are all parts of the same ornament.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xlix. p. 175, and p. 174, fig. 26, No. 6.

² One was found at Lochspouts Crannog (*Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 177, fig. 176).

³ *Archæologia Æliana*, 3rd series, vol. v. p. 410, fig. 31.

⁴ *Society of Antiquaries of London: Wroxeter Report*, 1913, p. 12, fig. 5, No. 18.

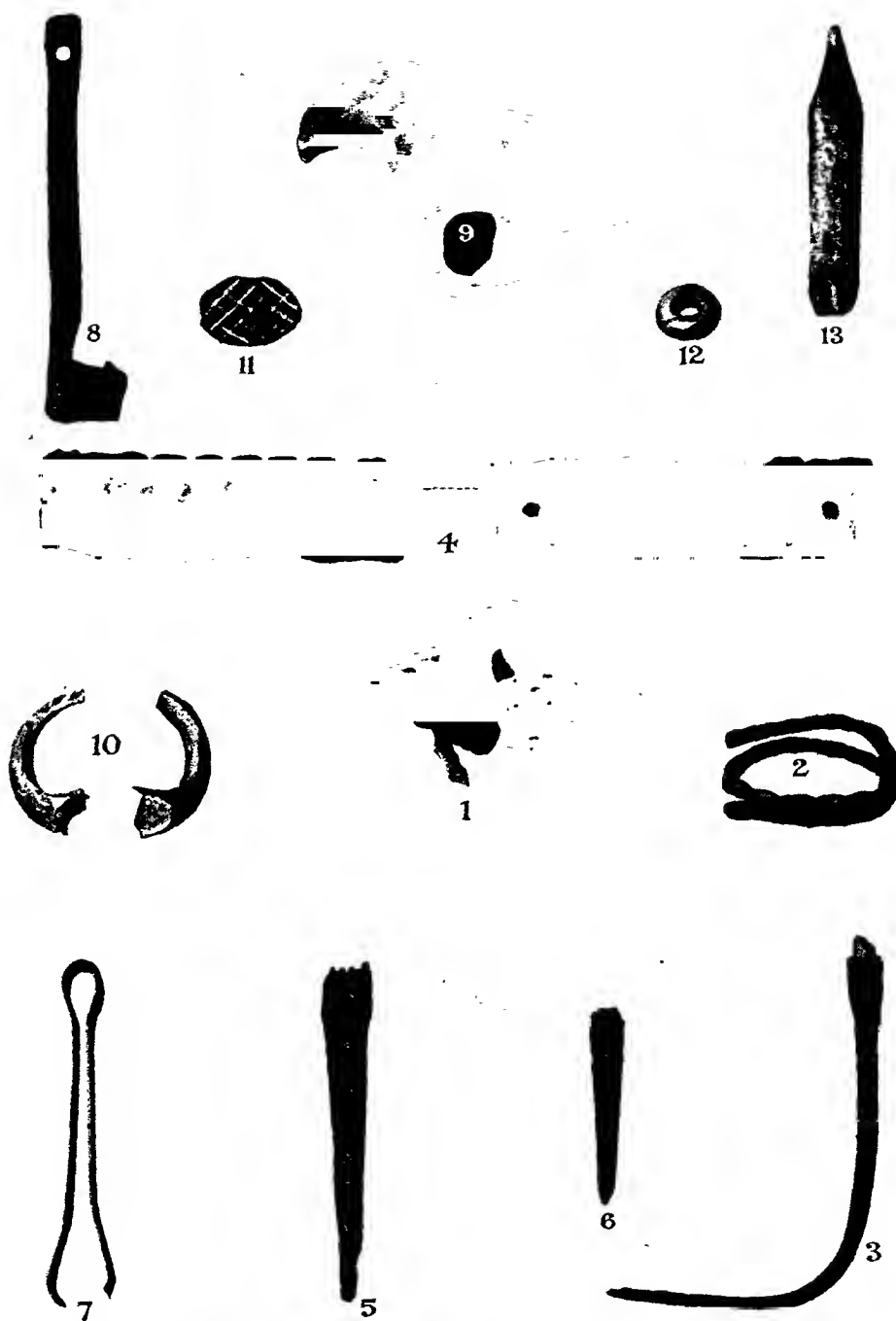


Fig. 25. Objects of Bronze and Glass from the first level—except No. 11, which was found on the second level. (L.)

Glass.—The only objects of glass are three beads and two small segments of armlets of milky-white colour. The first bead is discoid, of opaque yellow material (fig. 24, No. 14, and fig. 25, No. 12), $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. Other beads of this class have been found in previous years, no less than eight being found in 1915. For the most part, they came from the two earliest levels. The second is of the melon-shaped variety, and consists of two segments, rather rudely fashioned of green glass. The third is a tiny grey globular bead from which the colour seems to have been bleached.

Jet or Lignite.—Fig. 24, No. 15, is a ring, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter over all. At one point on the circumference an appreciable groove has been formed. As the ring is light and the groove at all points of equal depth, the groove would appear to have been purposely fashioned in order to keep the ring in a fixed position with relation to a cord fastened in it, rather than to have been the result of friction caused by the object being worn as an amulet. Fig. 24, No. 16, is another ring, the interior diameter of which is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. As in the case of the ring above mentioned, it has at one point a groove of equal depth running across it. There are also three small pieces of other rings, one of which is plano-convex in section (fig. 24, No. 17); another (fig. 24, No. 18), which has a breadth of $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{16}$ inch, has belonged to a ring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The only other objects of jet are three fragments and one segment of an armlet (fig. 24, Nos. 19 to 22), and an imperfect disc with a small perforation of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter, which may have been a whorl (fig. 24, No. 23). A semi-elliptical object, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch along the chord and $\frac{15}{16}$ inch in thickness with a tenon beneath, is unlike any previous find and appears to be in an unfinished state.

Lead.—Fig. 24, No. 24, and fig. 25, No. 13, is an object resembling a portion of a pencil sharpened from two sides so as to produce a flat point at one extremity while at the other it has been rounded. Another article of lead is a ring (fig. 24, No. 25), $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter over all and some $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth. About one-third has decayed away.

Stone and Flint.—There are two hammer-stones—one of oblong shape, abraded at one end, and the other of flattened oval shape, worn around the periphery; a roughly dressed disc of red sandstone, which was probably a pot lid; and three rubbing-stones, two of oblong shape and one pointed at one end. Two incomplete moulds of red sandstone were recovered. The first, made from an irregular block of stone, measuring $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, bears on one face a T-shaped matrix, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch broad at the top; the other, of which less than half remains, is made of a water-rolled pebble and shows part of a matrix for casting an object with a spheroidal head, resembling the knobbed



Fig. 26. Objects of Iron from the first level.

ferrules for spear-shafts of the Early Iron Age. There are three stone whorls (fig. 24, Nos. 26 to 28) and a half one; a disc, which seems to have been a whorl in the making (fig. 24, No. 29), with holes on the opposite faces only sunk a short depth; another (fig. 24, No. 30) with no hole or perforation, which was also probably intended for a whorl; and part of a large discoidal object. A small playing-man (fig. 24, No. 31), a natural pebble very slightly rubbed down on a part of the edge, is also among the finds. Another whorl, fashioned from a piece of decorated Samian ware, may be mentioned here (fig. 24, No. 32).

A bead (fig. 24, No. 33), $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, is formed from the material known as coprolite.

Of flint there is only one implement, a side-scraper or knife of dark colour.

Iron.—The objects of iron from this level are not numerous, but are of interest. A large axe (fig. 26, No. 1), $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in extreme length and some $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad at the broadest part of the blade, is peculiarly fashioned with a high shoulder on what appears to be the upper edge. It has a well-fashioned socket, and is a serviceable tool. Fig. 26, No. 2, is an implement or tool of




Fig. 27. Portion of Samian Bowl.

which we have not hitherto found an example in our excavation. It is a file, such as at the present day is used for various purposes and largely in agricultural pursuits. The teeth are only on one side, and are not placed very close to one another, there being about twelve to the inch. It is furnished with a tang for a handle, and a shoulder to prevent its being thrust too far into the socket and splitting it. Its length is $5\frac{9}{16}$ inches. Déchelette¹ gives a reference to two such files from a tumulus at Celles, and to another found in a grave of the cemetery of Ronsden in Eastern Prussia, all of the La Tène period. Fig. 26, No. 3, is an iron rod, about 5 inches in length, spirally fluted throughout its length. Fig. 26, No. 4, is one-half of a horse-shoe. Similar halves have been found in previous years. Fig. 26, No. 5, is either a link or perhaps the loop of a buckle, and fig. 26, No. 6, a round-headed stud or nail. An iron bar, 2 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length,

¹ *Manuel d'archéologie—archéologie celtique ou protohistorique*, vol. ii. p. 1375.

of rectangular section, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch near the top, and tapering towards one end for less than half its length, pierced by two small holes $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart, the lowest $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the pointed end, was also recovered.

Pottery.—The highest level yielded rather more pottery than has hitherto been the case. It is, however, mixed. Of Samian ware there is a portion of the side of a large bowl (Dragendorff, form 37) showing two animals in vigorous movement within a large medallion (fig. 27). It appears to be of Antonine type. There is a small fragment, of indeterminate form, of thick ware, with two rosettes and traces of other ornament, and a small section of a shallow bowl, probably of form 18.

There is one piece, which joins together with one from the level below, of a rather thick grey ware, whitish in fracture, ornamented on the outside with a band of close vertical impressions produced with a roulette. A piece of the same or of a similar vessel was found on the second level in 1915.¹ From this level we have another fragment of a vessel, of reddish-brown colour, decorated with a double line of zigzags; about half of the rim of a bowl, of polished black ware; a couple of pieces



Fig. 28. Fragment of object of Pottery.

of a good-sized beaker or pitcher, of red, well-washed clay which has been coated with a pink slip, now much rubbed off. One of the pieces shows two horizontal lines of roulette markings, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. This appears to be ware such as has been found at Sandford, Oxon., and Ashley Rails in the New Forest, of fourth-century manufacture. This level also yielded a peculiar object formed of two shards which join, but still are incomplete (fig. 28). It is fashioned of a well-washed clay, and is of the reddish tint of the Sandford ware. It appears to have been a circular flat stand, measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in height, with a double foot-rim, the outer one formed by the turned-down edge of the stand. It has been perforated subsequent to manufacture at irregular intervals.

Among the shards of native pottery occurs a small segment of a rim, of the thick black ware of vesicular texture found on the second level in 1915.² The section of this fragment differs from that found previously.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. I. p. 95, fig. 19, No. 16.

² *Ibid.*, vol. I. p. 88, fig. 16, No. 5.

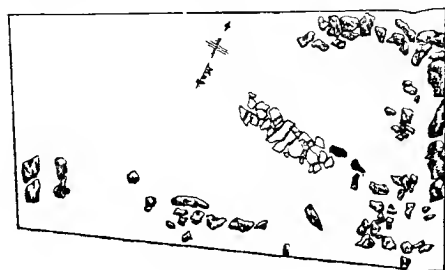
Coins.—The coins from this level are comparatively numerous, but much mixed. The following is a list:—

Domitian	A.D. 81-96
Hadrian	„ 117-138
Gallienus	„ 254-268
Tetricus(?)	„ 267-273
Constantine I.	„ 306-337
A Constantinian coin, possibly Constantine II. . .	„ 317-337
Magnentius	„ 350-353
Arcadius(?)	„ 395-408
An indecipherable coin.	

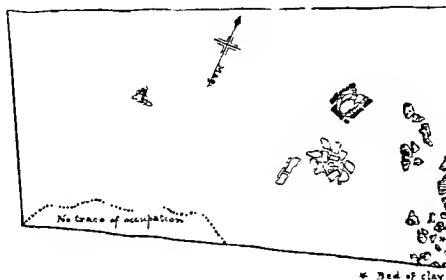
Disregarding the four earliest coins, which are obviously out of place, the general period represented by the four others that are either identifiable or partially so is the fourth century, and, as we must carry the final date of the occupation down beyond the earliest possible date of our latest coin, we must assign it to the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century of our era. This agrees with conclusions arrived at in previous years.

Owing to the prolonged wet weather during the month of August, it was found necessary to discontinue for a time the excavation on section L above described, and to turn attention to a fresh area where the thick covering of turf prevented the soil beneath from being saturated. For exploration an area was selected farther down the hill to the north-west of sections K and L, and a little more than 100 feet distant from the rampart, where immediately between the two gateways which form the most northern pair, settings of stones protruding through the turf in an irregular fashion gave evidence of occupation. A piece of ground was pegged out, irregularly rectangular, measuring roughly 44 feet in length by, on an average, some 25 feet in breadth, which we termed section X. On the first level (fig. 29, No. 1) being laid bare, there was observed bordering the east line of the section several large stones set in line. At a distance of about 2 feet to the west of these, a few more stones lying parallel were uncovered, the intervening space being devoid of stones. Towards the north a double row of stones were set close together on an arc, the western extremity of which curved towards the south-west. Along the south side of the section a line of rough single stones extended, with a break of about 10 feet, while from the south-west corner two parallel settings, each consisting of two large stones, 2 feet apart, lay parallel to the somewhat similar double line on the east margin. This arrangement of parallel lines is evidently analogous to the setting noted above on the first

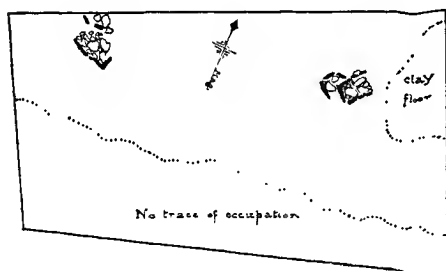
level of section K, and possibly formed the foundation for a wall of turf. Some 12 feet from the south-east corner of the area was a setting of three large stones set on edge—one almost at right angles to the others,—while extending from them in an easterly direction was a paved area measuring about 11 feet 6 inches in length by about 3 feet 6 inches in breadth. No indication of hearths such as were uncovered



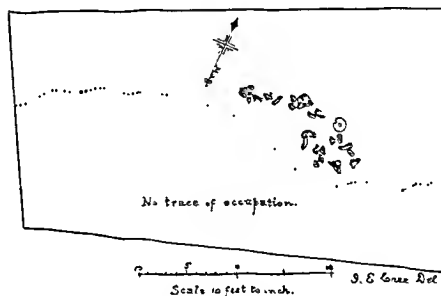
1. First Level.



2. Second Level.



3. Third Level.



4. Fourth Level.

Fig 29. Plans of Foundations on the four levels in section X.

elsewhere, was met with. With the removal of a few inches of soil, the second level (fig. 29, No. 2) was exposed. An outcrop of rock and rubble on the southern margin restricted the area of occupation. Towards the east side of the section, at a distance of 12 feet from the north and east boundaries, was a hearth of the usual rectangular type, bounded with kerbstones on three sides and open on the fourth towards the north. It measured 3 feet 6 inches in length by 3 feet in breadth. It differed slightly from the usual construction in that the stone of the hill had been used both for the kerbs and the paving, and by the latter having apparently been covered with clay. Almost adjoining the hearth, some 2 feet distant from it, was one of those small, irregularly circular paved areas of which various other instances have been met

with. In it a quern-stone had been used as paving. Possibly these areas represent the floors of huts. To the east and south-east of the paving a number of rough stones were laid bare without indicating any structure, but among them, surrounded by a circle of stones, was a small heap of yellowish-brown clay such as might have been intended for the manufacture of pottery.

Nearly due west from the first paved area, and some 16 feet distant, was a second area, triangular in shape, and composed of small flat stones. A similar triangular area was found on the second level of section I above.

When the third level (fig. 29, No. 3) was opened out it was found that the area of rock and rubble on the south side had greatly increased, till it represented fully one-third of the whole surface exposed. The only remains were those of hearths, there being no suggestions of walls or other structures. Towards the north-west corner was one, incomplete, measuring about 4 feet 4 inches in length, with its longest axis east and west. It was paved with sandstone and partially enclosed with a kerb. A portion of what may have been another hearth abutted on it on the north. Some 10 feet from the north-east corner was another rectangular hearth. It was enclosed on three sides with kerbstones, and had the open end towards the north-east, measuring 3 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in breadth. Like the others to the westward, it was paved with sandstone. Adjoining it on the west, and on the same level, was a portion of another, the south-west kerb of which overlapped the back of the larger hearth to the extent of fully one-half. Almost adjoining these last-mentioned hearths was a large irregular area of clay, measuring roughly 12 feet in length by about 6 feet in breadth, with a depth of about 2 inches. It appeared to continue into the unexcavated ground on the east.

The fourth level exposed, showed rather more than one-half of the section occupied by rock and rubble. The only suggestion of structure consisted of a number of rough stones, to the east of the centre, set on a curve, with the upper stone of a rotary quern of coarse-grained sandstone lying among them.

Considering the relics according to the arrangement followed previously, we commence with those from the lowest level. They are singularly few in number.

The one object of bronze is a small portion of what has possibly been a pendant disc, the finished edge being curved and having what appears to be the base of a fixed ring rising from it. On the surface are a series of rows of triangular depressions which may have contained enamel. The only object of jet is a segment, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

in length and 1 inch in breadth, of a large flat ring. It is in a rough state, as if it had never been completed. There is a segment of an armlet, of greenish-yellow opaque glass, triangular in section, and another of pale green translucent glass, plano-convex in section, narrow,



Fig. 30. Fragment of Vessel of pottery.

and ornamented with a hooked line of white enamel. The only other object of glass is a fragment of the reeded handle of a Roman green glass bottle. The pottery found consisted of some shards of native and of Roman ware; among the latter are three of Samian ware. There was also a small fragment of the wall of a vessel of thin grey paste, dark in the interior and ornamented on the outside with a group of small dark-coloured spots aligned horizontally and vertically (fig. 30).

A billon coin of Alexandria, probably of late fourth-century date, found on this level, doubtless came from a later occupation.

The relics from the third level are not much more illuminating. They consist of a very small piece of silver $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, which may have been a segment of a ring or armlet, as it is curved; a thin curved plate of bronze $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches in length, tapering to both ends, which is much eaten away along each edge. Of glass there is a segment of an opaque white armlet, which has been decorated originally with a hook-like line of pale blue, but this inlay has been chipped out. The segment is plano-convex in section. A carefully fashioned object of micaceous schist, 5 inches in length, appears to have been a hone.



Fig. 31. Basal fragment of Samian Bowl.

The pottery consisted of a small quantity of shards of native and Roman manufacture. Among the latter two pieces of Samian ware when put together form about one-half of a base, the upper edge of which appears to have been ground down (fig. 31). This fragment bears the stamp of Dagomarus, a first-century potter of Lezoux.

The second level was even less prolific than the foregoing. Within a few feet of the paved floor there lay six ovoid pebbles of quartzite,

each measuring about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, and so uniform in size and shape as to suggest that they had been purposely selected. Such small pebbles occur naturally in the soil, but the occurrence of this group indicates their use possibly as playing-men. Portions of an indented beaker of thin light coloured ware covered with a brownish black slip outside and inside, and rough-cast on the exterior, were found on the second, third, and fourth levels, but the largest pieces were found on the second. Two fragments of thick greenish Roman bottle-glass and one piece of clear, translucent glass, part of a cup or vessel of some sort, complete the record.

The top level, like the lower levels, was disappointing in results. It produced a disc of bronze, either a playing-piece or an indecipherable coin; a couple of objects of lead, viz. a discoid piece $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, like a cap, convex on the upper side, across which there lies an irregular ridge, and a strip $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in breadth slightly coiled; a flat pebble of coarse sandstone with a number of parallel grooves produced by the friction of a tool on both faces; a discoid pebble slightly polished with the edges ground flat; one or two objects of iron, the most noteworthy of which are a tanged knife-blade, imperfect, of a peculiarly curved form, and a small lozenge-shaped object. The pottery, both native and Roman, was of small quantity and not remarkable. A small Roman coin, probably a minim, but indecipherable, was also found.

While this paper was passing through the press, and just on the eve of our recommencing work for the season, we suffered an irreparable loss by the death of our foreman, Mr George Pringle. He came to us in the early summer of 1914, when our excavations commenced on Traprain Law, quite untrained to such work, but possessed of a quick eye, a receptive mind, and an intelligence which brought such zest to his labours that the progress and success of the excavations became his absorbing thought. His sterling honesty, added to these other qualifications, made him an ideal man for his post. When the shortage of men became serious in the war, though no longer young, he joined the army, underwent the hardships of the campaign in France, and was severely wounded, which possibly hastened his end. Those of us who were closely associated with the excavations have lost a friend and fellow-worker of whom we have none but the kindest remembrances.

II.

PREHISTORIC CAIRNS AND A CROSS IN THE PARISH OF KIRKMICHAEL, BANFFSHIRE. BY REV. J. GARROW DUNCAN, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

CAIRN AT EAST LYNE, KIRKMICHAEL.

For some years back I have been familiar with a rumour that there was a cairn on the farm of East Lyne here, that it had been opened some years ago, and that there had been found in it an "urn," which had been at once covered up again. In conversation with the factor of the estate I mentioned the matter, and asked if I might some time examine it. Permission was at once granted, but the war came on, and no man was to be had to assist me. It was only last year (1920) therefore that I was able to undertake the work.

In August last my man and I set out with the necessary tools, obtained permission of the tenants to deposit on their field any material displaced, as well as a promise of every assistance they could afford, and within an hour of starting we had struck the cover and side of the stone cist of a prehistoric burial, such as is usually attributed to the Bronze Age in Britain.

Let me describe our finds in detail.

The cairn (fig. 1) measures now about 30 feet long by 15 feet broad, and 6 feet high where the cist is situated. Originally, however, it must have measured 30 feet in diameter and formed a very complete circle. The materials of which it is composed are water-worn stones, which had been carried chiefly from the river-bed. The river is now about a quarter of a mile away, but at the time that the cairn was erected its course may have been just at the bottom of the field, some 200 yards off, for the field ends in a steep slope down to what seems to be an ancient river-bed. There had probably been no earth added to the cairn, or very little, originally, for there is very little still—sufficient, however, to nourish a stunted birch tree apparently of recent growth.

The field on which the cairn stands was first put under cultivation by the ancestors of the present tenants about a hundred years ago. Previous to that it had been used simply as rough pasture, it being the lower declivity of the Cromdale hill behind the house. Thirty-five or forty years ago the tenants decided to remove this heap of stones because of the trouble of ploughing round it. When they had removed about half of it and worked in to the centre, they came upon a very large stone cist. This was the "urn" spoken of among the people here,

and, as they did not wish to desecrate any place of burial, they stopped work at that point and covered up the cist again.

The steading, however, was undergoing repair, and the mason was in difficulties about a pair of lintels for the cart-shed doors. Not being a man of delicate scruples nor of superstition, apparently, and hearing of the large slabs that formed the stone cist recently discovered in the cairn, he unearthed the cist, and must have removed every slab of it. The two sides he used as lintels, in spite of the protests and warnings of the people around, who assured him that they would never rest away from their



Fig. 1. Cairn at East Lyne, Kirkmichael, showing Cist exposed.

proper place, but would speedily find their way back, as the cross¹ had done, or break in pieces.

The lintels assuredly did break after some five or six years. I saw the pieces lying there, and at once concluded that they had belonged to another cist.

The tenants informed me that I would find a "stone burial," but that one side of the cist had been taken away thirty-five years ago for lintels. The mason had quietened opposition by saying he only took a part of the cist, but he must have removed it all. In any case, no portion of the one I found is wanting, and the neighbours tell me it is not the grave which was first opened. No trace of the latter remains in the cairn.

The cairn being composed mainly of stones is very little denuded, and

¹ See *infra*, p. 212.

though such cairns are often treated as dumps for stones gathered off the field, there cannot have been much added in that way to this one.

Both cists had been placed almost in the centre of the cairn. Had the first despoilers gone a yard or two further in removing the cairn, they would have found this second cist. The appearance of the cairn at first suggested that there might be a third or even a fourth cist, but further examination pointed to the conclusion that there were no more in the mound. If permission could be obtained to remove the whole cairn, further burials might be discovered underneath it.

The cist is composed of five slabs; two of these, each 6 feet long and about 4 inches thick, well sunk in the soil and with an inward slope of about 3 inches to the top, form the sides; two of smaller size but of similar thickness and similarly sloped form the ends. Both the side slabs project 15 inches beyond those at the ends, and there is no slab for the bottom. The burial had been laid on the hard sub-soil, the surface mould evidently being removed. The covering stone measures 6 feet in length, 5 feet in breadth at the broadest part, and about 12 inches thick at the centre, thinning down to the edges, it being of a naturally rounded formation, so that no water could lie on it. It weighs about 10 to 15 cwts.

These stones had been picked up or dug up in the vicinity, for on examination I found that many other large slabs had been removed to the edges of the field when it was being trenched and prepared for cultivation. The sides of the cist are buttressed and kept in position by thick, heavy stone slabs of similar length laid flat, hard against the sides. The ends are so carefully let into the soil that they need no support to keep them in place, and the cover stone, though it by no means fits closely, has in its weight a sufficient guarantee against its being easily removed.

The burial space measures in length 3 feet 7 inches at the bottom, and 2 feet 10 inches at the top; in breadth, 2 feet 3 inches at the bottom, and 2 feet 1 inch at the top. Each of the end slabs thus slopes inwards about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and each of the side slabs about 1 inch. When cleaned out down to the sub-soil the cist measures about 2 feet in depth.

The cist is almost perfectly oriented, the ends pointing almost due east and west, or slightly E.N.E. and W.S.W., and the sides north and south.

No human remains were found, though carefully searched for.

The first cist, which had been removed, must have lain parallel to or in alignment with the second, a distance of about 4 feet separating their nearest points. The form of the cairn points to this. There is no trace whatever of a marginal setting of larger stones, nor of internal structures of any kind other than those described.

Inside the cist there was a depth of 6 or 7 inches of very rich black mould, which we carefully passed through a riddle, keeping a watch for jet or flints. The cover stone was not a complete fit, but left a corner open, and mould could drop in—as indeed we found had happened, the mould in that corner being of a different colour from that in the rest of the cist. Only a small quantity had found its way in, however, there being very little soil in the composition of the cairn.

Amongst the dust brought home from the cist were two small black chips of what appeared to be charred wood. Only one little piece of bone was found, and it crumbled away to dust.

In 1894-5, while working with Dr Flinders Petrie at Nagada in Upper Egypt, we unearthed about 3000 prehistoric contracted burials. The knees were doubled towards the chin, the head was often cut off and placed in the bosom, and the body was almost always placed with head to the south and face to the west. The body was placed in this manner inside a sun-baked clay box about 3 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the box was then filled up with sand—unless the sand had been allowed to get in by early plunderers. Almost always a reed mat was found under the body—the fragments being mixed with the filling—and both wood and matting were found.

In other sections of the cemetery the body was placed in this doubled-up position *in a corner of a large pit*, while pottery vases filled with various materials for food and drink were ranged round the sides. Often personal belongings of the dead were added, and among these were flint knives and weapons for shooting at gazelles to cut the tendon of the hind hoofs. Other implements of the same material were also found.

It is noteworthy that the contracted form of burial was used in Egypt even when the body was deposited in a pit 12 feet by 10, where the size of the grave cannot have been the reason for the contracted position. Similarly, it would have been as easy to make this cist at East Lyne 6 feet long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, as to make it only about 3 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$, with the ends of the slabs projecting beyond the cist proper. Obviously it was the custom to make contracted burials because this was regarded as the proper way to bury the dead. Very likely the custom arose through finding the body in this position immediately after death—with knees drawn up.

I have already indicated that there was in this cairn another and a larger cist, which was entirely removed, apparently by the mason, who did not wish to hurt the farmer's sensibilities, and led him to believe that he had taken only one side of the grave. I have therefore been unable to find any trace of the contents of that cist.

While I was at work examining the cairn, the wife of the neighbouring farmer told me that on a field on Dalrachie farm, 2 miles north of this, her father turned up the lid of a stone cist some thirty years ago. It was composed of six slabs, there being a slab bottom in this case. It measured only about 2 feet square, or 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and about 18 inches deep, and contained only ashes—there being no trace of pottery. The slabs fitted closely together, and the cist was much more neatly made than that at East Lyne. This is one of many instances of a cist burial without a cairn, unless we suppose that the cairn had been removed: but it is obvious the cist had been buried some depth in the soil, and gradual attrition had at last brought the cover within reach of the plough.

CAIRN AT CHAPELTON, NEAR DRUMIN.

My attention was recently drawn to a cairn which stands in a field of the holding of Chapelton, on the Ballindalloch estate, just above the confluence of the Avon and the Livet, and on the left bank of the latter. It is visible from a long distance. At present it must measure from 15 to 20 yards in diameter, and at the highest point is quite 15 feet high. This is the only remaining cairn of a group of three, and though it has been enlarged all round the bottom, nothing has been added to its height, and it has obviously never been opened or examined.

The three cairns originally formed a right angle, one standing in the next field, about 50 yards due south of the first, and the other about 30 yards to the west. These two have been completely removed. The present tenant's father saw the middle one cleared away. In the centre was found an enormous circular stone, supported upon four upright slabs sunk into the earth, and standing about 4 feet high, so far as I can gather. The farmer declared that some form of tackle must have been used to put the stone in position, but it had doubtless been rolled into its place by an inclined plane. His problem, however, was how to remove it, but ultimately he lighted fires on it and thus got it split into pieces. This circular slab provided many loads of stones which were carted away for road making or building. No measurements and no records were kept, but the immensity of that slab is still remembered. Unfortunately the stone, the pillars, and the cairn are completely removed.

Beneath this slab, however, was found a small stone cist, much more neatly fitting in its parts than the one at Lyne, and inside it was a quantity of ashes.

Near by is the site of an old chapel, with its burial-ground, occupying a small rough knoll. Beside it is the carefully built Chapel Well, with

so copious a flow of water that smugglers built their bothy behind the burial-ground on the edge of the little stream, where I suppose they could carry on work at night without fear of interruption.

CROSS AT KIRKMICHAEL, BANFFSHIRE.

The cross previously referred to stands in Kirkmichael Churchyard, in the burial-ground of a family of the name of Gordon; it had been found lying in the graveyard. The cross is roughly hewn out of dark grey whinstone, common to the locality. It measures 6 feet 6 inches in length, 2 feet of which are now sunk in the ground; across the arms, which project $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the shaft on either side, it measures 2 feet 2 inches. The top arm, which is about 13 inches in length, measures 7 inches across at the top and 12 inches at the junction with the cross arms. The shaft, which measures 9 inches in breadth at the top, expands slightly towards the base; its general thickness is about 8 inches. The corners are rounded, and in the centre of the head on either face is a circular cavity 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth.

The tradition referred to regarding the cross is that it had several times been removed and re-erected, but every time this was done the cross miraculously returned to its original site ere morning. Ultimately, though thrown into a pool in the Avon, it was found at daybreak in its old position. Evidently the churchyard was the only place where it could rest. Ill luck invariably followed every removal of the stone. A farmer having transferred it to his farm, his daughter and some of his animals immediately took ill. The health of the girl was only restored on the cross being sent back to the place from which it had been taken.

Possibly it is to these traditions that we owe its preservation.

III.

CLOTHING FOUND ON A SKELETON DISCOVERED AT QUINTFALL HILL, BARROCK ESTATE. NEAR WICK. BY STEWART ORR, F.S.A. SCOT.

In June last (1920) the skeleton of a man, dressed in a complete suit of clothing, was found in a peat moss at Barrock, near Wick, lying with the arms straight along the sides, on its face, at a depth of three feet from the surface. The body was wrapped in a plaid or blanket, and as this was unfolded the cap and shoes were found above the knees. The hair was long and of reddish colour. Evidently the man had met with a violent death, as the skull showed the mark of a heavy blow.

The clothing, in a wonderful state of preservation, consisted of:—A round, flat bonnet or cap; an outer jacket or coat (fig. 1, No. 1), tight fitting to the waist and very full-skirted; an inner coat (fig. 1, No. 2) of similar shape and material; an outer pair of breeches (fig. 1, No. 3) cut very wide; an inner pair of breeches (fig. 1, No. 4), of similar cut and material; a pair of hose or stockings made of the same cloth as the clothes; a pair of light, low-heeled leather shoes, in fragments; a plaid or blanket; and a detached shaped piece of cloth.

There was no shirt or underclothing as the term is commonly understood. The garments are made throughout of a strong, brownish cloth, homespun, and obviously all had originally been outer garments.

In the only pocket of the whole suit was found a leather purse containing nineteen bawbees or sixpenny pieces Scots. Although several of the coins were indecipherable, they were evidently all of the reign of Charles II., except one of William and Mary, the date of which had been obliterated. This last coin gives a clue to the date of the man's death, as the last William and Mary bawbee was struck in 1694. The purse crumbled to pieces after being exposed to the air.

But for the coins, which date the garments as late as the reign of William and Mary, they might have been assigned from their fashion to some years earlier. It must not be forgotten, of course, that the wearer seems to have died a violent death, and had not an ordinary burial. Even in the seventeenth century, this, though more frequent than now, was not normal; consequently it is possible that he may not have been quite a typical man of the place and period. We are scarcely, for instance, justified in concluding from this clothing that shirts were not commonly worn at the time of this man's death.

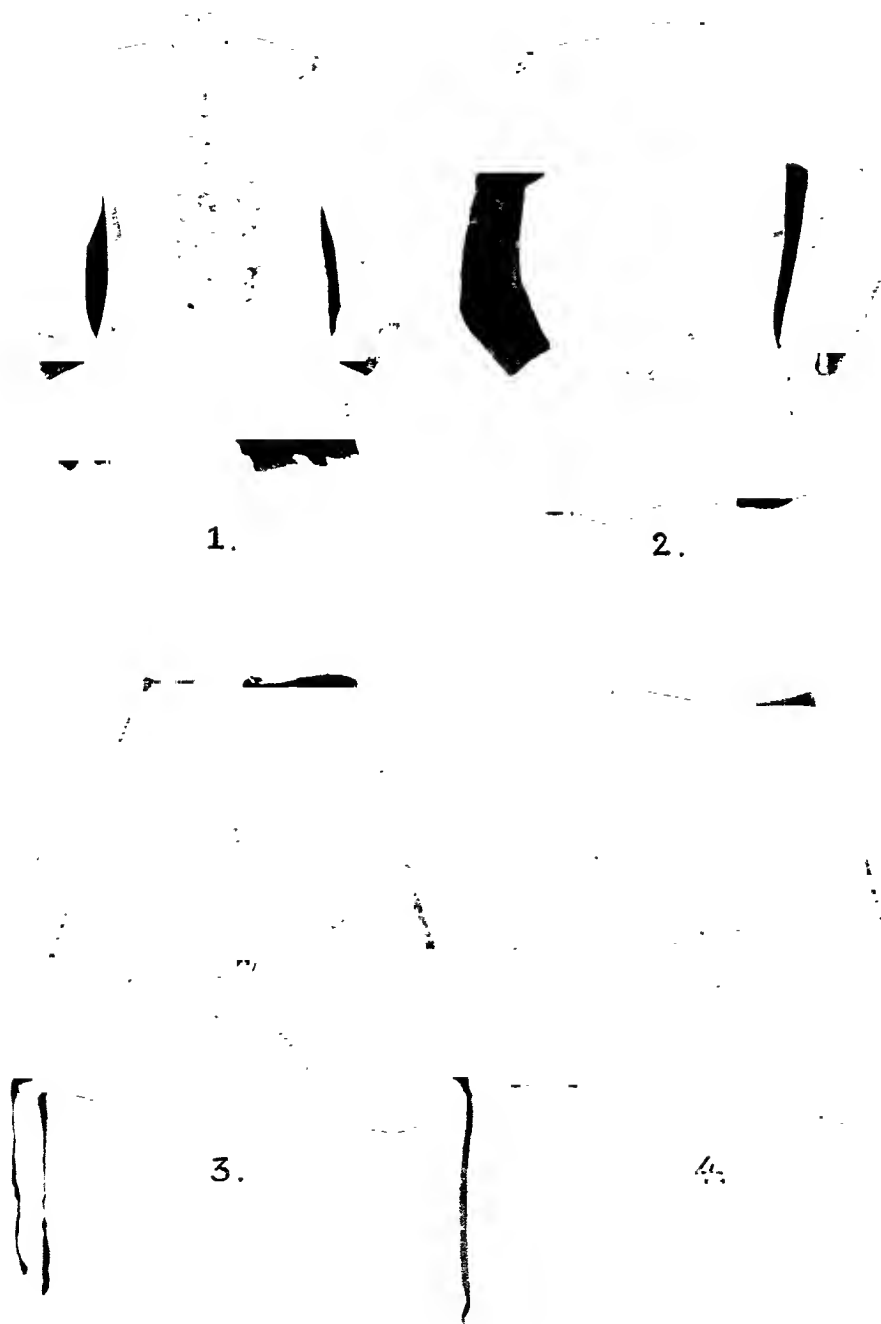


Fig. 1. Clothing found on Skeleton at Barrock.

The times were disturbed in the early part of William and Mary's reign, and many people had been moving about under arms and as fugitives, and a good many seem to have lost their lives in the open.

Whether or not the costume is typical of Caithness about 1690, it is certainly not at variance with what little we know of the dress of that time further south.

It has been suggested that the dress is a uniform, and a very plausible argument for this is the skilful and practised manner in which the clothes, though of very plain material, are cut and put together, and the evident importance attached to the minor detail of the little triangular gussets in the coat skirts. Still, though this shows a definite purpose to produce a garment conforming to a pronounced fashion, it is not quite conclusive evidence that the dress is a uniform. Apart from weapons and equipment, military and civilian dress did not differ so greatly in these times. The stand-up collar, for instance, was a characteristic part of some of the civilian doublets earlier in the century.

In any case, this discovery is of unique interest in Scotland, for, while a certain number of garments of bygone times have been preserved, they are almost invariably those of persons of importance, and often intended to be worn on formal occasions. Frequently they are isolated garments and not complete costumes. Portraits, too, and pictorial records deal largely with eminent people, often dressed in what is not their everyday wear.

Here we have the clothing, from head to foot, of somebody who was certainly not sumptuously arrayed. His garments are of plain material, well worn and patched. Presumably he was a man of the peasant class.

The drawing (fig. 2, No. 1) shows how the clothes would appear in use. The costume is fairly typical of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, before the tight-fitting breeches and long-skirted,



Fig. 2. Sketch showing Clothes in use, Bonnet, and Hose.

deep-pocketed, open coats of the eighteenth century came into general wear.

The garments are now all of a brown hue, but the bonnet and the outer and heavier breeches are of a distinctly darker shade, as is also the strip at each edge of the plaid and at one end of the shaped piece of cloth. Might these darker shades have originally been black, grey, or blue? While we know that brown from crotal was and still is a favourite and easily dyed colour, it might be of interest to inquire to what extent such a prolonged contact with peat might have affected the original colour of the cloth. On the tape at the knee of the breeches a red-and-green pattern is still quite clear.

The clothing seems to be that of a well-proportioned man of about 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 6 inches in height.

The bonnet is made of cloth (not knitted), and is of similar shape and construction to those lately worn on service by the Scottish regiments. The top is of one round piece of cloth; the lower annular part to which it is sewn round the edge is in three pieces, skilfully put together so as to save material. Round the opening for the head a half-folded hem is stitched on and turned back outside. At the back there is a vent, the two sides of which are considerably overlapped and stitched roughly in that position. So overlapped the cap could only have fitted a child, and could by no means have been worn by a normal person of the stature of the wearer of the rest of the clothing. In this stitched position the girth of head which the cap would fit is only 21 inches.

The ordinary function of the vent in the bonnet is to permit of adjustment to the exact size of the wearer's head. This was done by means of a tape attached to each corner. These tapes were drawn to the requisite tightness and tied, as shown in the drawing (fig. 2, No. 2). No vestige of tape remains on the bonnet. The ribbons hanging from the back of Glengarry and Balmoral bonnets of to-day are the decorative survival of this adjusting tie. For the most part they are sewn together at the vent and hang down without any pretence of a knot, their significance quite lost. During the war there was a revival of the knotted ribbon or tape, though it was sometimes stitched in position. The same idea may be seen (in an atrophied form) in the leather band inside a modern hat. The little cord running round the band and tied at the back was originally intended to adjust the fit of the hat to the head.

The outer coat has a close-fitting body tight to the waist, and a stand-up collar about 2 inches high. The skirt is very wide—so wide that the width of skirt in the back piece is more than the width of the cloth. To

get this width a piece has been inserted from below the waist downwards cut lengthways of the cloth at right angles to the piece above. In addition there are little triangular gussets let in at the foot of the side seams. The circumference round the skirt approaches 2 yards, while the waist measures about 32 inches. In both coats the edge of the skirt is very much frayed and tattered, no trace of any hem or finish remaining. The side seams in both coats finish under the centre of the armpit as in a modern waistcoat. The sleeves in the outer coat are fairly wide, tapering in tight to the wrist, where there is a $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch vent with three buttons and buttonholes.

The inner coat is not in such good condition as the other, but is similar in cut and material. Saving that in this coat the back and skirt are cut in one piece and the skirt though longer is perhaps not quite so full, they are of identical shape. In the first coat there are twelve buttons in a space of 16 inches, the top buttonhole being in the middle of the collar. In the second or inner coat all the buttons are wanting but twelve buttonholes remain, three or four at the top being torn away. The space which had been occupied by these fifteen or sixteen buttons is 20 inches. The sleeves in the second coat have 6-inch vents at the wrists and four buttons and buttonholes each.

The buttons are spherical in shape, being formed of a few rags or clippings tied up like a dumpling in a small piece of the cloth. This was a very simple and usual way of making buttons before the days of their wholesale manufacture. The web of cloth yielded the whole material. Indeed, these garments are "all wool" in a sense rarely realised to-day with sewn clothing, for they are stitched throughout with woollen thread similar to the yarn of which the cloth is woven. A small clue of this yarn is in the pocket of the breeches.

The two pairs of breeches are also similar. The outer pair and the bonnet seem to be of a slightly different material from the cloth of which the other clothes are made. It is of a darker hue, and appears to be more loosely woven of a heavier yarn. This may account in some measure for the extreme shrinking of the bonnet. The breeches do not appear to have shrunk to anything like the same extent.

Like the coats, the breeches show a very great contrast in girths at the waist and round the seat. As will be seen from the pattern, they are of striking size in the seat and of very moderate waist measurement. In the outer pair the back parts are cut the full width of the cloth, and come round to the centre of the front of the leg, so that there is no side seam at all. Consequently the front pieces of the breeches only extend in width from the middle of the thigh in front to the inside leg seam. This is an economical use of cloth; and as the garments

are loose and very much folded and pleated, the seam would not show as in tightly fitting breeches. The material is gathered into a waistband 32 inches in girth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, with a vent at front and back, the front vent being 8 inches deep and the back 9 inches. The waistband fastens at each vent with a large cloth button and a buttonhole. At the knee there is a vent and a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hem similar to that surrounding the bonnet. To each corner of the vent a tape is attached to fasten the breeches at the knee. This tape, now brownish in colour, still has traces of a red-and-green pattern in its weaving.

Immediately to the right of the front vent, opening inside below the waistband, is the only remaining pocket of the garments. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and contained a clue of woollen yarn and the wearer's money. This pocket has the appearance of having been added by a less skilled hand than the maker of the clothes. There is some trace of there having been a similar pocket in the same place in the other (inner) breeches, but only its outline in stitches remains.

The outer pair of breeches is extensively patched internally, and in some parts almost lined with the same cloth. So much so, that it was at first thought to be an elaborate system of pockets.

The inner pair of breeches differs but slightly from the outer pair. The breeches differ in having but one vent in the waistband, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, which is placed in front and fastened with one button; and there are no vents at the knees, round which the breeches would fit fairly closely. They also measure rather less round the seat, and are cut (unlike the first or outer pair), as shown in the pattern (fig. 3), with a side seam like those of to-day. Except that they have no fastening, they would lie at the knee very much as riding breeches do. This pair of breeches seems to be made of the same cloth as the two coats and the hose.

The hose would probably be pulled over the knee outside the breeches, as was a frequent fashion.

There is no underclothing as we understand the term. The man was wearing two suits of ordinary outer clothing, one over the other. The inner suit is somewhat more worn and tattered than the outer; otherwise, save for the position in which they were found, and the absence of buttons from the inner coat, there is no indication which is which. The wearer must have been warmly dressed. In the absence of further information, it seems probable that the man was so clad owing to special circumstances. Either it was winter, and he was much exposed to cold, or he may have been a fugitive and sleeping out at night.

The clothes are well tailored and sewn, and skilfully put together.

CLOTHING FOUND ON A SKELETON AT QUINTFALL HILL. 219

They are entirely unlined—bonnet, coats, and breeches—and the inside seams are carefully stitched down.

The stockings or hose (fig. 2, No. 3) are of special interest. They

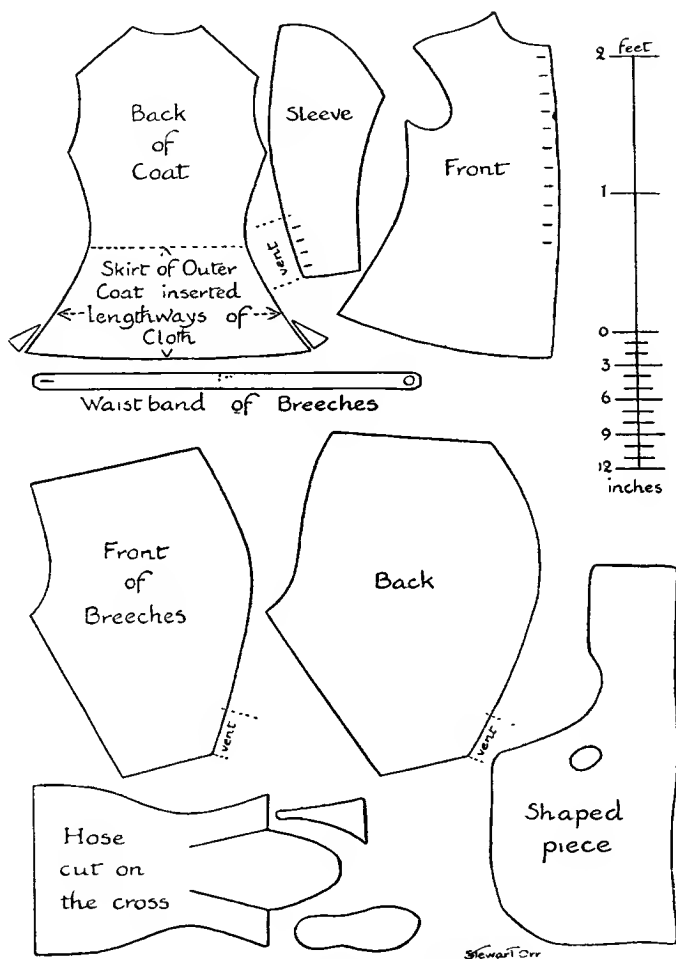


Fig. 3. Patterns of Clothing found with Skeleton.

are not knitted, but are cut out of cloth (fig. 3) and sewn together. They are in good preservation except for the soles, which are gone, though parts of the hem at the foot where they were sewn on remain. Before the invention of knitting, and long afterwards, all hose were so made. In order that the stocking may lie neatly and with elasticity over the calf and at the ankle, the cloth is cut on the cross with the

warp and weft lying diagonally. This is why the checks of tartan hose are diagonal. They were formerly cut out of a web of cloth, and to serve their purpose at all they had to be cut on the cross, though this used up more cloth. The hose of Highland regiments continued to be so cut from cloth well into the nineteenth century. Though tartan hose are now knitted, the checks continue to be diagonal because of the original necessity.

The blanket or plaid calls for no special notice. It is about 8 feet 6 inches by 5 feet and is formed of two narrow widths sewn together. Each width has a darker-hued border about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from its outer edge, very similar to the dark stripe near the edge of a modern blanket. The plaid is excessively tattered at one end, and a considerable piece of its surface at that part is missing.

Of the same cloth as the plaid, and showing at its narrow end a little of the darker border just mentioned, is a piece of shaped cloth (fig. 3) the position on the wearer and the function of which we have not been able to determine. From its shape it seems possible that the narrow end lay over the shoulder from behind, the broad lower part lying under the arm close to the side, with the round hole slightly in front of the armpit. This piece of cloth has a peculiar dark, greasy-looking mark like an old blood-stain, which is repeated on the left or buttonhole side of the inner coat. When the piece is placed on the coat in the position just described, these dark stains coincide. The side upon which it is hemmed and the stain upon the coat give some ground for associating it with the wearer's left side. With the hemmed side inwards the piece would lie on the wearer's right side in a reversed position—that is, with its narrow end lying over the shoulder from the front. On either side it suggests the possibility of a commodious bag or pocket. Here too, however it might be attached, the round hole, which is also hemmed round, would lie very conveniently as a pocket or frog for the reception of a weapon.

The region of the armpit was in Scotland, as elsewhere, a favourite and very handy place in which to carry a knife or pistol ready for immediate use. The terms "oxter knife" and in Gaelic "sgian achlaise" bear testimony to the practice.

It is also possible that this piece of cloth, being cut from the same web, may have been directly associated in some way with the plaid. The vanished piece of the plaid might have shown some evidence of this. I incline to the belief that the round hole was intended for the reception of a knife.

The patterns are to scale, and give the size and measurements of the clothes.

Neither of the coats nor of the breeches is distinctively different from its fellow, hence the patermus represent both or either of the coats and both or either of the breeches.

My thanks are due to my friend Mr James Gilchrist for his assistance in examining the clothing, and for cutting the patterns of the coat and breeches.

IV.

RELICS OF THE BODY - SNATCHERS: SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON MORTSAFE TACKLE, MORTSAFES, WATCH-HOUSES, AND PUBLIC VAULTS, MOSTLY IN ABERDEENSHIRE. BY JAMES RITCHIE, F.E.I.S., CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

In volume xlvi. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* there appeared "An Account of the Watch-houses, Mortsafes, and Public Vaults in Aberdeenshire Churchyards, formerly used for the protection of the dead from the Resurrectionists." The following notes are supplementary to that paper, containing information which has become available since its publication. They describe mortsafe tackle at Inverurie, mortsafes at Oyne and Auchlossan, watch-houses at Nigg and Dyce, and public vaults at Culsalmond and Marnoch.

INVERURIE MORTSAFE TACKLE.

The mortsafes which were so frequently in use about a century ago were intentionally made very heavy to prevent their removal or destruction by unauthorised persons who might wish to gain access to the bodies they protected. Therefore for lowering them into position in the grave at the time of burial, and for lifting them out again when all danger of body-snatching was past, strong tackle was required. This tackle, when not in use, required to be carefully stored in some safe place, where it would not be liable to be seized by the body-snatchers and used by them for their evil purposes during the hours of darkness. In the paper referred to above no illustration of this mortsafe tackle was given, because no existing specimen was known to the writer. But the publication of the paper brought forth the information that the mortsafe tackle formerly used in the churchyard of Inverurie was still in existence and in good order. It had been stored on the premises of Mr Gray, baker, Inverurie, whose shop and dwelling-house were at the south end of the town, not far from the churchyard. This was a very suitable place for its safekeeping, not

only because it was convenient for the churchyard, but because, on the premises of a baker, it would be under observation both by day and night.

After the Inverurie mortsafes ceased to be used, the iron ones which

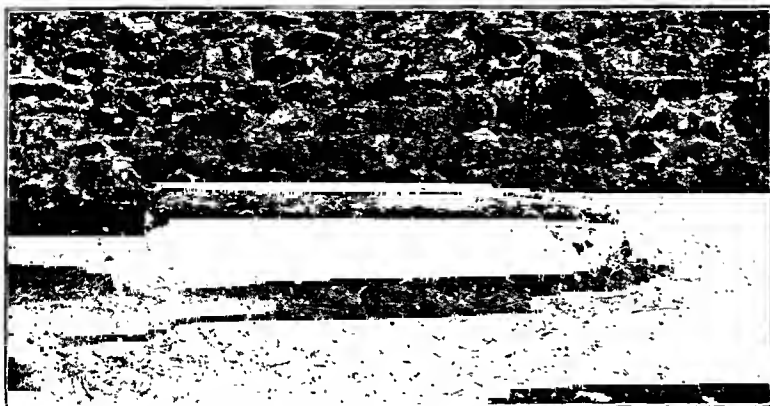


Fig. 1. Stone Mortsafe at Inverurie Churchyard.



Fig. 2. Mortsafe in Skene Churchyard.

lay in the churchyard disappeared, having probably been sold for old iron, as has happened in many other instances; but the stone one still remains (fig. 1), and is at present lying in the churchyard. This example may be compared with another stone mortsafe at Skene churchyard (fig. 2). For some reason the iron tackle was not disposed of, but continued to lie on the premises of Mr Gray, till gradually its very existence became forgotten except by those who had it in charge. It

is very much to the credit of Mr Gray and his descendants that they still preserved this interesting example of mortsafe tackle long after its usefulness had departed, and finally secured its permanent preservation by presenting it to the Inverurie Museum, where it may now be seen by anyone interested in the subject.

The tackle (fig. 3) consists of an iron ring, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, from which depend three jointed rods made of rounded iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. Two of these rods are of equal length, each measuring 3 feet 4 inches, while the third is exactly 2 feet longer. The lower member of each rod is flattened, and has its end turned up into a hook to which the mortsafe could be attached. Some mortsafes were provided with three rings, two at the shoulders and one near the foot, to which the tackle could be hooked, while others had a couple of chains passed round them for the same purpose. For lowering the mortsafe into the grave, sheer poles were erected to which the tackle was attached. The original poles have disappeared; those seen in the photograph are merely temporary erections showing how the tackle was used. The two shorter rods were attached to the shoulders of the mortsafe, while the longer one was fixed near its foot. The short wooden rod shown in the photograph, inserted between the two shoulder-rods, has been placed there merely to keep them apart in the position they occupied when in use.



Fig. 3. Mortsafe Tackle at Inverurie.

OYNE MORTSAFE.

About seven years ago, when the gravedigger was making preparations for a burial in the churchyard of Oyne, his spade came in contact with some ironwork, which proved to be a mortsafe (fig. 4) still in position in the grave. With considerable difficulty it was dug out and raised to the surface, when it was seen to be one of the type constructed entirely of iron bars without any heavy stone attached to them. It

measured 6 feet in length, 16 inches in breadth at the head, 22 inches at the shoulders, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the foot, and was of a depth just sufficient fully to enclose the coffin. It was rather more slimly constructed than is usually the case, and because of this and of its age suffered some damage during the lifting operations. The discovery awakened much interest in the neighbourhood, and rekindled memories of the time when it had been deposited in the grave. It had not been constructed for the use of the public, but was made for a single private burial, and this accounted for its somewhat weak construction, and its



Fig. 4. Mortsafe at Oyne.

having been left in the grave instead of lifted after a few weeks' interval for further use when occasion required.

In this instance the mortsafe had been a sufficient protection, for there had been no interference with the interment. But it was not always so, for early in March 1915, in the churchyard of Aberlour, a mortsafe was unearthed under which lay a coffin, apparently intact and in remarkably good order. On its being opened, however, no remains of any kind were found within it. It is hardly likely that the body was removed before interment, for had that been done the light weight of the coffin would surely have aroused suspicion when it was being carried to the grave. It seems more probable that the grave was opened during the night succeeding the funeral, and carefully closed again, so that the disturbance of the soil had escaped notice or had been attributed to the original burial.

AUCHLOSSAN MORTSAFES.

The farm of Auchlossan lies on both sides of the Deeside railway, about midway between Lumphanan and Dess. It possesses two mortsafes, both of the iron, coffin-shaped variety, similar to those at Durris, Mains of Altries (fig. 5), and Banchory-Devenick, and both are in use as watering-troughs for the farm stock. One of them stands in a corner of the farmyard within a few yards of the railway. It measures 7 feet 2 inches in length, 1 foot 10 inches in breadth at the



Fig. 5. Iron Coffin-shaped Mortsafe used as Watering Trough at Back Mains of Altries, Maryculter.

head, 2 feet 3 inches at the shoulders, and 1 foot 6 inches at the foot, while its depth is 1 foot 3 inches. To render it serviceable as a watering-trough, it has been turned upside down and the tackle-holes have been plugged with pieces of wood, which can be removed when the interior requires cleaning.

The other mortsafe is situated on the boundary between Auchlossan and a neighbouring farm, so as to afford a water-supply to two fields. It varies but slightly in size from that within the farm-steading, being 7 feet 3 inches long, 1 foot 10 inches broad at the head, 2 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the shoulders, and 1 foot 7 inches at the foot, while the depth is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, half an inch less than the other. These mortsafes have been in their present positions for many years, and it does not

appear to be now known from what churchyard they were removed, owing to several changes having taken place in the tenancy of the farm since they were brought to it.

NIGG WATCH-HOUSE, NEAR ABERDEEN.

The old church of Nigg, in Kincardineshire, is situated near the bay of Nigg, a short distance from Torry, on the south side of the Dee, close to Aberdeen. In the corner of the churchyard there is a small building formerly used as a watch-house, but now kept as a storeroom for the tools required by the gravedigger. It is similar in size and construction to many of the watch-houses found in Aberdeenshire churchyards, being 15 feet long, 11 feet 6 inches broad, and 7 feet high at the side. It has a small window through which the greater part of the churchyard could be kept under the view of those stationed within the building. It is also provided with a fireplace, to mitigate in some degree the hardships of those engaged in the lonely and unpleasant task of watching the graves during the long winter nights.

DYCE WATCH-HOUSE.

The old and now ruined church of Dyce is situated about 2 miles north of Dyce railway station, and is well known to antiquaries because of the two sculptured stones and four small crosses which are preserved in a recess at its eastern gable. The church is surrounded by a graveyard which, being within 8 miles of Aberdeen, ran a considerable risk of having its graves occasionally raided on behalf of the students attending the medical classes at the University there. To prevent such desecration, a watch-house was erected in the south-east corner of the churchyard. It is of a type common to Aberdeenshire churchyards, being about 14 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 6 feet 9 inches high at the sides. The door is placed in the south gable near the south-east corner of the building. On the west side, overlooking the churchyard, two small windows were so placed that the watchers within the building could keep the graves under observation without being themselves seen. The northern window was built up many years ago, when it ceased to be required for watching purposes, but the southern one has been retained to lighten the interior of the building. Both windows are of the same size, 2 feet 3 inches high, and 1 foot 3 inches broad. The fireplace usual in such buildings is situated at the north end. Since it ceased to be required for its original purpose the building has been adapted for use as a gravedigger's office and storeroom.

CULSALMOND VAULT.

The parish church and churchyard of Culsalmond are about 5 miles north of the railway station at Inch. The place has been a hallowed spot from very ancient times, for church and churchyard occupy the site of a prehistoric stone circle, which has now disappeared, though some of the stones are said to be still buried beneath the soil of the churchyard. A two-storied building stands in the north-west corner of the churchyard. Its lower portion consists of a vault which was built for the purpose of storing coffins in safety till the bodies they contained were useless for anatomical purposes. The walls of the vault are 3 feet 6 inches thick at the back and sides, but 4 feet at the front where the entrance is situated. As the vault is partly underground, the entrance is reached by a short flight of descending steps. There are two doors, an outer of wood and an inner of iron. The outer one, which fits into an iron framework, is 6 feet high and 3 feet wide, and is formed of three layers of wood with a total thickness of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is provided with two locks, each 1 foot 7 inches long, 11 inches broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and is further protected by an iron rod 3 feet 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, which slipped over and completely covered the key-holes, and was then fastened down with a massive padlock. The inner door is 6 feet high and 3 feet 4 inches broad, and is formed of iron 1 inch thick. It also is provided with two locks, the upper of which is now missing, though the lower remains in good working order, and is similar in size to those on the outer door.

The interior of the vault is arched with stone, the height from the floor to the top of the arch being 8 feet 6 inches. The vault is 12 feet wide, and was originally fitted up with three tiers of shelves on which the coffins were placed. These shelves were 6 feet wide and 12 feet long, so that they provided space for storing about a dozen coffins, a number amply sufficient for the needs of the district. However, this vault was taken advantage of by a wide area, coffins being brought from districts even so far away as Buchan. There was therefore no necessity for removing any of the coffins for burial in the churchyard until at least six weeks had elapsed and all danger of the bodies being stolen was past. These shelves have been removed, and the interior of the vault is now used as a store for the gravedigger's tools. The room above the vault, which forms the upper story of the building, is said to have been used occasionally as a watch-house in cases where the corpse was buried in the churchyard without having been previously stored in the vault. That some such precaution was necessary is shown by an attempt which

was made long ago to lift a body from this churchyard. A young man had arranged to meet the manse servant on a certain evening at the gate of the garden which adjoins the churchyard. He arrived a little before the appointed time, and shortly afterwards heard a conveyance approaching, so, not wishing to be seen, he stepped behind some bushes which effectively concealed him. The conveyance stopped, two men descended and, after looking round, entered the churchyard, and proceeded to open a recently made grave. The man in hiding not being able to see them, but suspecting what they were doing, crept cautiously out of his place of refuge and proceeded to investigate. In doing so he accidentally made some noise which alarmed the body-snatchers, who fled immediately, but were so closely pursued that they had not time to mount their conveyance. The body-snatchers escaped, but left behind them their tools, and a horse and gig, which were never claimed by the owners.

About sixty years ago a Sunday school was held in the room above the vault, but the meeting-place was not liked by the children, and the school was soon removed to more suitable premises. The room has also been used by the parish church choir and the minister's bible class, and in more recent times the Parochial Board and the Parish Council have held their meetings therein.

MARNOCH VAULT.

In the churchyard of Marnoch, Banffshire, there is a vault, almost entirely underground, over which a second story has been built like that at Culsalmond. A flight of ten steps leads down to the entrance, just above which a stone tablet has been built into the wall, bearing the words "Built by Subscription in the year 1832. Addition 1877." The front wall is 4 feet 9 inches thick, and is pierced by the entrance passage, which is protected by an outer and an inner door similar to those at the Culsalmond vault. The interior is an arched chamber now used as a storeroom for the implements used in the graveyard, and the upper room now forms part of the dwelling-house occupied by the keeper of the graveyard. The chamber above the vault was at one time put to a very peculiar use, for it was occupied as a schoolroom. Many of the old-time Scottish schools were held in small and in many ways unsuitable buildings, but surely no stranger place was ever chosen than just above a vault built for the safe-keeping of corpses till they were ready for burial in the graveyard!

A strange and somewhat improbable story is associated with this place. Late one evening many years ago three men were passing along the road near the churchyard when their suspicions were aroused by

some sounds proceeding from within it. Approaching cautiously, they discovered some body-snatchers at work opening a grave. They saw them raise the coffin, unscrew the lid, and then go to a conveyance they had in waiting outside the churchyard for the purpose of getting the cloths in which to wrap up the body. While they were away, the three men, it is said, removed the corpse, and one of them, in a spirit of mischief, lay down in its place while the others again concealed themselves. On their return the body-snatchers proceeded to lift up the supposed corpse, when it cried out, "Let be, and I'll rise mysel!" Needless to say they did not wait for that event, but at once fled in terror and escaped.

At several other places in Aberdeenshire, such as New Deer and Slains, there are watch-houses, etc., but as they are similar to those already described, it seems unnecessary to refer to them more particularly.

MONDAY, 11th April 1921.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

The Rev. FREDERICK HARRISON, M.A., Vicar-Choral of York Minster,
The Hut, Clifton Green, York.

NEIL MACKENZIE MACLEOD, 24 Barrington Drive, Glasgow.

THOMAS OGILVY, 27 Baldovan Terrace, Dundee.

CHARLES GEDDES SOUTAR, Architect, 10 Reform Street, Dundee.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By JAMES R. SIMPSON, Abercorn, Hopetoun, South Queensferry.

Portion of a Needle-case of bone, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, containing three steel needles, $1\frac{3}{32}$ inch long, one imperfect, the eye formed by splitting the top and welding the ends. Found in an old house, No. 120 or 122 Plainstone Close, Canongate, in November 1906.

(2) By THE DIRECTORS OF THE CARRON COMPANY, Falkirk.

Fragments of Roman Pottery, and twelve Ballista Balls of yellow sandstone varying from 3 inches to $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. Found at the Roman Fort on Croy Hill, Nethercroy, by George Macdonald, C.B., LL.D., in 1920.

(3) By JOHN FLEMING, F.S.A.Scot.

Three Albums of Photographs of old Scottish Architecture.

It was announced that the following purchases had been made for the Museum and Library:—

Two gold and twelve silver Scottish Coins from the Sheriff Mackenzie Collection:—James I.—Lion or Demi; James V.—Crown or Ecu; Robert II.—Dundee Halfpenny; Robert III.—Aberdeen Groat, two Edinburgh Pennies, and a Dumbarton Groat; James III.—Edinburgh Penny; Mary—three Testoons, 1556, 1558, and unpublished, a Ryal, Burns 905, countermarked, and Two-thirds Ryal, Burns 909.

The City of Glasgow: Its Origin, Growth, and Development. Edited by John Gunn, D.Sc., and Marion I. Newbigin, D.Sc. Royal Scottish Geographical Society, 1921.

Priced Sale Catalogue of the Collection of Scottish Coins formed by the late Sheriff Mackenzie, of Tain. Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. 1921.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTES ON BERWICKSHIRE FORTS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THOSE
RECENTLY DISCOVERED. BY J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot.

Since the Royal Commission issued its Report on the Ancient Monuments in the County of Berwick, several additional forts have been discovered in that area. Although most of these have suffered severely at the hands of the agriculturist, it is desirable that a description of their features and position should be put on record. Some additional notes on early fortifications in the county may be regarded as supplementary to the excellent work done by the Commission.

NUMBER.—Dr Christison mentions fifty-eight Berwickshire forts in his *Early Fortifications in Scotland*, with plans of ten. In the Commission's Inventory ninety-three are reported, of which seventy-eight are figured. The number now on record of which surface evidence still exists is one hundred and five, in addition to twenty-two sites where forts are stated to have formerly been visible. To these should be added thirteen place-names which seem to indicate the previous existence of a fort. This brings the total number of forts to one hundred and forty.

DISTRIBUTION.—The majority of the forts in the county are to be found on eminences overlooking the low country. The two historic passes—Lauderdale and the Pease Burn¹—are flanked by a chain of forts; another chain extends along Bunkle Edge, overlooking the Merse. The coast line, especially where the uplands approach the sea, is thickly dotted, as at Lamberton Moor, Cockburnspath, and St Abb's Head, where the Coldingham Loch group is particularly noticeable. The remoter parts of Lammermoor are sparsely dotted with forts, and the same may be said of the richer portions of the Merse, where, however, many forts may have been destroyed by cultivation. In several instances forts occur in pairs, situated on the top of the opposite banks of a stream.

SITUATION. — Forts may be classified according to the nature of their sites:—

¹ The group of forts and other remains at the Pease Burn has a special personal interest for Scottish archaeologists. About a hundred and fifty years ago the sheep grazing among these forts were tended by a lad called Christison, who afterwards became Humanity Professor at Edinburgh University, and who all his life maintained an interest in these early remains. He was the grandfather of Dr David Christison, the author of *Early Fortifications in Scotland*. It is possible that the interest of the family in such matters may have originated in this striking collection of early remains.

- (1) *Cliff, Escarpment or Crescentic Forts* are such as have their base resting on a slope sufficiently steep to require little or no artificial protection. The defences consist of one or more curved ramparts springing from the edge of the cliff.
- (2) *Promontory Forts* are those having straight or curved defences stretched across the base of a promontory.
- (3) *Contour Forts*, circular, oval, or (more rarely) rectilinear in form, are completely surrounded by ramparts. They may be subdivided:—

- (a) *Summit Forts*, from which the ground falls in all directions.
- (b) *Hillside Forts*, placed on the side of a slope, almost invariably where the slope becomes steeper.
- (c) *Marsh Forts*, depending more or less on marshy ground for their defence.

(1) *Cliff Forts*.—There are nine of these in the county. Earn's Heugh, Coldingham (No. 80 in the Inventory), is stated by Dr Christison to be the most notable example on the Scottish coast. At Chester Hill, Ayton (No. 10), a rampart of slight dimensions running along the edge of the cliff may be of later date. At Ninewells, Chirnside (40), the edge of a steep bank has been preferred to the summit of a knoll overlooking the fort. An entrance is traceable in five of these forts, but only in one, at Milne Graden, Coldstream (104), is it placed close to the edge of the cliff.

(2) *Promontory Forts*.—In the nine Berwickshire examples an entrance remains in four: in two of these it is in the middle of the rampart, and in the other two it is close to the edge of the steep slope. Blackcastle Rings, Greenlaw (171), is the best example of this type.

(3) *Contour Forts*: (a) *Summit Forts*.—This class contains both the largest number — forty-eight — and many of the finest examples of Berwickshire forts. Among the highest summits thus crowned are Tollis Hill, Lauder (1200 feet); Dabshood, Lauder (1256 feet); Longcroft, Lauder (1150 feet); Boon Hill, Legerwood (1070 feet); Cockburn Law, Duns (1066 feet); Black Hill, Earlston (1031 feet); Burncastle, Lauder (1020 feet); and Addinston, Lauder (1000 feet).

(b) *Hillside Forts*.—These number thirty-seven. In many cases the summit has been discarded as a site in order to have the protection of a steeper slope on one side of the fort. Striking instances of this are found at Belchester, Eccles (141); and Habchester, Mordington (270). An outstanding example of the opposite principle is seen at Birkenside Hill, Legerwood (244), where the edge of a steep bank a short distance

to the west has been discarded in favour of the highest ground, where the slopes offer but slight natural protection. Twelve forts in this class occupy sites where the ground falls more steeply on three sides beyond the ramparts, thus approaching promontory type; in nine cases the fall is steeper on two sides; in fourteen cases it is steeper on one side; and in two cases the slope below the fort is similar to that above it. The only rectilinear fort in Berwickshire, at Marygold Hill Plantation, Bunkle (20), is placed on a hillside, in a position of small natural strength.

(c) *Marsh Forts*.—There are only two of these in the county: the recently-discovered fort at West Morriston Bog, Earlston (fig. 4), and at Leetside, Whitsome (294). Dr Munro (*Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 245), on the authority of the *New Statistical Account*, vol. ii. p. 171, has classified the latter as a lake dwelling, but the remains clearly show the earthworks of a fort. At Fans, Earlston (132), the site is additionally protected by a marsh to the north; and at Raecleugh, Westruther (fig. 10) (recently discovered), the boggy nature of the ground to the south and east has somewhat strengthened an otherwise weak position.

SIZE.—The average length of one hundred and three measurable forts, taken from crest to crest of the inner rampart, is 285 feet. Fifteen forts measure under 150 feet in diameter, forty-three are from 150 to 300 feet, thirty-four from 300 to 450 feet, eight from 450 to 600 feet, and three from 600 to 750 feet. Eight of the smallest class are in the parishes of Cockburnspath and Coldingham. Earth forts average 332 feet; stone forts, 252 feet; cliff forts average 369 feet; promontory forts, 270 feet.

MATERIAL.—Dr Christison states that in the Lowlands stone forts largely predominate; this, however, is not the case in Berwickshire. In eighty-nine forts the construction is sufficiently preserved to show that fifty-five are pure earthworks, and twenty are of stone, with no trace of excavated trenches. In fourteen examples earth and stone are mixed, the former predominating in four, the latter in ten. In Lauderdale and the west of the county there are thirty-three forts, seventeen being of earth and seven of stone. Stone has been largely employed in the Coldingham Loch group. Of the fourteen forts in the smallest class (under 150 feet) four are of earth and four of stone: of eleven in the two largest classes (over 450 feet) ten are of earth and one of stone,—the latter, however, on Duns Law (No. 119) is the largest fort in the county. All the promontory and marsh forts are earthworks, otherwise the proportion of earthworks to stone forts does not differ in the various types. Where a fort is defended by a pure earth-

work and by a stone rampart, the former is placed to the outside, the fort thus having a trench as its first line of defence. It is possible that these earthen ramparts are a later addition to earlier stone forts, marking a period when improved tools facilitated the excavation of a trench. Evidence, however, of man's ability, even in the Bronze Age, to excavate rock, is shown in two round cairns on Dirrington Great Law, Longformacus. These, unlike the cairns of surface-gathered stones in the district, are composed of small, sharp-edged fragments of felstone excavated from a trench surrounding one of the cairns, and from a quarry adjacent to the other.

RAMPARTS.—The average number of ramparts in earth forts is two, in stone forts about one and a half. The fort on Earlstoun Black Hill (131) is defended on its west side by no fewer than seven ramparts, chiefly of stone. At the north side of Burncastle fort, Lauder (214), there are faint traces of five earthen ramparts. Forty-six forts appear to have had not more than a single rampart. Dr Christison reports only one example in Scotland, and that uncertain, of four complete rings; three complete rings are found in four of the Berwickshire forts. What at first appear to be two ramparts are sometimes found upon examination to be the remains of one, the material of which has been almost entirely removed, leaving only the foundations at its outer edges. Examples of this are at Knock Hill, Gordon (166), and Heugh, Lauder (221). Harefaulds, Lauder (218), is unique in the county as having a regularly built wall 9 to 10 feet thick which still remains $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in parts. At Earn's Heugh, Coldingham (80), there are also traces of building, much obscured by dilapidation; signs were also seen at an entrance to Kirktonhill fort, Channelkirk (27), during excavation by Mr Allan (*History of Channelkirk*, p. 648); and at Habchester, Mordington (270), the earthen ramparts are stated in the first *Statistical Account* to have had the appearance of having been faced with stone. No sign of this feature now remains.

A groove running along the top of a rampart is found at Dabshood, Lauder (215), and at Raecleughhead Hill, Langton (202). The feature may have been connected with a superstructure of a perishable nature. In both instances there is a trench on each side of the rampart. At Prestoncleuch, Bunkle (21), the innermost rampart is grooved and from 2 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower than the middle rampart. This would strongly suggest a superstructure, as the inner rampart almost invariably commands those beyond it; the only exceptions to this rule being at Hillhouse, Channelkirk (28), Thirlstane Hill, Lauder (220), and Longcroft, Lauder (211). At the last-mentioned fort two ramparts converge at the south side till they have the appearance of a single grooved rampart.

In addition to the instances already given of a trench on the inner side of a rampart, this feature, which in itself is suggestive of a stock-enclosure rather than of a defensive fort, is observable at Over Howden, Channelkirk (30), where the stock-enclosure theory is rendered more probable by this being one of two forts in the county placed on ground having no natural defences, and by the close proximity of a fort in a defensive position. At Harelaw, Westruther (288), the position of the trench on the inner side of the rampart appears to be due to the steepness of the slope.

While a platform on the inner slope of a rampart is not an unusual method of protecting an entrance, it is sometimes carried along a considerable portion of the rampart to form part of the defence of the fort itself. This feature is seen at Prestoncleuch, Bunkle (21), and to a greater extent at Addinston, Lauder (213).

Where a rampart passes along the face of a steep slope it is sometimes found in the form of a terrace. It is difficult to determine whether these have been originally ramparts, or terraces defended by a construction of more perishable material. Good examples may be seen at Hillhouse, Channelkirk (28), and Prestoncleuch.

There is only one example in the county, and that uncertain, of earth being removed from a trench to form a rampart at a distance. At Wrinklaw, Longformacus (248), the outer trench is 12 feet deep, with only a slight mound on its inner edge; the north end of the rampart, however, is much higher and has no adjacent trench. As the site has been interfered with, however, by modern occupation, the evidence is not conclusive.

While in earthworks the trench of an inner rampart is almost invariably close in rear of the rampart beyond it, there is frequently in stone forts a level space of some width between the ramparts. Thus at Shannabank Hill, Abbey St Bathans (3), there is a space of 44 feet, and at Coldingham Loch (84) the space is 40 feet. Where stone ramparts and earthen ramparts with trenches are found in the same fort, this space is found between the stone ramparts, as at Hillhouse (spaces 36 and 22 feet); Earn's Heugh, Coldingham (80), space 24 feet; and Blackchester, Lauder (216), space 27 feet. In one instance, at Blackcastle Rings, Greenlaw (171), this feature is found in a pure earthwork, the space being 35 feet between the middle rampart and the trench of the inner rampart.

At Raecleughhead (200) a rampart near the foot of the steep slope to the north of the fort seems to have been intended to provide a defence against the flank of an enemy approaching up a narrow gully. The same feature is seen at Earlstoun Black Hill (131), where an enemy

moving westwards along the north side of the fort had to pass across a confined area with a steep declivity beyond.

VITRIFICATION.—The only Berwickshire fort for which the claim of vitrification has been put forward is Earlstoun Black Hill (No. 131). Hibbert, writing over a hundred years ago, reported a small cairn vitrified on one side (*Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. pp. 160-182). In 1866 much vitrified stone was stated to exist on the "old British trackway," but no appearance in the fort.¹ On the occasion of the Hawick Archæological Society's visit in 1870 a quantity of fragments of fused porphyry was dug up at a spot half way down the hill on the north side.² No recent authority has been able to find any trace of vitrification.

ENTRANCES.—In many cases the ramparts have suffered to such an extent that the entrances cannot now be traced. In forty-seven forts, however, they are still visible. In half of these there is one entrance, and in the remainder more than one. Dr Christison found two entrances more common than one, and three or four not unusual. He cites an instance of seven original entrances to a fort. Three Berwickshire forts have had three entrances, and one of them, Cockburn Law, Duns (116), may have had four. In at least twelve forts the entrances are two in number.

It is of course often difficult to determine whether an opening through the ramparts is an original entrance or not. In the better preserved instances this is made clear by the neat rounding off of the end of the trench, as at Habchester. In addition to this there is sometimes a low mound running round the end of the trench. This is seen at Tollis Hill, Lauder (223), and at Blackchester, Lauder (216).

METHODS OF DEFENDING THE ENTRANCE.

(1) *Entrance at the Edge of a Steep Bank.*—This confined the ground on which the attacker could manœuvre. A good example is seen at the small fort at Tower Farm (W.), Cockburnspath (62); also at the south entrance at Cockburn Law. At Blackcastle Rings the entrance itself has vanished, owing doubtless to a landslide; but it has probably been at the north end of the ramparts, where the outer rampart curves slightly outwards towards a track leading up the slope. At Harelaw, Westruther (288), a track runs along the slope below the fort and enters it at the point of the promontory.

(2) *Hut-Circles close to the Entrance.*—A good example is at Coldingham Loch (84), where the circle is placed between the outer and middle ramparts. At Earn's Heugh there is a circle at each side of the entrance

¹ *Ber. Nat. Club*, v. 269.

² *Hawick Arch. Soc. Trans.*, 1869-74, p. 66.

behind the innermost rampart. At two more of the Coldingham Loch group (81 and 87) there are circles at the entrance. At Cockburn Law they may also have existed, but the traces are much damaged. This feature is also found at Staneshiel Hill, Duns (117). At Ewieside Hill, Cockburnspath (49), the cutting off of a small portion of a trench by means of a traverse has a similar effect in protecting the entrance.

(3) *Recessed Entrance*.—A good flanking defence was obtained by curving inwards the ends of the rampart, as at the north entrance at Cockburn Law. A development of this method, suitable especially for stone forts with a single rampart, is to continue the recurved rampart in the form of a dividing wall into, or completely across, the fort, as at Westerside, Coldingham (83), Coldingham Loch (88), Marygold Hill, Bunkle (18), and Staneshiel Hill, Duns (117).

(4) *Hornworks*.—Here the opposite method has been adopted, ramparts having been run forward from the entrance. Slight traces, which may have been works of this character, are seen at Earn's Heugh and Staneshiel Hill, Duns (118). From their position such works are peculiarly liable to obliteration.

(5) *Widening the Trench*.—This method was adopted to accommodate a body of men for the defence of the entrance. Good examples are seen at Prestoncleuch (east entrance) and Cockburn Law (north entrance).

(6) *Platform of Defence*.—On the inner slope of the middle rampart at Prestoncleuch, at the south side of the west entrance, is a platform some 140 feet in length and 9 feet wide. At Addinston a similar platform 10 feet wide is also placed on the middle rampart. Both platforms are designed to deliver an attack on an invader's right or unprotected side.

(7) *Grooved Rampart*.—This feature has already been described. At Prestoncleuch it may have a special bearing on the defence of the entrance, as it is most conspicuous at that point.

(8) *Grooved Roadway*.—At Addinston a crescentic groove, some 7 feet wide at the middle, and rather over 1 foot deep, is drawn with its convexity outwards across each of the two entrances of the fort, immediately in front of the innermost rampart. The feature may not belong to the original occupation of the fort, but the object would seem to have been in some way to close the entrance.

(9) *Oblique or Zig-zag Entrances*.—These were designed to compel the invader to expose his flank to an attack from the ramparts. Good examples are seen in the fine forts at Earn's Heugh, Cockburn Law, and Longcroft. It is noticeable that when provision has been made

for compelling the attacker to expose his flank, whether by means of hut-circles, dividing walls springing from an entrance, widening the trench, platforms, or oblique entrances, it is almost invariably his right side which he is compelled to expose. The same principle is seen in the position of the guard chamber at Edinshall Broch (115).

(10) A similar effect is obtained by a short rampart within the fort opposite the entrance, as at Edinshall. What may be another is found at the east entrance to Prestonecleuch. In the former the convexity is outwards, in the latter inwards.

(11) At Earlston Black Hill (131) there is some evidence of a short additional rampart having been inserted between the outer and inner rampart; but the ramparts have been too much destroyed at this point to permit of a definite assertion.

(12) *External Mound*.—Dr Christison cites Raecleughhead Hill fort, Langton (202), as an exceptional example of a mound outside the entrance as a means of defence. I am inclined to think that this mound is part of a rampart which can still be traced almost completely round the fort, and which with the trench outside it probably constituted the original fort. Later, to strengthen the fort, and possibly to suit it for enclosing stock, a trench was excavated within the first rampart, the earth being thrown outwards partially covering at the east side the older and lower rampart. At the new east entrance the old rampart was allowed to remain, probably as a defence; its trench, however, was filled up, and paths were cut or worn across it till it assumed the form of an isolated mound. A mound also occurs outside the west entrance at Cockburn Law.

HUT-CIRCLES.—These occur in thirty-three forts, of which twenty-two are forts where stone predominates, and eleven where earth predominates. No Berwickshire fort can compare with Eildon Hill fort, where Dr Christison reports some 400 hut-circles, the total number in all the Berwickshire forts being 274. Hillhouse, Channelkirk (28), contains the largest number, thirty-four. Much the most perfect examples occur at Harefaulds, where twenty can be traced. Dr Christison, however, places the number here at eighty. One of these (fig. 1) has a wall 5 feet in height at one point, and a large upright boulder at each side of the doorway. A natural cup-marking on one of these boulders has been erroneously cited as the only true cup-marking in the county.¹ Mr Milne-Home states that excavations revealed a flat projecting seat-like stone in three of the huts. It has also been stated that some of the huts are recessed in the main wall of the fort: the ruinous condition considerably obscures the original outline, but the fact that at no point is there less than 9 feet

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vi. (Appendix), p. 47.

of wall between the hut and the exterior face of the wall, compared with 10 feet where no huts exist, leads me to believe that the circles are placed against the wall rather than in it. There is no instance in the county where a circle can be definitely stated to be constructed in the rampart; the rare instances where such a feature appears to exist may be due to later excavation; the usual position is closely in rear of the inner rampart. Important examples of hut-circles are found at Earn's Heugh, Edinshall, Earlstoun Black Hill, and Tollis Hill; all the Coldingham Loch



Fig. 1. Hut-Circle, Harefaulds, Lauder, showing natural cup-marking on upright boulder at right side of doorway.

forts contain them, and at Oatlee Hill, Coldingham (79), one is found outside the fort immediately to the north.

In size hut-circles most frequently measure about 16 feet in diameter from crest to crest of the foundation mound. They range, however, from 10 feet upwards. There is no evidence to show how large a span the builders of these circles were capable of roofing, but doubtless the larger circles were uncovered. At Kirktonhill, Channelkirk (27), is a large circular enclosure 69 feet in diameter; at Tollis Hill there is one 54 feet; and at Addinston one measures 46 feet. The regularity of the remains of the last named when compared with the condition of the ramparts and of some hut-circles adjoining it which are almost obliterated, suggests a more recent date, possibly of the period to which the entrance grooves above mentioned belong.

Irregularly shaped enclosures, probably for stock, occur in fifteen forts; Longcroft and Tollis Hill are the best examples.¹

On the summit of Cockburn Law, within a stone fort (116) are what at first appear to be two circular enclosures, measuring about 50 feet and 38 feet in diameter. From the character of these constructions I am inclined to believe them to be the foundations of Bronze Age cairns, similar to those crowning all the chief eminences in the neighbourhood. This theory is supported by there having formerly been at the summit a "stone-lined hollow" called the "Pech's Grave" (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iii. pp. 15 and 138). The stones of the cairns were possibly utilised for building the ramparts of the fort.

THE ANNEX.—Adjoining the fort proper is sometimes found an annex, or addition, most likely of later date. It may have been chiefly used for the accommodation of stock, a theory which is not controverted by the fact that several examples contain hut-circles, as these are found in typical stock enclosures on Lander Common and elsewhere. The rampart of the annex is not so strong as those of the fort, and it is usually commanded from the ramparts of the fort itself. The best example is at Marygold Hill, Bunkle (18). Others are found at Chester Hill, Ayton (10); Cockburn Law; Spottiswoode, Westruther (287); Staneshiel Hill, Duns (117); Coldingham Loch (86); and Trabrown, Lander (fig. 5); probably also at Shannabank Hill, Abbey St Bathans (3); and Westerside, Coldingham (83). At Duns Law a rampart runs out to the west: it may either be an annex or the beginning of a black-dike similar to Herrit's Dike at Harefaulds. A similar trace is seen at Dowlaw Road, Cockburnspath (50).

TRACKS LEADING TO FORTS.—At Longcroft a hollow track commences immediately behind Longcroft farm, and runs up the hill, winding slightly, in the direction of the entrance to the fort. It becomes obliterated, however, some 70 yards from the entrance; at its best preserved point it is 16 feet in width and 2 feet deep. At Harefaulds, the well-known black-dike known as Herrit's Dike runs to the wall of the fort close to the south side of an entrance. At Dean Castle,

¹ An enclosure worthy of interest lies in the fort at Killmade (see *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xxi. p. 206), which although in the parish of Stenton in East Lothian is almost within stone's-throw of the Berwickshire boundary. In the fort are several hut-circles, and a rectangular enclosure measuring internally 40 feet 9 inches by 14½ feet, with the stony foundations of a wall 1 foot 9 inches broad, lies east and west, with its eastern end abutting on the rampart of the fort, which at this point overlooks a steep declivity. Although the remains of this enclosure are meagre, the fact is noteworthy that a fort bearing the suggestive name of Killmade contains a single oriented structure associated with hut-circles. The earliest churches in Ireland are found in raths and cashels associated with hut-circles, and Dr Anderson believed that similar evidence of a Christian character might yet be found among our Scottish forts (*Scotland in Early Christian Times*, p. 93).

Cockburnspath (60), Blackcastle Rings, and Wallace's Knowe, Lauder (212), tracks run up the steep slopes towards the forts. At Kelpheope Burn, Lauder (225), a similar feature may be of later date; and at Wrinklawn, Longformacus (248), two tracks may be connected with one of the more recent occupations of the site. At Prestoncleuch there is a slight trace of a track leading to the east entrance. That at Harelaw, Westruther (288), has already been mentioned. At Cockburn Law there are also traces of a track running to the north entrance, and at Thirlestane, Lauder, one leads down towards the Snawdon Burn.

WATER SUPPLY.—The infrequency of any attention to a supply of water in the choice of a site has frequently been remarked upon. In only two instances in the county do the ramparts seem to have been purposely drawn to include a water supply. At Wrinklawn there are faint indications of the rampart having been extended to the east across a small burn, and running up the opposite bank, then curving southwards and recrossing the burn some 260 feet lower. At Lennel Hill, Coldstream (105), the same feature occurs, the main rampart leaving the natural line of defence and crossing for a short space to the opposite side of a small stream. At Longcroft a natural spring occurs outside the inner rampart at the north-east side of the fort; and at Belchester, Eccles (141), we also find a spring in the trench. At Edinshall water from a spring on the hillside is stated (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ix. p. 96) to have formerly come to the fort by a cutting now destroyed. Agricultural drainage has doubtless diverted many former springs, but there can be no doubt that a large proportion of the higher forts must have been entirely without any adjacent supply of water.

RECENTLY DISCOVERED FORTS.

The following twelve forts are not recorded in the Inventory.

Ayton Parish.

(1) *Castle Dikes* (A) (fig. 2).—This fort lies in a cultivated field 400 yards south-west of Ayton Law steading. The position, 200 feet above sea-level, is at the edge of a steep slope, and directly above the Hairy Craigs Quarry, which has cut into the area of the fort. It might be classified as intermediate between promontory and crescentic type, being placed on the edge of a steep bank some 20 feet in height which at this point curves round parallel to the course of the Eye Water which flows below. The measurements are 350 feet east and west by 250 feet north and south. The remains of three earthen ramparts 46 feet apart are faintly visible, the outermost being placed on the crest of a slight ridge beyond which

the ground is level; the interior slopes gently down towards the steep bank. At the west end the termination of the innermost rampart can be seen on the uncultivated slope; at the east end this rampart seems to have sprung from a natural outcrop of rock on the steep slope. The east end of the outermost rampart is also traceable on the slope.

(2) *Castle Dikes (B)*.—At a distance of 66 yards to the north-east of the above-mentioned fort, and at a slightly higher level, lies a circular fort measuring 216 feet east and west by 210 feet north and south. A single rampart, much obliterated, has followed the crest of a natural

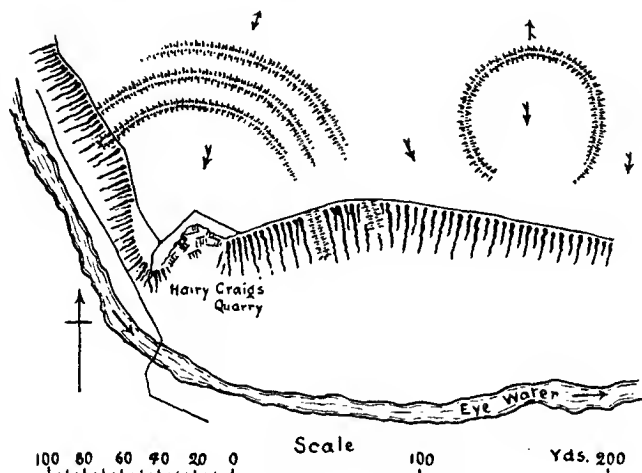


Fig. 2. Castle Dikes Forts, Ayton.

ridge on the west and north sides of the fort. The south side is ill-defined, but has apparently run near the edge of the steep bank. This and the preceding fort are shown on Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire, 1771. Carr also mentions a fort on Ayton Law as being much defaced. (*A History of Coldingham Priory*, 1836, p. 14.)

Channelkirk Parish.

(3) *Nether Howden* (fig. 3).—On a knoll above the Edinburgh and Lauder road, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Carfrae Mill, and 784 feet above sea-level. This fort is mentioned in Mr Allan's *History of Channelkirk* (p. 659) as having two ramparts with a trench between, the south part being in a wood. No surface indications remain, and I failed to trace the fort until the summer of 1919, when the whole course of the trench could be seen half a mile away by a thick growth of thistles. The fort, which lies wholly to the north of the strip of wood, is defended by a steep slope to the north-

west, north, and east; the ground to the south-west is level. It seems to have been an earthwork, and measures 300 feet by 255 feet.

Coldingham Parish.

(4) *Burnt Chesters*.—On the summit of the Gowel Hill, 1000 yards north-north-west of Howpark, and 686 feet above sea-level, are the traces of a fort measuring 126 feet north-east and south-west by 87 feet. The ground falls steeply to the south-west and north-east and more

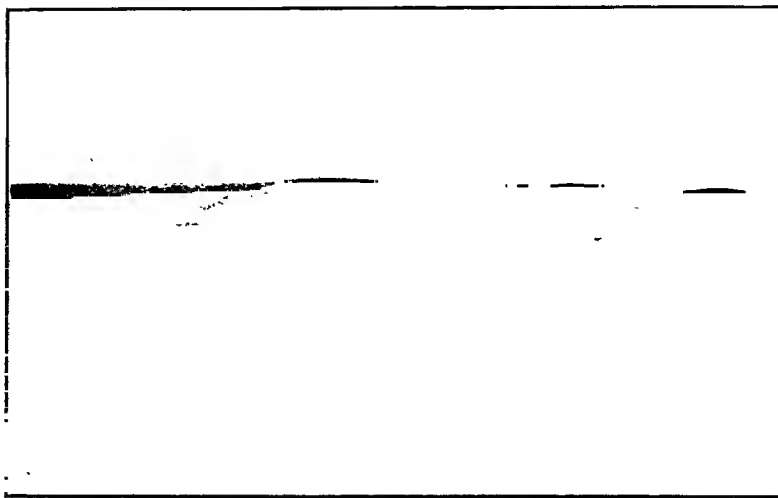


Fig. 3. Thistles reveal the course of an obliterated trench, Nether Howden Fort, Channelkirk.

gradually to the north-west and south-east. The occurrence of the name on Low's map of Coldingham Common (1772) led me to examine the spot.

Earlston Parish.

(5) *West Morriston Bog* (fig. 4).—This fort is situated 470 feet above sea-level, close to the north side of West Morriston Bog, and is very noticeable from the Berwickshire railway. The south half of the fort is defended by a natural gravelly ridge or kame, artificially improved for defence: this is continued round the north side by a single rampart formed apparently of earth taken from the interior of the fort. This rampart and the interior have suffered from cultivation. The entrance is at the east side, at the end of the kame, which here is 13 feet above the interior of the fort. From the entrance a road has been formed across the bog: this, however, seems at least partially of later date.

The fact of the rampart being formed of soil from the interior would suggest a construction for enclosing stock. The nature of the site, how-

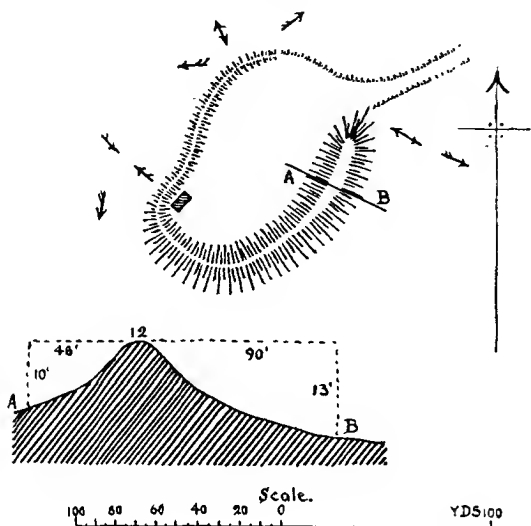


Fig. 4. West Morriston Bog Fort, Earlstoun.

ever, and especially the position of the entrance, dangerous of approach, seem to be conclusive proofs that this has been a fort.¹

Lauder Parish.

(6) *Trabrown* (fig. 5).—This fort is situated about 980 feet above sea-level on the north-east shoulder of Trabrown Hill, about 800 yards west-south-west of Trabrown steading. Irregularly oval in form, it measures about 335 feet by 255 feet, the north-west portion being obliterated in a wood and by a quarry. The single rampart of stones has been much damaged to supply material for local field walls. In the centre is an oval enclosure, much hollowed out, measuring 72 feet by 55 feet; from this radiate some eight stony foundations, subdividing the fort. Two hut-circles, one of which measures 19 feet in diameter, the other 30 feet by 24 feet, lie near the east side. An entrance remains at the south-east—more may be obliterated. To the east lies an annex with traces

¹ Since the above was sent to press my attention has been drawn by Mr James Ballantyne, Earlstoun, to an unrecorded fort at Huntshaw, Earlstoun. The remains, although showing a trench several feet in depth some fifty years ago, are now very faint. The position is on the west end of a low ridge in the north-east corner of the Well Field, some 300 yards north-east of Huntshaw farm steading and about 680 feet above sea-level. Here an oval ring, 270 feet by 180 feet, can be traced. The trench is almost levelled, but the outline is more noticeable when the land is under a corn crop.

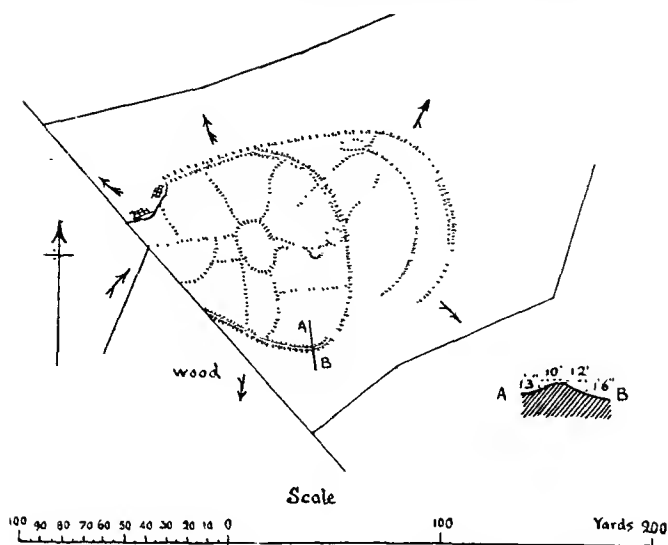


Fig. 5. Trabrown Fort, Lauder.

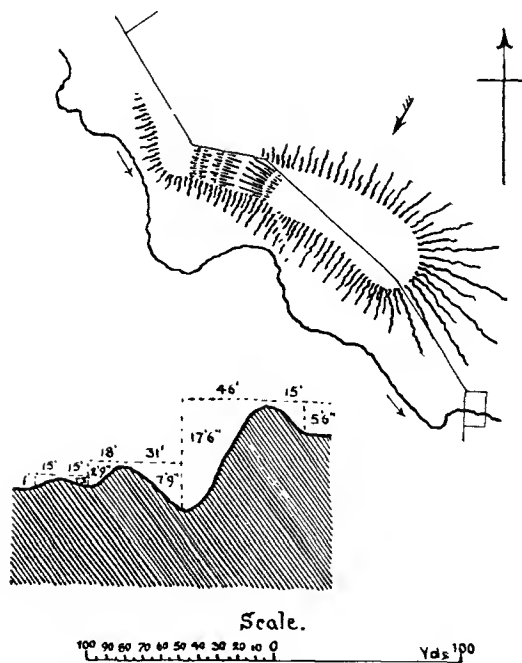


Fig. 6. Thirlestane Fort, Lauder.

of a double rampart of stones. It has a distinctly marked entrance at the east side, and a rectilinear enclosure with rounded angles 39 feet by 15 feet lies east and west between the two ramparts at the north side. The fort was recently discovered by the Rev. Wm. McConachie, D.D., Lauder.

(7) *Thirlestane* (fig. 6).—This fort occupies the top of an isolated knoll about 670 feet above sea-level, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Thirlestane farm steading. It has apparently been of crescentic type, resting on the steep left bank of the Snawdon Burn which runs some 35 feet below; to the east is a hollow about 25 feet deep. The measurements are 225 feet by 90 feet. The earthen ramparts have been completely obliterated by cultivation except at the north end, where between the top of the steep bank and a wall, a space 45 feet in width, there remain three ramparts, the top of the innermost of which is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the trench outside it. This measurement is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet more than at Addinston, where the ramparts are the highest recorded in the county. A track leads towards the burn from the rear of the inner rampart. The fort can be seen from the Edinburgh road, 200 yards to the south.

Mertoun Parish.

(8) *Brotherstone* (fig. 7).—A hitherto unnoticed fort occupies a strong position on the eastern summit of Brotherstone West Hill, 871 feet

above sea-level. It measures 380 feet by 237 feet, and is defended on the south by a steep and rocky slope with no trace of ramparts along the top. To the west a narrow col separates the fort from another rocky eminence. Two low ramparts of stone here defend the fort and continue along the steep grassy slope to the north, the outer being well down the slope. Beyond it are signs of recent cultivation. At the east end the ramparts are three in number,

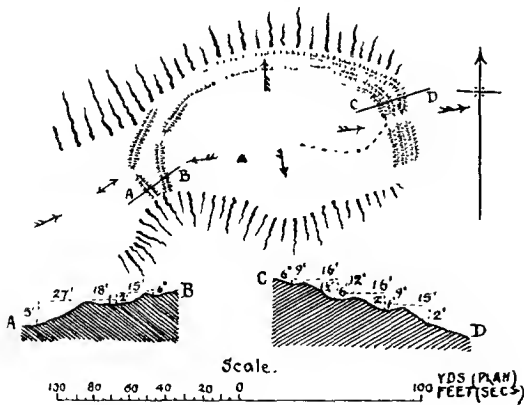


Fig. 7. Brotherstone Fort, Mertoun.

—slight trenches have apparently existed where the rocky nature of the ground permitted excavation. The entrances are two in number. That at the west end turns to the left and enters obliquely through the ramparts, between which there is at this point a wider space. The entrance at the east end runs straight through the ramparts, the outer

of which is thrown forward at the north side. A track seems to lead into the interior from this entrance. Some of the large boulders outside this entrance may have been placed there as an obstacle; if so, this is the only example of this feature in the county. Although there has been no cultivation within the fort, there is no trace of hut-circles. Much of the material of the ramparts has been removed for the construction of walls in the vicinity.

(9) *Clint Hill*.—A fort occupies the top of the ridge 350 yards due north of Clint Lodge, 540 feet above sea-level. Heckside Plantation here projects to the north for a short distance. The fort is situated 16 yards east of the north-east corner of this projection, and is bisected by a wire fence which runs along the ridge. The slightly raised remains of a single rampart on cultivated land enclose an oval area measuring 282 feet east and west by 222 feet north and south. The ground is level to the west, falls slightly to the north and east, and rather more abruptly to the south.

(10) *Butchercote* (fig. 8).—An oval fort 258 feet by 174 feet occupies the south-west end of a rocky promontory at the south-east side of Whitrig Bog, and 720 yards north by east of Butchercote farm steading; it is 520 feet above sea-level. At the south-west end, on uncultivated land, a rampart can be traced in the form of a terrace running round the point of the promontory. Forty feet beyond this are the remains of another terrace at a lower level. At the north-east end the remains have been almost obliterated by cultivation. Two slight hollows, 45 feet apart, here seem to represent trenches.

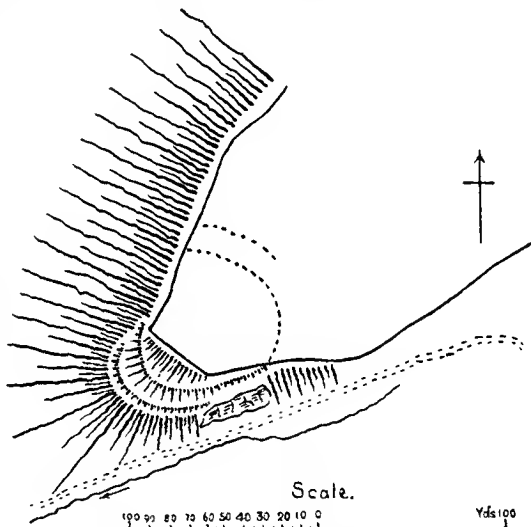


Fig. 8. Butchercote Fort, Mertoun.

Mordington Parish.

(11) *Lamberton* (fig. 9).—A small earthwork 102 feet by 63 feet lies near the south extremity of Lamberton Moor, and $\frac{7}{8}$ mile west-north-west of Lamberton farm steading. It is situated on a promontory about 560 feet above sea-level, with a small burn some 25 feet below it to the west, and a marsh at the foot of a steep bank to the east. The ground

risers slightly to the north-east, and here a single earthen rampart, with a trench beyond, cuts across the neck of the promontory. The rampart is continued round the west side of the fort to the point of the promontory, but there is no trace of it at the east side. The

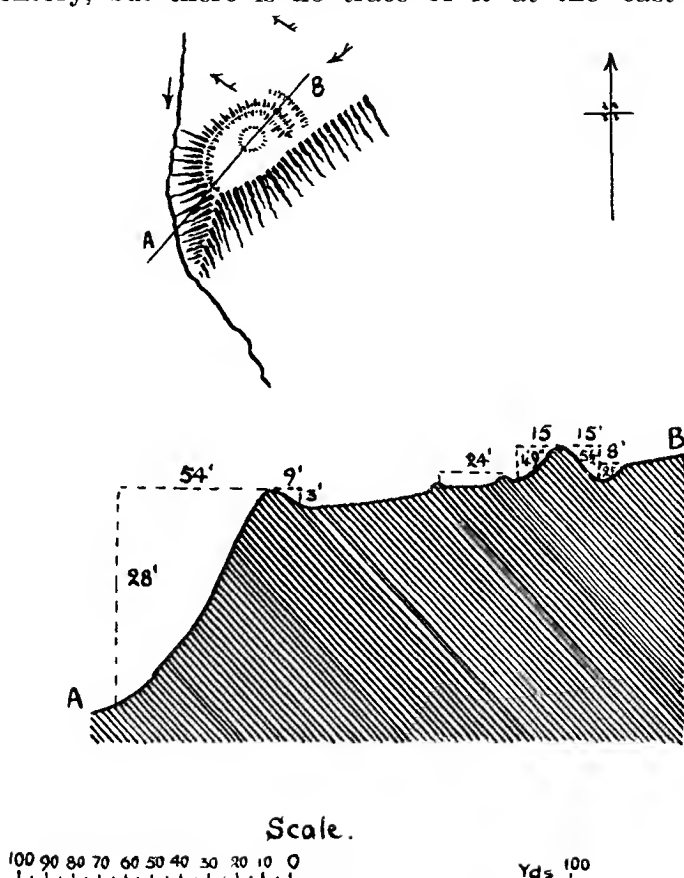


Fig. 9. Lambertton Fort, Mordington.

entrance is at the north-east, close to the edge of the steep bank. In rear of the rampart, near the entrance, is a circle 24 feet by 21 feet in diameter. The fort is well preserved, and has not been disturbed by cultivation. It was discovered by Mr Robert Kinghorn, F.S.A.Scot., Foulden Moorpark.

Westruther Parish.

(12) *Raeleugh* (fig. 10).—This fort lies on a grassy slope which has been under cultivation, about 800 yards west-north-west of Raeleugh farm steading, and about 880 feet above sea-level. The advantage of a

slight knoll to the north has been neglected in order, apparently, to have the protection of somewhat boggy ground to the south and south-east. The position is not naturally a strong one. This is a pure earth-work, with two ramparts, and an intervening trench 1 foot 9 inches deep; it measures 276 feet by 230 feet. The eastern half is obliterated; no entrance is traceable. An unusual feature is that the longer axis

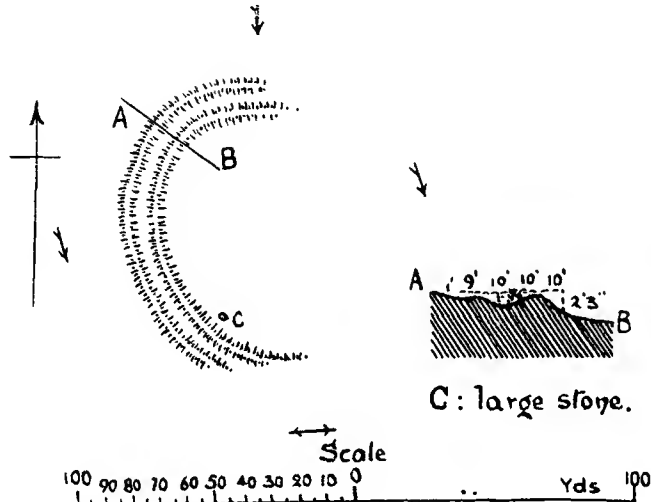


Fig. 10. Raecleugh Fort, Westruther.

of the fort lies parallel to the slope. A large boulder lies within the fort. In the *New Statistical Account*, p. 72, the remains are stated at that time (1841) to be indistinct.

SITES OF FORTS.

It is not merely on grounds of local interest, important as these may be, that it is desirable to preserve a record even of completely obliterated forts. The question of the relationship of forts to one another and to other works such as "black dikes" (whether these are now visible or may in the future be brought to light) demands the preservation of all such records. Being more in danger of being lost, facts concerning such sites are for that reason more worthy of care than facts relating to monuments which can at any time be reinvestigated.

The question of how long cultivation may take completely to obliterate a fort seems to depend very largely on the thoroughness of the original levelling of the ramparts. The fort at Over Howden, Channelkirk (31), though under constant cultivation has altered very little in appear-

ance in the sixty years during which the tenant of the land has known it. The great agricultural improvements of the latter half of the eighteenth century, followed by the increased demand for corn during the Napoleonic wars, account for the destruction of numerous forts and other monuments of antiquity. Thus, of twenty-eight forts shown by Armstrong in 1771, only sixteen remain in fair preservation, and several of these have suffered partial damage from the plough.

Ayton Parish.

(1) *Fairnieside*.—A fort is said formerly to have existed in Blaikie's Field, on the farm of Fairnieside (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. viii. p. 164). The name Farndun in the Coldingham Charters, suggestive of a fort, is supposed to be connected with Fairnieside, and may have been derived from the proximity of this fort.

(2) *Cairn-chester*.—Carr (*Hist. Coldingham Priory*, p. 18), writing in 1836, mentions this and the two following forts as having formerly existed near the farm steadings of the same name. The *New Statistical Account* also mentions the three. The position of Cairn-chester farm steading is shown on Sharp, Greenwood, and Fowler's Map of Berwickshire, 1826, on high ground about 1000 yards north of Habchester fort.

(3) *Chester Bank*.—The steading occupies a commanding position 650 yards south-west of Burnmouth railway station. The fort itself is marked on Armstrong's Survey of the Post Road, 1776.

(4) *Chesterdale*.—The farm steading is shown on Thomson's Map of Berwickshire (1821) 550 yards east of Cocklaw. The name is still preserved in a field on that farm. This is probably the fort marked on Armstrong's Survey of the Post Road west of Chester Bank fort; it is there shown as being larger than that fort.

(5) *Hindchester* is marked by Armstrong (1771) as a fort on a hill-top 200 or 300 yards south-west of Chesterbank. The *New Statistical Account* also mentions it in addition to the preceding three: the author, however, may have taken his information from Armstrong's map, and the fort may possibly be identical with Chesterbank.

(6) *Littledean*.—Armstrong's map shows another fort between the Ale and the Littledean Burn about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of the present steading of Littledean. This and the two forts at Castle Dikes on Ayton Law may be the "vestiges of three encampments" mentioned in the first *Statistical Account*, 1792 (Ayton Parish, p. 86).

Chirnside Parish.

(7) *Edington Hill*.—Carr (p. 7) mentions a fort visible on Edington Hill, a few years previous to 1836. In a MS. account of Chirnside

- written by James Dunbar, a mason in the village, there is the following obscure reference to antiquities existing about the middle of the eighteenth century: "There were the places where armies had entrenched and encamped across the Hairlaw in holes (sic), also some west near Ninewells farm, and on Edington Hill."

Cockburnspath Parish.

(8) *Akieside*.—Dr Hardy in an article on cairns (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iii. p. 104) mentions the "traditional site of a small fortified circlet" on Townhead farm, above Akieside.

(9) *Penmanshiel*.—In the same article (p. 108) is mentioned a small fort on a knoll north of Penmanshiel. It is marked as a site on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 280 yards north-east of Penmanshiel fort (No. 53).

Coldingham Parish.

(10) *Harelawside*.—"A collection of camps and cairns, now entirely swept away" (1881) is recorded by Dr Hardy (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ix. p. 444) as having existed "at the top of the field east of Grant's House . . . nearly in the line of the upper wall."

(11) *Houndwood*.—On the occasion of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club's visit to Houndwood in 1879, there was pointed out the site of a fort "half way up the ascending ground, above old Houndwood Inn, on the march between Houndwood and Renton estates" (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ix. p. 17).

(12) *East Reston*.—In the small museum preserved at Coldingham Priory there is a bronze pot which is stated to have been found on the farm of East Reston at a place where the remains of a fort were traceable in 1835.

(13) *Fernycastle*.—This fort is said to have stood on a knoll close to the north edge of Billie Mire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Causewaybank. It is referred to as "a large British Camp" (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xiii. p. 205).

Coldstream Parish.

(14) *Coldstream*.—"On the north bank of the river between the town of Coldstream and Coldstream Bridge, when the present road to the bridge was made, two ditches between embankments were discovered. . . . In one of the ditches deers' horns and wild boars' tusks were found, besides a stone font. . . . The high bank of the river, on which the camp abutted, rendered it quite unassailable on that side" (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iv. p. 457). The writer suggests that the fort may have given its name "Castra-ham" to the town.

Earlston Parish.

(15) *Purveshaugh*.—A fort is shown on Armstrong's map, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Purveshaugh between the road and the burn, near the junction of the road from West Morriston with the road from Purveshaugh.

(16) *Standingstone*.—The same map shows another fort some 500 yards north-east of the last mentioned. This may be the "large circular camp . . . on an eminence of moderate height" mentioned as being to the west of Standingstone (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. x. p. 309). The same description, however, would apply to Grizziefeld East Rings (134).

Gordon Parish.

(17) *Gordon*.—A fort is marked on Armstrong's map near the village of Gordon, the position seems to be about 500 yards east-south-east of Gordon railway station, on the ridge along which runs the road to Edenside. A large cairn formerly stood in this vicinity.

(18) *Rumbleton Law*.—The first *Statistical Account* mentions fortifications of stone formerly standing on a hill at Rumbleton Law, but obliterated by cultivation.

Greenlaw Parish.

(19) *Hurdlaw*.—Also marked on Armstrong's map. Apparently at or near the wood which now stands on rising ground some 700 yards east of Hurdlaw.

Lauder Parish.

(20) *Woodencleuch*.—On Woodencleuch, the western part of Lauder West Mains farm, formerly stood a fort which was ploughed down in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Legerwood Parish.

(21, 22) *Boon Moor*.—Two forts with earthen ramparts are mentioned as having been visible on Boon Moor some years before 1883, the Black Dike running past them on the east side (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. x. p. 308).

ERRONEOUS OR DOUBTFUL FORTS.

The following eight constructions, which have been regarded as forts, either have no claim to be classified as such or are of a more or less doubtful nature.

Channelkirk Parish.

(1) *Warlaw Camp* (Inventory, No. 33).—This site is shown on Thomson's map (1821). In Armstrong's map (1771), however, it is shown as a cairn. The existing remains confirm the latter theory.

Earlston Parish.

(2) *Redpath Hill* (No. 137).—This is mentioned as a fort (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. x. p. 309). The only remains on the hill are certainly of quite another character and of more recent date; that any other remains have been destroyed is extremely unlikely, as the hill is of a rocky nature, untouched by cultivation.

Fogo Parish.

(3) *Chesters Brae*.—Marked as a fort on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map and included by Dr Christison (*Proc. S. A. Scot.*, vol. 1894-5, p. 151) as an earthwork, "with apparent remains of three ramparts at one place." The two outermost of these have certainly no connection with this construction, belonging to a track which I believe to be the continuation of Herrit's Dike, and which runs down the slope and can be seen where it crosses a burn beyond the railway. The innermost rampart is a single curved mound of slight elevation extending down the slope in a manner not suggestive of a fort. On the level ground above there is no trace of a fort or other construction having existed.

Greenlaw Parish.

(4) *Broomhill*.—On the Ordnance Survey Map is marked a "station" on the line of what is called Broomhill Black Dike, at the edge of the high bank descending to the right bank of the Blackadder, about 650 yards south of the fort at Blackcastle Rings. No surface indications now remain.

Hume Parish.

(5) *Hume Pallet*.—In the first *Statistical Account*, and again in Miss MacLagan's *Hill Forts and Stone Circles of Scotland*, is mentioned a fort on Hume Pallet. The name no longer exists, but the fort referred to is undoubtedly that on Sweethope Hill, which is not in Berwickshire but in Roxburgh.

Lauder Parish.

(6) *Camps Field*.—Blackadder's Map of Berwickshire (1797) shows a fort to the south of Lauder. It may possibly be intended to represent Chester Hill (217), but is placed on the opposite side of the Stow road from that fort, upon ground which a generation ago was known as "The Camps."

(7) *Dabshood (North)*.—What is undoubtedly a sheepfold with no claim to great antiquity lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Dabshood. It has been erroneously classified as a fort (*Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. x. p. 312).

Mertoun Parish.

(8) *Brotherstone South Hill*.—On the east knoll of Brotherstone South Hill, about 550 yards north-east of Brotherstone steading and 250 yards south of the Standing Stones, is a fort-like enclosure measuring 132 feet by 117. It is enclosed by a single rampart of stones 12 feet in width and now of low elevation, with entrance at the south-east. The remains are too slight to be pronounced those of a fort; but the nature of the site, defended by a steep slope to the north, and sloping more gently in the other directions, would suggest such an origin.

FORT PLACE-NAMES.

The following is a list of place-names in the county bearing the names of forts. More no doubt exist, as in the names of fields, etc. Search in such localities might result in the discovery of additional forts.

Chester.—Belchester, Big Chester (Bowshiel), Blackchester (two: Lauder, and Reston, c. 1400 A.D.), Burnt Chesters (Howpark), Cairnchester (Ayton), Cawchesterlaw (Greenlaw, c. 1230 A.D.) Chesters (Fogo), Chesterbank (Burnmouth), Chester Dikes (Cranshaws), Chesterdale (Ayton), Chesterfield (two: Paxton and Cockburnspath), Chester Hill (two: Ayton and Lauder), Chesterknowes (Edrom), Crouchester (Coldingham, c. 1400), Darnchester, Habchester, Harechester (Coldingham, c. 1400), Hangindechester (Coldingham, c. 1400), Headchester (Cockburnspath), Highchester (Cockburnspath), Hindchester (Ayton), Laverockchester (Coldingham, c. 1400), Little Chester (Bowshiel), Rowchester, Whitchester (two: Coldingham and Longformacus), also Sisterpath, or Chesterpath (two: Cockburnspath and Fogo).

Dun.—Doonslaw (Whitsome), Duns, Dunside (Longformacus), Dun Law (Channelkirk), Dunsteels (Kimmerghame), Dunnylands (Hume), Dunse Law (Lauder, thirteenth century), Ercildune (now Earlston), Farndun (Coldingham, c. 1400), Gordon.

Castle.—Blackcastle (Greenlaw), Castle Dikes (two: Ayton and Cockburnspath), Castle Stele (Linthill, Coldingham, c. 1400), Deancastles (Cockburnspath).

Car.—Carfrae.

Rath.—Rawburn (formerly Rathburn).

SURFACE INDICATIONS OF FORTS.

In searching for the remains of forts it is essential in the first place to become familiar with the type of site usually selected, and with the characteristic forms of construction. It is less probable that additional

- forts will be discovered on high uncultivated ground, where remains are likely to be too well preserved to have escaped previous detection, or on low ground where long cultivation has obliterated all traces, than on higher cultivated slopes or foot-hills where the plough has not completed the levelling process. Summits of moderate elevation and promontories are always worthy of examination, and the ends of crescentic ramparts sometimes escape destruction from their proximity to the edge of a cliff or steep bank.

Ramparts approaching obliteration may often be more easily traced from a distance, and slight inequalities may be thrown into prominence by an evening or morning light,—this is of great importance in attempting any photographic work. A light fall of snow slightly drifted has a much greater effect in this way and may reveal an almost levelled trench miles off. The braird of a corn crop may also show the course of a rampart, by showing a greener line along its crest. The presence of stones on the line of its former rampart may reveal the site of a stone fort under cultivation; while in an earthwork there may be a change in the colour of the soil, or the deeper soil in the trench may affect vegetation. Ploughing, or to a greater extent draining or other excavation, reveals stones or deeper soil more thoroughly; and even the slight subsidence of a wall where it crosses a filled-up trench is evidence of the looser soil beneath.

In a dry summer the grass or cultivated crops often remain much greener above the deep soil in a trench. This is sometimes very marked immediately before harvest, when a trench may be traced by a line of green corn when the rest of the field is yellow. Conversely the course of a stone rampart is marked by a weak growth of vegetation, and may even be detected by the firmer feel of the ground when the foot is stamped on it. Thistles show a preference for the deep soil of a trench, as shown in the fort at Nether Howden already described. This is probably due to their roots being able to escape destruction by descending beyond the reach of the plough.

The practice of observation of these early remains is very full of interest, adding charm to many an upland walk, and it is sure to be rewarded sooner or later by an addition to our knowledge of these far-distant times.

II.

CROSS-SLABS IN THE ISLE OF MAN BROUGHT TO LIGHT SINCE
DECEMBER 1915. BY P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A. Scot.

Five years ago I communicated to this Society an account of some cross-slabs then newly found in the Isle of Man. Since that date we have completed our survey of the keeills or early Celtic churches and their burial-grounds throughout the whole of the island. I am disappointed not to have met with any trace of crosses at the sites examined in the south beyond those already known; still, a few more pieces may be expected to turn up from time to time in different parts of our district, probably from the walls of the older parish churches and the neighbourhood of the ruined keeills.

In order to complete our record to date, I now figure and briefly describe in the order of their development those which have come to light since the end of the year 1915. One of these, built into the gable of a modern chapel near the centre of the island and taken from the old church on the same site, had long been known to me, but, being in a very inaccessible place, I had not previously been able to have it cast or figured; the others have been met with accidentally, all in or near to some early Christian cemetery. Casts of the stones are being taken for the Museum collection, after which the originals will be placed in the cross-shelters of their respective parishes.

1. *Parish of Jurby*.—When the hedges of the present vicarage were being cleaned in the early summer, a stone was found lying loose, and was shown to me by the vicar, who had noticed what he thought might be a cross cut on it. No one could now tell how or when it had come there, but I feel no doubt that it had been brought from the site of the keeill on Ballacurry, about a quarter of a mile to the north-west, which had been examined by us in 1911. On that occasion we dug up a small boulder having on one face a linear cross-crosslet (*Proc. S. A. Scot.*, vol. xlv. p. 56). The present example (fig. 1, No. 1) is a smooth boulder of Queensberry grit, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches high and 3 inches thick, roughly triangular in form but with well-rounded angles. The lower edge makes a natural square with the faces; the smoother face bears a plain linear cross, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the arms, its upper end distinguished by being forked. The lines, well cut with V-shaped section, are from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ inch wide and about $\frac{1}{12}$ inch deep.

2. *Parish of German*.—A slab (fig. 1, No. 2) which had long been lying above the broogh near St German's railway station was last summer noticed by Mr Clementson to have the appearance of a cross and some

- lines cut upon its face. He asked me to look at it, and, as I had no doubt that it was a genuine early cross-slab, it was presented to the Manx Museum. It had lain not far from the site of the old keeill on Knock Sharry, from which probably it had been taken to serve as a sill

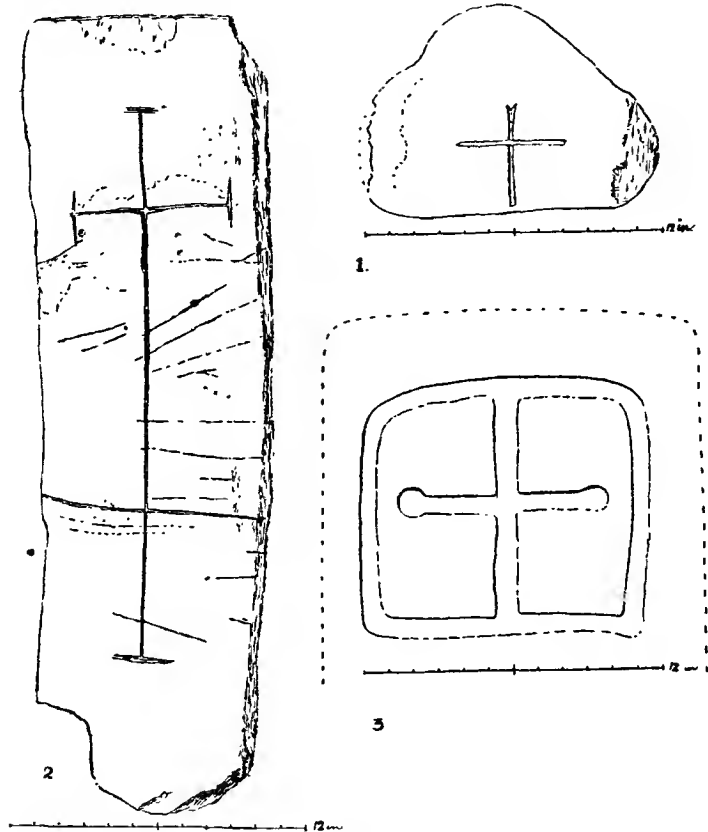


Fig. 1. Cross-slabs at Ballacurry, Knock Sharry, and Keeill Abban.

or a lintel, when it was chipped along one edge and a piece about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square taken off the lower corner in order to make it fit. It is of garnetiferous schist such as is met with *in situ* in Marown, on the southern side of the valley between Douglas and Peel, and I think not nearer. The slab now measures 32 inches by $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. The upper edge is a joint of the rock, and the unbroken edge is naturally chamfered.

One face bears a linear cross 22 inches long and $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the arms, each limb having a T-shaped ending, thus taking the form of the

cross-potent of heraldry. The lines are about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide and deep; faulty cuts have been made at the intersection of the limbs and along the stem-line below, at the bar crossing the end of the lower limb but most noticeably at that marking the top, the execution generally suggesting an unpractised hand cutting with the point of a knife. Several scores, particularly on the right side of the slab, may have been caused by the plough when the stone lay just below the sod. Interest lies in the form, which, as in the crosslet and forked endings, was perhaps in these linear figures originally designed to express the expansion at the ends, thus leading up to the cross patee or form taken when it came to be drawn in outline.

3. *Parish of Braddan*.—Built into the west gable of St Luke's Chapel, on the ridge between East and West Baldwin, which is on the site of the ancient Keeill Abban, is a smooth, dark boulder of trap rock, the outline of which is concealed by the cement; it appears to measure about 18 inches by 14 inches. The exposed face shows a linear cross (fig. 1, No. 3) within an almost square ring; the ends of the vertical limbs, about 10 inches long, run into the ring, but the horizontal limbs, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, have bulbous terminations at a point within the ring and distant from it about an inch. The lines are $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. The execution is an advance upon the last, the lines being wider and gouged with a segmental section. That this was a step leading to the cross in outline appears by examples such as those from Lag-ny-Keeilley, Patrick (*Proc. S. A. Scot.*, vol. xlv. pp. 58, 59), where the borders of the widened lines are seen to have been marked with a pointed instrument before the space between them was gouged out.

4. *Parish of Jurby*.—In the course of our survey in 1910 we visited Ballaconley, where Mr Callister showed us the site of the old keeill from which had been taken the large Sigurd slab now at the parish church; he had found no foundation stones or lintel graves. Last spring Mr Callister had some excavations made on the site, when he came across a grave over which a millstone had been laid, and in this was set upright a broken slab (fig. 2). The millstone, not a quern, was of recent date, and may have been buried there and the slab set in it to be out of the way when first the site was ploughed over. Having been asked to look at the stones, I noticed that the one set upright was a broken slab of gritty slate which had at one time borne carving in relief, and this I made out to have been the upper limb of a Celtic cross. Both edges of the stone have been dressed to a slight round, and the upper right-hand corner remains to show that it had formed the dressed end of the slab. It is now broken off at a length of 12 inches, and measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. No other

portion of it then came to light, nor has any been since found. One face is marked all over with a pointed chisel, leaving smooth the space from which the projecting carving has been flaked away. This evidently represents the upper limb of a cross in low relief, and measures about

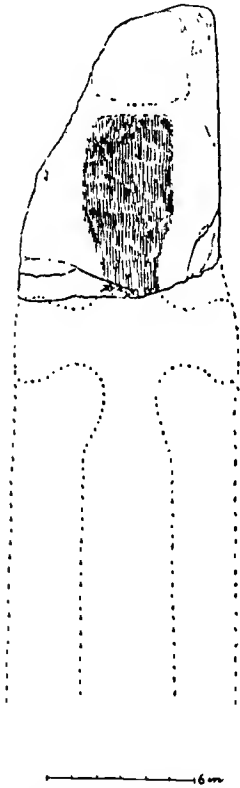


Fig. 2. Cross-slab at Ballaconley, Jurby.

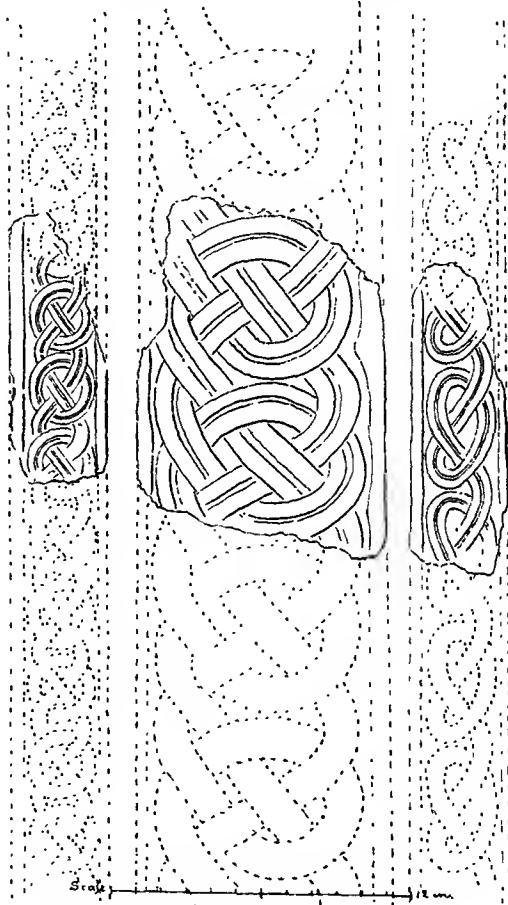


Fig. 3. Cross-shaft at Churchyard, Braddan.

7½ inches long by 3½ inches wide. The curved recesses at the junction of the limbs can be distinguished, and it is clear that there was no connecting ring. This is unusual, but we have another instance in the same parish in the head of the cross bearing a figure of Heimdall sounding his horn for Ragnarök. The other face of the slab has been worked over in a similar manner, but except at the sides is now entirely flaked away.

5. *Parish of Braddan*.—A fragment of sandstone showing carving in relief (fig. 3) was noticed last spring by Mr W. Cubbon in the wall of the old churchyard, Braddan, at a place that had recently been cleared of growth. When removed this was found to be part of the shaft of a small cross. It measures 14 inches by about $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches wide and 4 inches thick. One face is flaked completely away; the other bears a loop-form of plait, while one edge shows a band forming knots and the other twist-and-ring design; all the bands are double-beaded.

The loop-plait is formed by three bands, each in turn making a complete loop facing to the right and passing on to cross the centre of two others and make a fourth loop through which the others pass in the same way. Not only is this entirely new to our district, but in the form here shown seems not to have been met with elsewhere on stone. In the *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, at p. 156, Mr Romilly Allen, Ornamental Design, No. 259, gives a diagram of the design as "derived from a five-cord plait"—that is, by making horizontal breaks in the third row only at every other crossing-point. He repeats this at p. 226, in his masterly Analysis of Interlaced Work, No. 585, as a "combination of loops in pairs all facing to the right," and so on, but the only instance he gives is that of one in metal-work on the Tara brooch. We find it, however, as one of a double row in his No. 587, for which he mentions as localities Whithorn, Lothby (Sutherland), and Ripon (Yorkshire); also on a bone object from Strokestown crannogs. Our artist must have been acquainted with the design, which he might have seen at Ripon or elsewhere; owing to the narrowness of his panel, he was only able to represent it here in a single row. The design on the edge, also new to the Isle of Man, is No. 597 of Mr Romilly Allen, concerning which he says, p. 232, "Stafford knots arranged in single row all facing to the right (or all to the left)," and derives from a three-cord plait (No. 211, p. 147) "with horizontal breaks at every other crossing-point in one row only." As localities for this he mentions Hale and Workington in Cumberland, and Shelton in Notts.

This monument was probably cruciform in outline, and doubtless of the usual Celtic form, with a ring-contained cross as head. It is late work; the stone, foreign to the district, seems to be the same as that of a broken moulding since found near by, and may have been taken from material brought for the purpose of decorative work in connection with the twelfth-century church at Braddan.

III.

NOTES ON A CHALICE VEIL IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES. BY MISS LAURA E. START, M. ED., UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The piece of sixteenth-century embroidery (fig. 1) lately acquired by the Museum from Miss Drummond is an example of an almost¹ unique

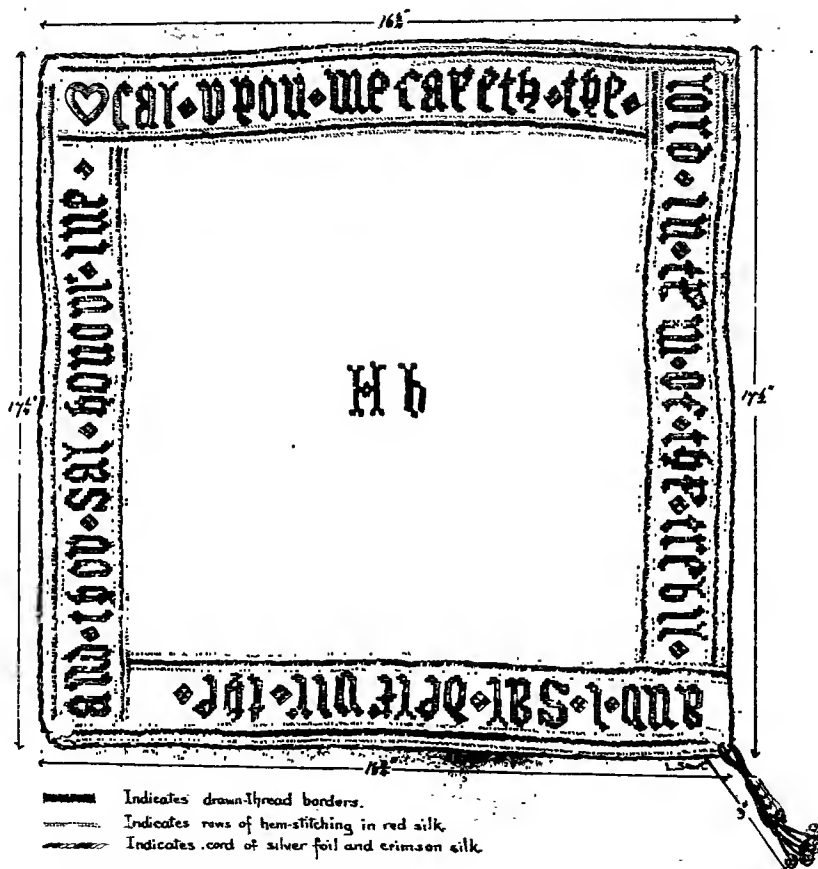


Fig. 1. Chalice Veil in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities.

kind, its decoration consisting solely of an embroidered text used as a border and enclosed between lines of fine stitching and drawn-thread work.

¹ See footnote at end.

The linen of which it is composed is handwoven and of a fine, even texture having an almost equal number of warp and weft threads to the inch, the average being 108 warp, 104 weft. The rectangle is not quite a square, its sides measuring $16\frac{5}{10}$ inches, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches respectively, and the edges have been neaten by a narrow hem $\frac{3}{32}$ inch wide, to which is sewn a two-ply cord also $\frac{3}{32}$ inch in diameter. This cord now appears to be composed of strands of red and fawn-coloured silk, but was originally much more gay, for the fawn silk has

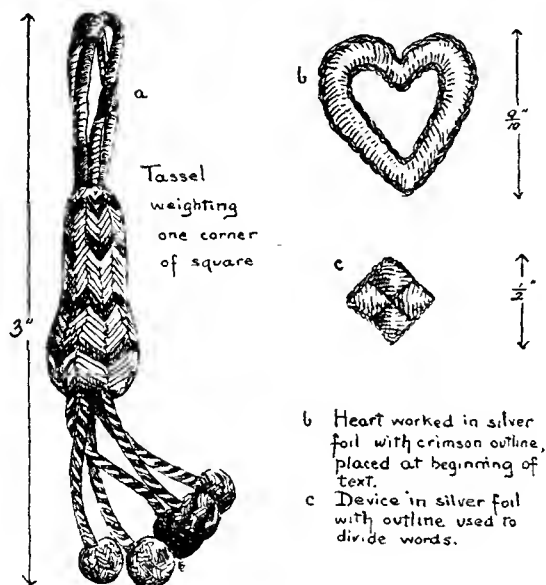


FIG. 2. Some details of the chalice veil.

once been wrapped with silver or silver-gilt foil, the same material being used for the rather elaborately plaited tassel which still decorates one corner of the cloth (fig. 2a). From the torn condition of the other corners it seems likely that at one time each was weighted by a tassel, and this possibility, combined with the number of rows of stitching and grouping of the drawn-thread border and the use of a text as the decorative motive, make it almost certain that the linen was intended for use as a chalice veil.

The beginning of the quotation is marked by a heart (fig. 2b) worked in silver foil outlined with crimson silk and runs, "cal upon me cayeth the lord in tym of the trebil and i sal delyvir the and thou sal honour me." The letters, worked in crimson floss silk, average 1 inch in height, and are executed in satin stitch. It will be noted that the work has been carried

out as though the linen were a fine canvas weave, oblique lines obtained by a step-like arrangement of right angles taking the place of curves in the letters. Separating each word, except the third and fourth, is a small device (fig. 2c) worked in silver thread with a crimson outline which may be purely decorative or may represent a St Andrew's cross, in which case it may denote Scottish origin.

The lettering has a triple border on either side (fig. 3), consisting of a central stripe of drawn-thread work, $\frac{5}{32}$ inch wide, with two narrower stripes flanking it, each made up of three rows of red silk hem-stitching, the stitches being worked into each other so as to produce a series of small holes like modern punched work.

In the drawn-thread border each group of threads is worked over by

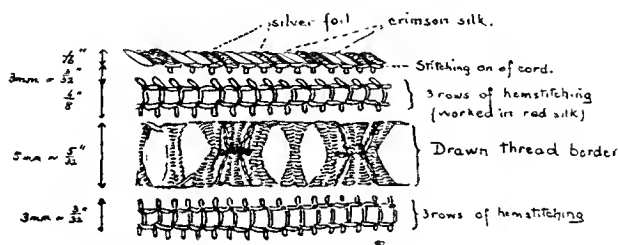


FIG. 3. Detail of stitched and drawn thread borders which enclose the lettering on the chalice veil.

a stitch carried backwards and forwards as in weaving, and the groups are then drawn together in threes alternating with a single group (fig. 3). This arrangement of the drawn-thread border, the three rows of hem-stitching, and the three rows comprising the outer and inner borders of the lettering, were probably intended to represent the Trinity, the Three in One, although the embroidery was being worked at the time when John Knox was preaching Calvinistic doctrines and symbolic representations were not in favour.

In the centre of the linen, embroidered with silver foil, are the initials H. B. (Helen Bruce), which is probably the signature of the worker; although the fact that the workmanship is not so good as in the lettering of the border and that the foil is wrapped round a core of a lighter colour than that used for the devices in the border and the cord, might indicate a later date for the addition of these two letters.

Whether the veil is of Scottish origin is not quite certain from the style and workmanship: the H. B. and the possibility of the devices separating the words being St Andrew's crosses are points in favour of this view; but, on the other hand, the only similar example the writer has been able to trace is an English one in possession of the Victoria and

Albert Museum (fig. 4), of which a descriptive footnote¹ is given; but whatever the country of origin, this veil is a beautiful and unusual specimen of altar linen of the sixteenth century.

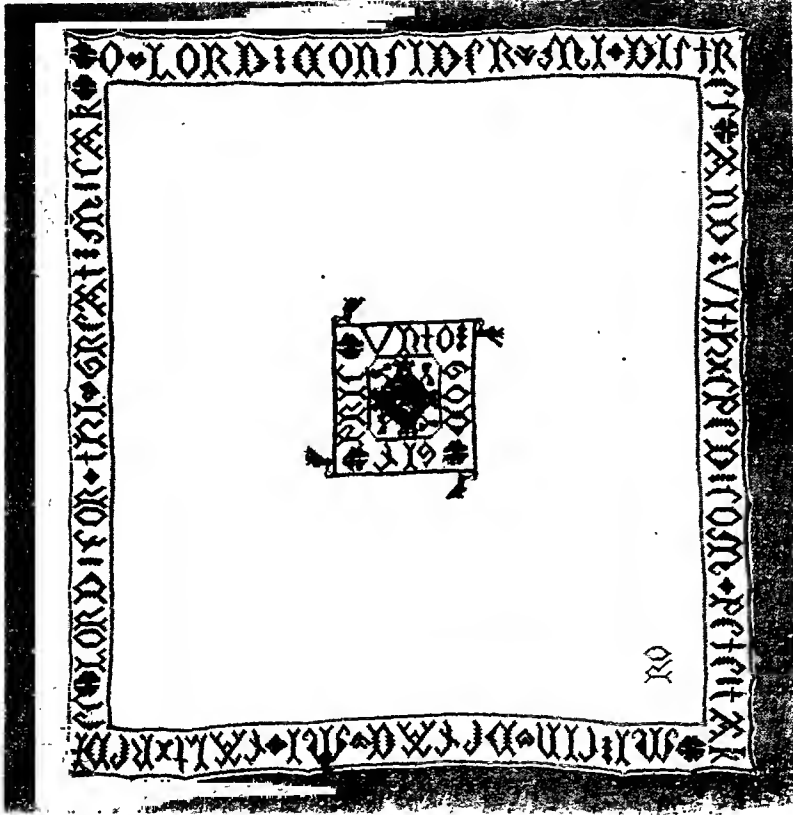


Fig. 4. Chalice Veil in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Reproduced by kind permission of the Director.

¹ T 331. Victoria and Albert Museum: "*Chalice Cover*.—This cover of linen embroidered in silver thread and pink silk has a diamond-shaped ornament in the centre surrounded by a border with 'Vnto God gif pris.' Small conventional birds fill the corners, and the outer border contains the verse, 'O Lord consider mi distres, and vith sped som pete tak, mi sin defac mi falt redres, Lord for thi great m(ercey) sak:.' (probably a metrical version of the beginning of Psalm li.). In one corner of the cover are the initials R. O., and the words and lines are separated by small devices. The date is late sixteenth century."

IV.

THE ORKNEY BAILIES AND THEIR WATTEL.

By J. STORER CLOUSTON, F.S.A.Scot.

It is a considerable number of years since Captain Thomas and Mr Gilbert Goudie contributed to these *Proceedings* their studies of the ancient Orkney and Shetland rentals.¹ Among the features which they both found to be particularly obscure and perplexing was that tax called the "Wattel." Both accepted the explanation that it formed (in the case of Orkney) a payment to the parish bailies, or (in the case of Shetland) to the corresponding underfouds; though at the time they wrote no very trustworthy evidence even of this seems to have been forthcoming.

Since then some definite evidence has been unearthed with regard to the wattel in Orkney, making certain points pretty clear, and, though the earlier history of this tax still remains a matter of speculation, it may be worth while setting down what is actually known, and also what may reasonably be inferred from the known facts; especially as fresh light is thereby thrown on those elusive functionaries, the early Orkney bailies, whose very names—with one or two rare exceptions—have vanished from record, and of whose exact position in the social fabric there are singularly few hints.

In the first place, I may say that personally I think one can accept without hesitation the derivation of the word "wattel" suggested by Mr Goudie in a footnote to his paper republished in *Antiquities of Shetland* (p. 181). He there derives it from *veizla* (= *veitsla*),² the reception or entertainment which the Norse kings, or their barons and stewards, were entitled by law to exact from the landowners of the different districts visited. In Orkney the earl would, of course, take the place of the king, and that this obligation should then crystallise into a tax, and its name be corrupted from "veitsla" into "wattel," seem very natural developments. No other explanation, with any show of reason or evidence to support it, has been brought forward.

The earliest documentary evidence is contained in the grants of the island of Burray to the Bishop of Orkney in 1494, and of the lordships of Orkney and Shetland to Lord Sinclair in 1501, and in Lord Sinclair's rentals of 1492 and 1502-03.³ In the first two cases we find

¹ "What is a Pennyland?" (Thomas), *Proceedings*, 1883-84; "Notes on Unpublished Rentals" (Goudie), *ibid.*, 1884-85.

² See *Oxford Icelandic Dictionary*, under letter Z.

³ Transcripts of first three in Mackenzie's MSS. (Balfour Castle). 1502-03 rental published in Peterkin's *Rentals of the County of Orkney*.

the term included among the pertinents of the lands granted, and in the rentals we see it among the duties to be levied by the tacksman of each parish and paid by him to Lord Sinclair at the rate of one setten of malt, or its equivalent, from every pennyland paying scat or rent to the Crown (bishops' lands being exempted). In the North Isles this equivalent took the regular form of $1\frac{1}{2}$ settens beir. In the rental of Burray the amount of wattel is stated, followed by the words "apart from halkheus and other *balliatus*." So that from these references alone we know it formed part of the bailiary perquisites, or fees earmarked for administrative work; that it was at the disposal of the governor for the time; and that it was paid to him direct and not to his subordinates, the local bailies.

There is, unfortunately, a long gap before the next rental—that of 1595. By that time the wattel had vanished altogether from the rental as a duty to be paid to the earl, but it makes one ambiguous appearance in the island of Sanday: "Thomas Sinclair pays yearly furth of his wattel of the bailyerie of Sanday 12 meils bear." Evidently Thomas Sinclair was bailie, and apparently was handling the wattel himself, but why he should be paying 12 meils of beir out of it is left unexplained.

It is only in the latter half of the seventeenth century that we come at last to some specific evidence as to the relation of wattel to bailies.

On the last day of March 1673, in a sheriff court held at St Nicholas Kirk in Hoy,¹ Alexander Mowat of Swinzie, "Bailzie of the said yle," complained that he could not get the "Bailzie service" performed for him, and it was therefore ordained that if any person refused to perform the "service use and wont as to Bailzie dauargs² and uther dew service," they should be fined £2, 10s. Scots. Further, "anent the complaint given in be the said Bailzie anent the deficiencie in payment of the wattel dewtie," it was ordained that "ilk pennyland in the said Bailziarie shall make payment of a halff setting malt and a wattel fowl from each house yeirely."

Again, on 5th June 1688, there is a note of the services and wattel due to John Sinclair of Brabister, lately appointed bailie of Firth.³ The services consist of "thrie dayes bailzie darges . . . out of everie reik⁴ of the parochine." Then at the end we get this: "Nota that the wattle is payaball out of the pennyland at the rait of halff setting of malt or sixtene merk of bear out of each pennyland in the paroch, the bear or

¹ Papers in author's possession.

² Darg or dark=a day's work. In this case they were day's work done for the bailie.

³ Papers in author's possession.

⁴ Reik=a house.

malt at the optione alwayes of the said Jon Sinclair, together with a watle foule out of everie reik¹ of the parochine."

Alexander Mowat and John Sinclair were new brooms, both being Caithness lairds recently settled in Orkney, and in Firth these bailie services had evidently become a dead letter and were now strongly resented, for a paper dated 1688² narrates a supplication to the Sheriff Principal by William Corrigall, John Hervey, Magnus Hervey, and William Tailzeor in the "Mid ursland"³ in the parish of Firth, in name of the rest of the said ursland. They complain of the exactions of John Sinclair in charging them for "ballie dawarkes and such emoliments" never paid to bailies before, such as David Heart, John Sclater of Burnes, George Ritchie, chamberlain, or James Baikie of Burnes. On the other hand, "bailerie daarks" were certainly being enforced in St Andrews parish in 1666 under penalty of 4s. Scots "for ewerie duark that they are absent in the yeir according to use and custome."⁴

It is thus clear that the wattel by this time was paid direct to the bailie, and also that it had been reduced to half the old rate, the other half having evidently been commuted into services and fowls.

With so much certain information, we can now work back from this point and learn something of the more distant past. The Compt Book of Orkney for the years 1612-14⁵ provides a couple of very instructive items: the fees paid to two known bailies of the period. In the parish of Firth, Thomas Robertson had "assignit to him in his fie" certain rents and teinds amounting in all to 1½ barrels of butter and 7 meils of malt annually; evidently a fee of long standing, for it is stated that he is "alldging right thairto during his lyfetyme." We actually find him bailie of Harray and Stenness from 1592 onwards,⁶ and as William Sclater of Burness is found as bailie of Harray, Stenness, and Firth at a later date,⁷ and Thomas Robertson got his fee in Firth lands, he was evidently bailie of Firth also. A number of charters from 1585 to 1600⁸ concur in making a barrel of butter equal to 12 meils of malt, so that his fee amounted to 25 meils in all; while the combined wattel of the three parishes in 1503 was 28½ meils. His fee was thus a little less than the wattel.

That this is no mere coincidence seems clear from the fee of another known bailie given in this Compt Book. Edward Scollay of Strynie had 1½ lasts of beir "allowed yearly in his fie" out of Stronsay, and though

¹ Hence frequently termed "reik hens."

² Kirkwall Record Room.

³ One of the four ancient divisions of the parish of Firth, each containing a chapel of its own.

⁴ Kirkwall Record Room.

⁵ General Register House.

⁶ *Records of Earldom of Orkney*; also Auchinleck's Protocol Book (Gen. Reg. House).

⁷ Skail charters.

⁸ Mackenzie's MSS.

Stronsay is not in the early rentals, its wattel (omitting bishopric lands which were never included) can be calculated from the 1595 rental. It amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lasts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ meils of beir (24 meils making the last). So that again, we find the bailie's fee fixed at a little less than the wattel.

It thus appears that from an early date the wattel formed the standard for the parish bailie's fees, though not unnaturally the Orkney tacksmen or earls would be on the safe side and see that the fee did not *exceed* the wattel. Then at length, the bailies were left to collect the wattel themselves, which they did, as we have seen, with varying degrees of rigour. It may be added, by the way, that Captain Thomas's observation regarding the absence of any wattel at all in certain parishes and islands is corrected by the 1492 rental, where wattel is entered for them also. Probably some question as to its exact amount (owing to untenanted lands, etc.) was the cause of its being omitted for the moment in making up the second rental.

Going now still further back, there is no further information till we reach the two early rentals of 1502-03 and 1492. In these, several fees are recorded: three in St Ola parish and one in Sandwick in 1492; two in St Ola, two in Stromness, and one each in Deerness and Rendall in 1502-03. The St Ola fees, all in the outskirts of Kirkwall, may pretty safely be put down to officials in the town, probably connected with the castle, the custody of which was included in the lease to Lord Sinclair. But in the outlying parishes the only officials known to record were the bailie, tacksman, and officer, with the possibility of any of Lord Sinclair's factors or chamberlains having their fees paid in this way.¹

The Compt Book already quoted gives the standard for tacksman's and officer's fees. In Stronsay the tacksman's fee was less than half the bailie's, and the officer's quarter of that; while in Sandwick the tacksman was only paid 8 meils, and the officer $3\frac{1}{2}$. All these fees in the early rentals were much too large for tacksman or officer, so that they would seem to be bailie's fees for this reason alone, and as a matter of fact in four out of the five cases (St Ola being excluded) this can be established by a comparison with the wattel.

In 1492 Alexander Sinclair got "all detts" of seven pennylands in Sandwick "in his fee be me lord's writt," for a payment of a much reduced rent. The difference of rent, constituting the fee, amounted to 17s. sterling, while the wattel for Sandwick in 1492 came to 19s. sterling. So that one has again the same sort of ratio found in the Compt Book.

In 1503 Sir Robert Sutherland got two tacks in Stromness with similar reductions, "all the laif in his fee of my lord" in one case, and "citer

¹ Most fees of all officials—bailies included—were evidently paid by lump sum and not reduction of rent.

(cetere) in his fee" in the other. The total fee amounted to 11s. 7d. sterling, and the combined wattel of Stromness and Graemsay (which was a "pendicle of the maneland and payis all the kirkis dettis to the kirk of Stromness quhilke is the proper parochie kirk") came to 12s. sterling. A clerical bailie, it may be added, was rare but not unknown, Mr William Mudy and Mr Harry Colville both being found as bailies later in the same century.

In the parish of Rendall in 1503 John Sclater paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ lasts (36 meils) for the six pennyland of Tingwall, instead of the old rent of 24 meils, "and 12 meils in his fee." The wattel, though omitted in the summa, comes to 14 meils $2\frac{1}{2}$ settens (6 settens to a meil)—once again a little greater than the fee. And in the parish of Deerness the fee of William "Swoundyis" (probably a misreading of Swannyis or Sweinson) in 1502 amounted to 13s. 10d. Scots,¹ while the wattel was 16s. 10d. Scots. In both these last cases the greater difference between fee and wattel finds an explanation in the rental itself. In Rendall some of the land was untenanted, and in Deerness a considerable share of the scats of the king's land was uplifted by the bishop, thereby reducing the revenues in both cases. As some offset to this, a little was evidently clipped from the bailie's fee.²

The remaining case is that of Magnus Sinclair, who, in 1503, held lands in Cairstane in Stromness for a greatly reduced rent, "Citer in his fee." In this instance the fee was much too great to be that of a bailie, and suggests rather one of Lord Sinclair's factors or chamberlains. But that the other four must have been bailies' fees and not mere cases of coincidence seems established by further considerations. In the first place, an investigation of the innumerable other cases of rent reduction (which occur in every other township in most parishes) shows only three instances in which the reduction happens by chance to approximate to the wattel; and in the second place, the wide difference in the amounts of all these fees is explained at once by a comparison with the wattel, but would otherwise be curiously capricious and devoid of any apparent meaning.

Beyond this point the Orkney wattel cannot be traced, and, till some fresh evidence comes to light, it must be left at the end of the fifteenth century as a special bailiary tax, introduced at some unknown date

¹ This entry in the published rental contains an evident misprint (or possibly misreading of the original). His rent is stated to be 20 meils "price 40s. in his fee," the old rent being 24 meils. This makes no sense at all. No doubt "Cit" (for "Citer") has got transformed into "40s." In all cases the fee was the difference between the old and the reduced rent. He also got "the grassum therof ilk iii yeir xxs. in his fee"—i.e. 6s. 8d. Scots a year.

² In the case of untenanted Crown lands the bailie was held (partly at least) responsible. Commissions of bailiarie enjoin that he shall "use all possible meanes to provyde lawfull tennents for his majesties ley land, and use all means to prevent the lying ley thereof."

previously in lieu of a still earlier obligation to entertain the earl when he moved about the islands (I think there can really be no doubt of this), collected by the governor for the time, earl or tacksman, whoever he might be, and used in each parish as the basis of the bailie's fee.

Coming to the bailies themselves, reference was made at the beginning of this paper to the obscurity surrounding their origin and early status. This obscurity can perhaps be best realised by comparing them with the analogous officials in Shetland, the parish underfouds. Shetland was removed from the jurisdiction of the Orkney earls at the end of the twelfth century, and placed under direct Norwegian control, and "foud" is the Norwegian *fogeti*, an official whose functions the fouds actually filled; they collected the taxes, held local courts, administered law and order, and most, or sometimes all, of them are found upon each of the Shetland Lawting Courts of which record is left. Again and again one finds them in documents of various sorts: Magnus Bolt, underfoud of Vawiss (1510), William Lyusson, foud of Yell (1538), Bernard Gray and William Gray, underfouds of Unst (1543), are a few instances from the scanty collection of Shetland deeds of the period.

In Orkney the very name "bailie" is Scottish, and there is no trace of any Norse title ever applied to these officials. They held local courts and administered the law, as in Shetland; but, except very occasionally when the offices of bailie and tacksman were combined, they did not collect the taxes, and though an infinitely greater number of Orkney deeds survive from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, one scarcely ever finds a bailie with his title of office attached as in Shetland (apart from the bailies of Kirkwall). Indeed, before 1546 only two Orkney parish bailies are known, besides one bishopric bailie. That there was something radically different in the genesis of the two sets of functionaries, and also in the precise position they occupied, seems certain, and any further gleam of light on the early bailies is most valuable.

Hitherto it has only been possible to study them after the middle of the sixteenth century. By that time a strong flavour of imported feudalism is apparent. One of the great territorial magnates created by the feuing of large tracts of bishopric and earldom lands from 1560 onwards is usually found as "bailie principal," while under him a "bailie depute" generally held the courts and did most of the work. In a number of cases the office of bailie of the lands feued and of the parish in which they lay was included in the feu charter. In other cases, again, a less opulent and widely aced gentleman would hold

the office and do the work himself, but such cases would seem to have been decidedly the exception. Even before the first recorded feu charter, Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairns, the first sheriff of Orkney, appointed in 1541, had made one of his factors, Edward Sinclair of Strome, bailie principal of St Andrews parish,¹ and in 1558 an edict directed to the "bailie depute of Harray" is on record.²

It is before 1541, before the substitution of a sheriff for the old lawman, and the marked Scottification of Orkney which can be traced from that date, that one wants more evidence concerning the bailies; and this small collection of three names in 1502-03, added to James Spens, known to have been bailie of Harray in 1504,³ and Richard Sinclair, recorded as bailie of South Ronaldsay in 1508,⁴ gives five parish bailies of this period (apart from Alexander Sinclair, bailie in 1492, but no longer having the same fee in 1503), and provides a little further information.

One can note in the first place that though all seem probably to have been landowners, not one of the five belonged to the largest land-owning families in their respective parishes. The Spences, for instance, owned only a very little land in Harray, besides a little in Stenness (which always seems to have been conjoined with Harray), and James Spens himself—assuming him to be the same man—held a substantial tack in Stromness parish in 1492. It is thus certain that the early bailies were not associated with the largest estates in the district, like the later bailie principals.

A second feature is that out of the five there is only one who can possibly be identified with any of the names on the six extant decrees of court between 1500 and 1522, and that is John Selater, who may perhaps be the same as John of Burness (certainly a Selater) found in 1522. To realise the significance of this, we may compare this absence of the known bailies from the decrees of court with the presence of other names in the rental. Three transactions respecting land in Paplay, Stenness, and Wyre are witnessed by four men each, evidently representative landowners or large tacksmen, making eleven in all (one appears twice). Of these eleven no fewer than eight appear in one or other of the six decrees, several of the names occurring in two or three different dooms.

Statistics are said to be capable of proving anything; but if the Orkney bailies were, like the Shetland fouds, regular members of the head courts, surely such a very extraordinary difference would be impossible. The conclusion indeed seems inevitable that though some bailies may have been "roithmen" or head court representatives

¹ *Records of the Earldom of Orkney*, No. L.

³ *Ibid.*, No. XXXIV.

² *Ibid.*, No. XLIX.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. XXXVIIA.

(possibly in districts where there were no sufficiently representative "landitmen"), they were not so as a rule.

All these facts (and perhaps particularly its Scottish title with no recorded Norse equivalent) point to the office of bailie in Orkney as not being a very ancient institution, but probably a creation of the Sinclair earls for the better administration of the islands. As to the question of what machinery was there before them, that offers a wide field for speculation—too wide to be entered upon in this paper.

MONDAY, 9th May 1921.

GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., in the Chair.

Before proceeding with the ordinary business, the Chairman took the opportunity of referring to the munificent gift to the Society of the collection of Scottish coins brought together by the late Thomas Coats of Ferguslie. This had been presented by Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart., and the other members of the family. The collection, which was the finest in existence, had been selected with great judgment, care, and knowledge, and when added to that at present in the National Museum, provided a representation of a national coinage such as probably no other country could show. He begged to move a sincere vote of thanks to the donors, which motion was carried with acclamation.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

RASBIHARI BANERJEA, M.B., F.I.A.Sc., M.R.A.S., Santi Cootir, Bally, Bengal, India.

JAMES EGGLETON, Curator, Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, 14 Falkland Mansions, Hyndland. Glasgow.

VICTOR T. HODGSON, F.S.A., Cuilcheanna, Onich, Inverness-shire.

THOMAS DUNCAN HUNTER, J.P., 11 Gloucester Place.

MARTIN HOWARD SHARP, Banker, 35 Palmerston Place.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By THE PARISH COUNCIL OF DUNBAR.

Earthenware Pot, 4 inches in height, of buff-coloured clay, unglazed, wheel-turned, of globular shape, with short constricted neck, everted

rim, and slightly convex base, having a broad shallow spiral fluting from base to neck both outside and inside, found in a slab-lined grave in the churchyard at Dunbar.

(2) By Mr JAMES DICKIE and Mr ROBERT P. BROWNLIE, KINGSKETTLE.

Cinerary Urn, found near those already recorded from Kettle Farm, Kingskettle, Fife. (See previous communication by J. Graham Callander, p. 40.)

(3) By Mr D. LAW, Losset, Alyth.

Iron mounting of a wooden Peat Spade, $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with broad cutting edge, of pointed oval shape, with upright tusk or cutter on one side, from Alyth, Perthshire.

(4) Bequeathed by Mrs M. G. C. NISBET HAMILTON OGILVY, F.S.A.Scot.

String of ninety-six Oriental Pearls, being part of a string of pearls given by Queen Elizabeth to William, first Lord Sherard. The following pedigree shows how the pearls passed from the first Lord Sherard to the late Mrs Nisbet Hamilton Ogilvie.

Pedigree of the Pearls.

William, first Lord Sherard (15 . . -1640). Married Abigail Cave.

Bennet, second Lord Sherard (1621-99). Married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Christopher of Alford, Co. Lincoln.

Lucy Sherard of Alford and Bloxholm, Co. Lincoln (1676-1751), became the second wife of John, second Duke of Rutland.

General Lord Robert Manners of Bloxholm and Alford (1717-82). Married Mary Digges of Roehampton.

Mary Manners (1756-1834). Married William Hamilton Nisbet of Dirleton and Belhaven, East Lothian.

Mary Hamilton Nisbet of Dirleton and Belhaven (1777-1855). Married Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin.

Lady Mary Bruce (1801-83). Married Robert A. Dundas, and she and her husband assumed successively the surnames of Christopher,

and of Nisbet Hamilton, on Lady Mary succeeding to the Bloxholm and Alford estates in 1835, and to the Belhaven and Dirleton estates in 1855.

M. G. Constance Nisbet Hamilton of Belhaven, Dirleton and Winton, and of Bloxholm and Alford. Married 1888, Henry T. Ogilvy, second son of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, ninth Baronet.

Mr Wm. Brook, F.S.A. Scot., after examining the pearls reports:

"The necklet consists of ninety-six Oriental whole pearls strung in a single row on silk. The three last pearls at either end have intervening knots. The total length of the row, exclusive of the snap, is $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The weight inclusive of the snap is 170.36 grains, so that the average weight of each pearl is about 1.774 grains. The pearls approximate in size to each other; a few are noticeably larger than the average, and these are placed nearer the two ends. There is no attempt in the stringing at a definite arrangement such as the gradation of the pearls. The quality of the stones varies. There are some extremely poor, there are others very good, but taking the necklace as a whole, it may be said, that the pearls are good; the orient is remarkably bright. They are in excellent condition, and considering the age of the necklace, there are few signs of wear. The shapes of the pearls vary considerably. There are some which are round, others pear-shaped, oval, flat, etc. The present snap is obviously modern."

(5) By THOMAS MAY, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., F.S.A.

Second Brass of Faustina the Elder, found in a garden in Mitchell Street, Crieff, near the mouth of a well dug in 1860 to tap an ancient spring and rivulet known to exist alongside an old drove road, now Mitchell Street.

(6) By Mr ALEXANDER MACPHERSON, 10 Forrest Road.

Horn Spoon and Fork, both $9\frac{5}{8}$ inches long.

(7) By W. EAGLE CLARKE, LL.D., Royal Scottish Museum.

Oblong object of white metal, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by 1 inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, one end recurved, tapering slightly towards the other, from which there is a projection, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, having a rouletted geometrical design on the two faces and engraved chevrons on the edges, the interior packed with a hard substance, from the Fair Isle, Shetland. An object of similar character was discovered in the hoard of late-Celtic tools and other objects of iron and bronze contained in the bronze caldron from Carlingwark Loch, Kirkcudbright.

- (8) By Mr ANDREW URQUHART, M.A., J.P., School House, Bonar-Bridge, through Professor W. J. WATSON, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Socketed Bronze Axe, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across cutting edge, with broken loop on one side, encircled round the mouth of the socket by two mouldings, found in making a new teeing ground near No. 8 hole on golf-links, opposite school garden, at Bonar-Bridge, Sutherland.

Donations to the Library:—

- (1) By the FINNISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Anglo-Saxon Coins found in Finland. By C. A. Nordman. Helsingfors, 1921.

- (2) By A. LESLIE ARMSTRONG, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Discovery of Engravings upon Flint Crust at Grime's Graves, Norfolk. Reprinted from *The Antiquaries Journal*, April 1921.

- (3) By the Rev. W. J. COUPER, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Blind Harry's "Wallace." By the Rev. J. F. Miller. Glasgow, 1914.
Old Shettleston. By the Rev. J. F. Miller, M.A., F.S.A.Scot. Glasgow, 1919.

Ruchazie, a District and a School in the Provan. By the Rev. J. F. Miller, M.A., F.S.A.Scot. Glasgow, 1920.

Purchases for the Museum and Library:—

Boring Instrument of seal bone, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, carefully pointed at one end, found among the ruins of the outside wall on the north side of the broch known as the Knowe of Stenso, Evie, Orkney.

Dumbartonshire. Part II. By John Irving. Dumbarton, 1820.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

SHAFT OF A CELTIC CROSS FROM LONGCASTLE, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT E. MAXWELL, BART., D.C.L.,
LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.Scot.

The parish of Longcastle or Longcaster, a rectory in the Bishopric of Galloway, was annexed to the adjacent parish of Kirkinner about the middle of the seventeenth century. Andrew Symson, the industrious and intelligent Episcopalian minister of Kirkinner, who was appointed to that living about 1663, completed his *Large Description of Galloway* in 1684, revising and adding to it in 1692, when he handed over the manuscript to Sir Robert Sibbald, with the rest of whose papers it passed to the Advocates Library in Edinburgh. Here it rested till 1823, when it was printed and published by W. and C. Tait of Edinburgh, the editor, it is believed, being Thomas Maitland of Dundrennan. It was edited afresh from Macfarlane's transcript by Sir Arthur Mitchell for the Scottish History Society (vol. lii., 1907). Symson has the following brief reference to Longcastle:—"This parish of Kirkinner hath another little parish, called Long Castle, annex thereto, where was a little church for divine service . . . but now the said Kirk of Longcastle is ruinous."

It has now totally disappeared, the site thereof being occupied by a farm house and steading called Kirkland, forming part of my estate until the present year, when it was sold to the tenant. No doubt the old chapel would be made to serve as a quarry for material to be used in erecting these farm buildings, which appear to date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The old burial-ground has been obliterated; but inscribed headstones have been turned up from time to time, and sent to me for preservation. None of these appear to be of earlier than sixteenth-century work; but during the winter 1920-1921 the tenant, Mr Gordon, searching for a long stone to serve as lintel in a pigstye, unearthed the shaft of a large cross, sculptured on both sides (figs. 1 and 2). It had been made to serve as the cover of a built grave which, unfortunately, I had no opportunity of examining. No doubt it was several hundreds of years younger than the cross. To adapt the cross to this secondary purpose its head had been chopped off. This, it may be assumed, was almost certainly of the circular form whereof so many examples survive in the Machars or eastern division of Wigtownshire (crosses in the Rhinns or western division being of a different type). The circular head in the Machars type is divided by four bosses (more rarely perforations) into as many equal limbs of a cross *patée*, with a

central boss, making up the number of the five wounds of Christ.¹ The design for this type of cross with the head and the shaft sculptured on both sides with interlacing basket-work seems to have emanated from Whithorn, examples being confined within a radius of a few miles from that centre.



Fig. 1. Sculptured Cross-shaft from Kirkland of Longcastle, Wigtownshire.



Fig. 2. Sculptured Cross-shaft from Kirkland of Longcastle, Wigtownshire.

In the Longcastle example the material is the usual greywacke or Lower Silurian sandstone, far less easily worked than freestone, whereof there is none in Western Galloway, but much more durable. The shaft of the cross, wanting the head, measures 5 feet 1 inch in length and 1 foot 8 inches in width. It has been placed for safety in the burial-ground of Kirkmaiden-in-Fernis, which parish was incorporated with that of Glasserton after the Reformation.

¹ See Romilly Allen's *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, part i. p. lxxvii; part ii. p. 55, fig. 108A; part iii. pp. 483-491.

II.

A HOARD OF COINS FOUND AT PERTH. BY GEORGE
MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

On 2nd August 1920 some workmen, who were excavating for the foundations of a new picture-house at the corner of North St. John's Place and King Edward Street, Perth, turned up with their spades a heavy lump, which had every appearance of being solid. On closer scrutiny it was seen to consist of a mass of coins adhering to one another firmly. Unfortunately, instead of at once reporting the matter to the proper authorities, the finders broke up their prize into several parts and divided the spoil. Subsequent endeavour to dispose of individual specimens to local jewellers, and dealers in antiques resulted in the police being informed. In the end practically the whole of the coins are believed to have been surrendered as treasure-trove to the King's Remembrancer, who forwarded them to the National Museum for examination and report. An unusually large proportion were selected for the Society's cabinet. The rest were, of course, returned to the finders, along with ample compensation for those that had been retained.

Mr T. McLaren, Burgh Surveyor, Perth, to whose kindness I am indebted for a full and careful account of the circumstances, tells me that when he visited the spot a few days after the discovery, he could find no trace of a receptacle among the debris, and that the men concerned assured him that they had noticed none. Probably, therefore, the money had been contained in a bag of canvas or leather, which had rotted away completely in the course of centuries. He adds that the precise *locus* was "near the north side of the new building site, and immediately to the east of the Guild Hall Close, 18 inches below the surface." The site was long known as the "Little College Yard," as is proved by excerpts from the rental book of King James VI. Hospital, which Mr McLaren was good enough to send me. The hoard lay under a house which was being demolished, and the walls of this were so close to the place of concealment that, when they were being erected, the treasure must have escaped detection by the narrowest of margins.

The coins appear to have been in a deplorable state when they reached the Museum. I cannot speak of this from personal knowledge. But Sir Charles Oman, the President of the Royal Numismatic Society, who saw them almost immediately after their arrival, was inclined to take anything but a sanguine view of their future. In a letter to me

he wrote: "The general condition of the silver is dreadful. Many specimens are so corroded that they may break up when cleaned and separated. Others have one side eaten into in holes, though the other side is good. The job of treating them will be a delicate and interesting one. I fear it may end in half of the whole being sent to the melter to become bullion." I have thought it right to quote the passage in full because it will serve to throw into proper relief the skill and patience that were brought to bear upon a very difficult task. After the hoard had passed through the expert hands of our Assistant Keeper, Mr A. J. H. Edwards, it revealed itself as one of the most interesting fifteenth-century deposits of which there is any record in Scotland. The coins that had not been worn by circulation were, for the most part, in a state that would have made them a credit to any cabinet, while every one of the 1128 specimens could be identified with virtual certainty. The total was made up of 18 pieces of gold, 611 of silver, and 499 of billon. There were, besides, a couple of billon fragments so small that they had to be set aside as hopeless. Rumour has it that some of the gold that had been in the lump escaped the vigilance of the Procurator-Fiscal. That, however, is quite doubtful. Diligent private inquiry has failed to confirm the report. It may, therefore be assumed that the following summary of the hoard is reasonably complete:—

SCOTTISH GOLD.

James III.

Riders	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Half-rider	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Unicorns	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
							<hr/> 17

FOREIGN GOLD.

Maximilian and Philip the Fair of Burgundy.

Noble de Bourgogne	1
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ENGLISH SILVER.

Edward III.

Groats	17
Half-groats	83

Richard II.

Half-groat.	1
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Henry V.

Groats	6
Half-groats	6

Henry VI.

Groats	44
Half-groats	91
Pennies	3

Edward IV.

Groats	3
Half-groats	2

256

SCOTTISH SILVER.

Alexander III.

Penny	1
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Robert III.

Groat	1
Half-groat.	1

James I.

Groats	84
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James II.

Groats	189
Half-groats	12

James III.

Groats	56
Half-groats	5

James IV.

Groats	6
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355

BILLON.

James III.

Placks	436
Half-placks	63

499

A glance at the foregoing list immediately suggests that the hoard must have been concealed not long after the accession of James IV. in 1488. He is the latest king represented, and his coins are relatively very few in number. The inference as to the *terminus post quem* is confirmed by the *Noble de Bourgogne*. It was one of a new series of coins issued in the Low Countries during the minority of Philip the Fair, pursuant to a decree promulgated by his father Maximilian of Austria on 13th March 1487, after the latter had become 'King of the Romans.' This particular specimen was apparently minted at Malines, and is actually dated 1488. The occurrence of a foreign gold piece is in no way surprising. And the evidence which the hoard provides as to the extent to which English silver money was current in Scotland under the earlier Stewarts is in accordance with expectation. The proportion may appear to be large; but it is, as a matter of fact, very much smaller than is usually found in deposits of the thirteenth and the first half of the fourteenth centuries. There the ratio which the English coins bear to the native is seldom less than thirty to one. Here it is slightly below 42 per cent. But even here the result is curiously different, if the different denominations are looked at separately. Only about 15 per cent. of the groats were minted south of the Border, but less than 10 per cent. of the half-groats are Scottish.

I have published a detailed analysis of the find in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.¹ It is, therefore, unnecessary to do more now than draw attention to such of the broader inferences as are of general interest. The examination of the gold revealed no novelties, except a new combination of dies among the Riders. The English silver was, as a rule, in poor condition. The coins of Edward III., more especially, were much worn through circulation, and were usually so badly clipped that minute variations in inscription, stops, and the like were difficult to decipher with accuracy. One cannot wonder at this, if one remembers that these particular specimens must have been passing from hand to hand for more than a hundred years before they were hidden away. Of the 44 groats of Henry VI. no fewer than 36 had been minted at Calais. The figures for the half-groats were even more remarkable—85 out of 91. Calais was, of course, at that time in English possession, sending two members to the Parliament in London. The new statistics furnish fresh proof that, for silver at all events, it was Henry's principal mint.

For our Society the Scottish silver was naturally more important. The penny of Alexander III. was notable only for its survival. Its condition was very much what might have been expected after two

¹ 5th Series, vol. i. pp. 294 ff.

centuries of wear and tear. The remaining silver pieces were all either groats (336) or half-groats (18). The earlier among them were much rubbed. But the selection which it was possible to make from the whole constitutes a highly important addition to the Society's cabinet. The National Museum now possesses a very representative series of fifteenth-century silver. Besides a number of unpublished minor varieties, the new accessions include the first-known specimen of a half-groat of James III. from the mint at Perth, and the second-known specimen of a silver half-groat from the mint at Aberdeen, the first one to be found having been acquired by the Society some years ago. The 499 pieces of billon call for notice too. No such extensive hoard of this exact period has, so far as I am aware, been recorded before. Placks and half-placks alike belonged to Burns's first variety—that is, they had a cross *fourchée*, instead of a crown, on either side of the arms of Scotland on the obverse. Hitherto such placks have been far from common, while the half-placks are described by Burns as being “extremely rare.”

From the numismatic point of view the importance of the discovery lies mainly in the negative evidence it supplies. Thanks partly to the large number of pieces contained in the hoard, and partly to the precision with which the date of its concealment can be fixed, inferences of some moment can be drawn from certain conspicuous absences. It is not too much to say that two or three vexed questions may be regarded as finally settled. Thus, there has long been a difference of opinion as to the proper attribution of the placks and half-placks of the second variety—those with a crown on each side of the arms of Scotland on the obverse. Cardonnel gave them to James II., Lindsay to James III. Burns believed that their issue began under James III., but that most of them were struck by his successor. The fact that there was not a single example among the 499 pieces from Perth, although these were not buried until after 1488, shows conclusively that Burns might have gone further. Henceforward the first variety must be associated with James III. and the second with James IV. This is a real step in advance.

And there is more to be learned in the same way from the silver. The groats of James IV. are so few in number that they afford a somewhat narrow basis for conclusions, although it is at least certain that the varieties with QRĀ and IIII must have been among the first which this King struck, as all the specimens in the find belonged to one or the other. It is different with the groats of James III. These are fairly numerous (56), and we are accordingly entitled to assume that here we are confronted by a really representative series. Consequently, when we find no examples of the three-quarter-face groats with thistle-heads and mullets alternately in the quarters of the cross on the reverse, we

cannot but feel that Burns (who has been followed by Richardson in his *Catalogue* of our own coins) was wrong in his attribution of these pieces to James III. His arguments for identifying them with the "new alayt grot" of the Act of Parliament of 6th May 1471, are ingenious.¹ They have not, however, been universally accepted, and the fresh evidence from the Perth hoard seems to justify us in setting them altogether aside. Unless and until further light comes from finds or otherwise, it will be well to revert to the traditional view of the thistle-head and mullet pieces, and to regard them as the first-coinage groats of James V.

Two other sets of groats are in somewhat similar case. The first is the group on the obverse of which is a facing head of the King with open crown, while the reverse has a crown and a fleur-de-lis in each of the two opposite quarters of the cross, and three pellets, with an annulet between, in each of the other two quarters. Burns² assigns these to James III., and considers that they must have been struck pursuant to the instruction contained in the Act of Parliament of 24th February 1483-4. Their absence from the present find appears to make it certain that they are later than 1488, and so not earlier than James IV. As, however, they are at the best somewhat rare, it might conceivably be maintained that this absence was accidental. When we come to the second set, there is no room for such an explanation. The groats showing on the obverse a bust of the King three-quarter-face towards left, wearing surcoat and armour and having a double-arched crown, are probably the commonest in the whole fifteenth-century series. Burns, while admitting that some of them were probably minted under James IV., argues that the greater number must have been issued by his father.³ But, if this had been so, they would certainly have been represented among the coins from Perth, whereas, in point of fact, not a single example occurs. James III. must, therefore, be ruled out. *A fortiori* James II., who had his advocates among the earlier writers on Scottish coins, is also impossible. Lindsay's attribution to James IV. may be said to hold the field.

If, however, Lindsay's classification is sound, the line of reasoning by which he reached it is wholly unsatisfactory. An Act of 14th January 1488-89 directed that there should be struck a new fourteenpenny groat which was "to haue prent sic as the xiiijd grote that now is, except that the visage sall stand eywyn in the new groit." Lindsay insists that the phraseology of the Act "proves beyond question that the three-quarter-face coins must have been the coinage to which it applied, for

¹ *Coinage of Scotland*, ii. pp. 112 f.

² *Op. cit.*, ii. pp. 130 f.

³ *Op. cit.*, ii. pp. 126 ff.

the direction 'that the King's visage shall standing eyeing' cannot possibly apply to any other coins which could have been struck under that Act, and we may now consider this point as completely set at rest, and all doubt and difficulty nearly removed from the coins of James IV., hitherto the subject of so much perplexity."¹ Burns emphatically dissents, expressing surprise "that any one in the least acquainted with the old Scottish language, or with old Scottish pronunciation, should have mistaken 'eywyn' for 'eyeing' as has been done by Lindsay." At the same time, he too makes appeal to the words of the statute.² Interpreting "eywyn" in a sense exactly contrary to that which Lindsay had given it, he looks upon the direction of the Act as indicating clearly "that the visage did not stand even, or presenting the full face on the fourteen-penny groats as last struck. And this proves beyond a doubt that the fourteenpenny groats of the previous coinage were the three-quarter-face groats with the imperial crown, these being the only coins of that denomination struck in the proportion of ten to the ounce, in which the visage did not stand 'eywyn' or even."

Burns's criticism of Lindsay is unquestionably sound, and his own reading of the statute is less obviously open to objection. Yet the non-appearance in the Perth find of any specimens of the three-quarter-face group justifies Lindsay on the main issue of attribution, and non-suits Burns. The apparent contradiction made it desirable to seek expert advice on the linguistic point involved. I accordingly put the two views before Professor Craigie, without giving him any hint of the trend of the numismatic evidence. I reproduce his interesting reply. "It is quite certain that *eywyn* does not mean 'eyeing.' (Apart from the impossible spelling, the verb *eye* is not recorded till about a century after 1488.) The meaning is clearly 'even' (for which *eywyn* is quite a natural Scottish spelling). I think it possible that this could have the sense in which Burns took it, *i.e.* looking straight forward; we still say *even forrit*, but I cannot produce any other example of *even* by itself in the sense of 'full face on.' Is it not possible, however, that there may be yet another explanation? 'Stand even' would naturally be contrasted with standing askew or off the straight. Is there any indication that on some of the groats the 'visage' is not at the proper angle in relation to the inscription or whatever else there may be on either side of the coin? This explanation would agree best with the direction that the *prent* was to be the same as in the minting groat. If the face had been altered from three-quarters to full, the difference would perhaps have been expressed more clearly."

Dr George Neilson, whom I also consulted, made quite independently

¹ *View of the Coinage of Scotland*, p. 36.

² *Coinage of Scotland*, ii. p. 128.

the same suggestion as Professor Craigie. Careful observation along these lines may one day throw light on the true meaning of "eywyn." Meanwhile the word does not help us. Burns's interpretation might have been accepted if the conclusion to which it led him had been confirmed by the composition of the Perth hoard. Without this support it carries no weight whatever. On the other hand, the absence of any admixture of three-quarter-face groats does more than suggest that they, like the thistle-head and mullet pieces and the crown and fleur-de-lis group, should be catalogued, not under James III., but under one of his successors. Incidentally this may involve a slightly later date for the Crosraguel pennies than that which I originally proposed for them.¹

III.

THE METHUEN CUP: A PIECE OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SCOTTISH PLATE. BY FRANCIS C. EELES, F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.Scot.

At the sale last year² of certain plate belonging to Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., at Messrs Christie's, there was sold to Messrs Crichton Brothers, Old Bond Street, London, W., for the sum of £3200, a sixteenth-century silver-gilt cup and cover of very unusual importance. Not of great size, special delicacy of craftsmanship, or exceptional design, its outstanding interest centres in its being almost certainly of Scottish manufacture. It is therefore worth while to put upon record an exact description of it, more especially as it is understood to have been bought for a client in America, and has probably left this country.

The cup is hemispherical and shallow, having a cover of wavy outline and of no great height. It has an octagonal rock-crystal stem, and a circular base with an ogee outline. There are mouldings or flanges at the foot and at the lip. Four small S-shaped brackets rise from the upper part of the base in apparent support of the ornamental necking out of which the stem rises: there is a narrow band of silver-gilt round the middle of the stem, and small curved brackets project in seeming support of the bowl from the necking or socket at the top of the stem. The cover is surmounted by a small crystal ball surmounted by a ring in the form of a serpent.

The total height is 7 inches: to the lip of the bowl, 5 inches. The bowl is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The rock-crystal stem is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. liv, pp. 36 f.

² 25th February 1920, Messrs Christie, Manson & Woods, 8 Great King Street, London, S.W. 1; No. 87, p. 18 of sale catalogue.

There are three incised inscriptions: one in broad Scots and the other two in Latin, in capital letters between incised lines encircling the cup and cover. The vernacular inscription is arranged in three bands, two on the cover, beginning with the one furthest from the top, and one on the cup just below the lip. The Latin inscriptions are one in a single band round the middle of the base, the other upon the ring which encircles the stem.

These inscriptions read:

On cover—

+ GIF.YAT.YOV.HES.AFRIND.OF LANG + SVPPPOS.HE.SVMTIM.
DOV.YE.VRANG + OPPRES.HIM.NOT.BOT.AY.OF.MEIN §§ §

At top of cover—

THE.KANDES.YAT.AFOR.HAS.BEIN.MAL §§

On bowl—

+ AT.YI.BVRD.QVAN.YOV.ART.SET + THINK.ON YE.PVIR.
STANDIS.AT.YI.ZET + LOVE.GOD.DO.LAV.KEIP.CHERATI +
SVA.SAL.AL.GRACE.ABOVNDAND.BE §§ §

On ring round stem—

.E.
EX DONO. G.D. † B.M. ‡

On foot—

† † † § QVCQVID. AGAS. SAPIENTER. AGAS. ET. RESSPICE. FINEM §§
†=four-leaved ornament set lozenge-wise. ‡=small spray. §=leaf.

The lettering is Roman but with a slightly Gothic touch, and an occasional Lombardic admixture. This combination is very usual shortly before and during the middle of the sixteenth century. The leaves and sprays used for filling up gaps are rather rude.

The inscription on the ring round the stem may very well be of later date.

The inscription band round the base is treated as a ribbon or scroll.

Beneath the foot is the maker's mark, a small shield with the initials Vh—a capital V and a small h. This is the only mark.

Inside the bowl is an incised medallion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, containing the sacred monogram *ih̄s* in black letter, with the contraction mark through the top of the middle letter, on a kind of shaded or stippled background. This is enclosed within two concentric circles with leaves between them forming a kind of wreath.

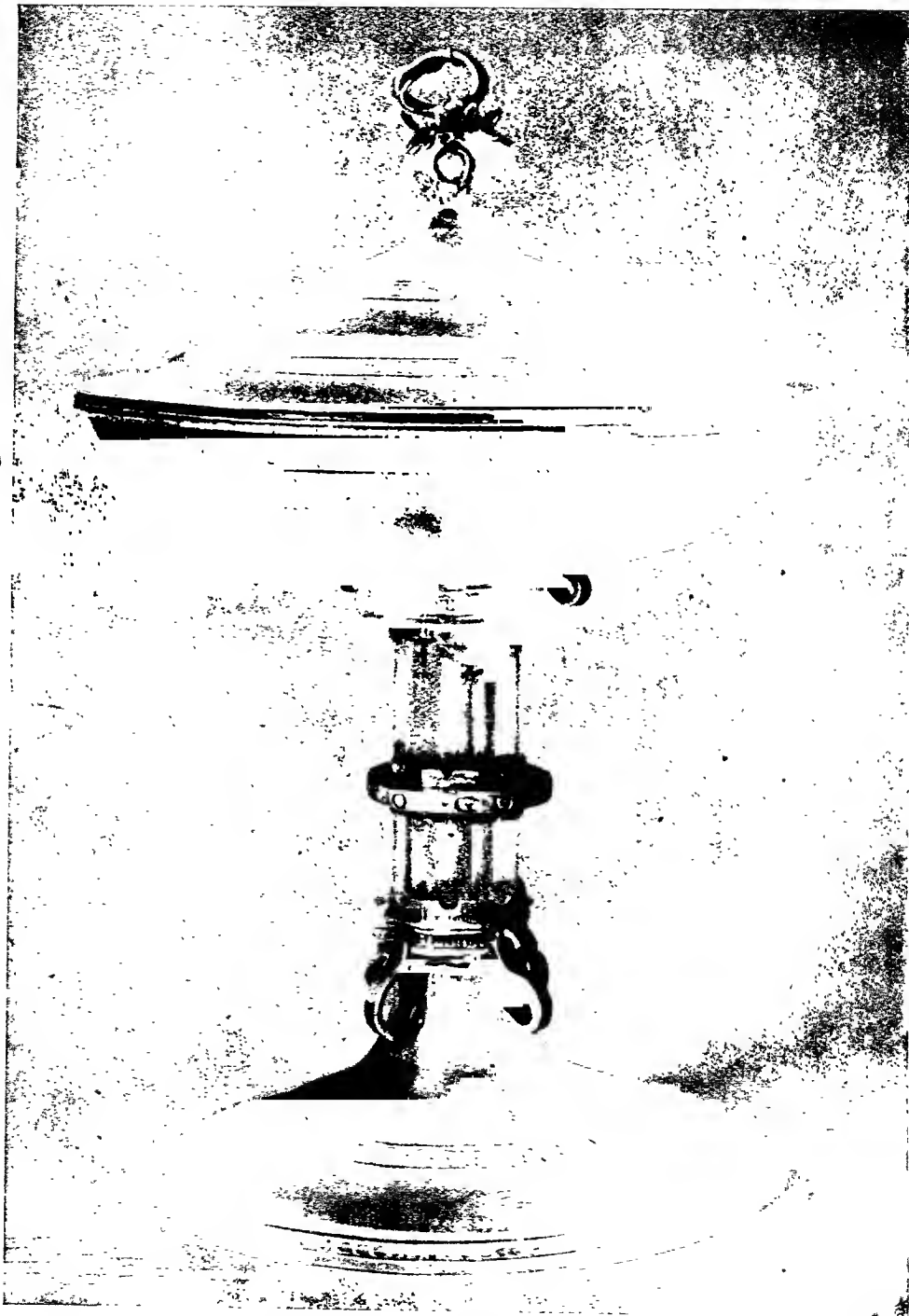


Fig. 1. The Methuen Cup.
(Reproduced by kind permission of the Editor of *Country Life*.)

The presence of this medallion in no way points to the cup having been made for a pix or ciborium for use in church. Nothing was more common than to place the sacred monogram upon anything or everything for secular use.

Notwithstanding this, and the superficial resemblance of the cup to a ciborium, there is no reason to suppose that it was ever intended for anything else than a piece of table plate.

The date of the cup is probably the second quarter of the sixteenth century.

In the list of silversmiths given in the appendix to Dr Burns's *Old Scottish Communion Plate* (Edinburgh, 1892), there seems no one whose initials correspond to Vh, but it is not impossible that further research may succeed in identifying the maker.

The cup was illustrated with some of the rest of Lord Methuen's plate in *Country Life*, 14th February 1920, pp. 197 *sq.*, and briefly described by Mr H. Avray Tipping.

It has usually been assumed that the Methuen family are descended from John Methuen and his son Paul, who left Scotland in the sixteenth century, the latter taking orders and becoming a Prebendary of Wells. His son was vicar of Frome in Somerset (*ob.* 1640), and his grandson Paul became one of the most famous men in the woollen industry of Bradford-on-Avon in the seventeenth century. It is therefore possible that the cup was brought from Scotland as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century. It may have come from Methven, near Perth, the lordship of which is said to have been given to the family as far back as the time of Malcolm III. But this is all a matter of conjecture.

Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, informs me that "the Scottish history of the Methuens is very obscure. Burke's *Peerage* says that the Rev. Paul Methuen, Prebendary of Wells, was the son of a John Methuen, who fled from Scotland in consequence of the part he had taken in promoting the Reformation. This is hardly correct; there was no doubt a Paul Methuen who fled from Scotland, and he may have been the son of a John Methuen, but of this I have no proof.

"What is true is that Paul was originally a baker in Dundee, who became a convert to the doctrines of the Reformed Faith. He was appointed minister of Jedburgh in 1560, but in 1562 he was excommunicated and deposed for adultery with his servant. He went to England, but came back to Scotland in 1566 and submitted himself to the General Assembly. They pronounced a really savage sentence on him, condemning him to stand in the stool of repentance at Edinburgh, Jedburgh, and Dundee, with other humiliating accessories. He went

through part of this, but, overwhelmed with shame, he left for England again, though Randolph, the ambassador, says that there was report that he was drowned in crossing the Tweed.

“Considerable sympathy was expressed with his case, and it is possible that he may have become Prebendary of Wells; he seems to have been quite a decent fellow notwithstanding his unfortunate lapse. But I may point out that there is no proof whatever that Paul Methuen, the Prebendary, and Paul Methuen, the ex-baker and minister of Jedburgh, are the same man. We do not even know if he ever married. The pedigree from the Prebendary will be found fully detailed in Burke.”

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